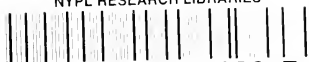


NYPL RESEARCH LIBRARIES



3 3433 08190236 7

11/11/11

11/11/11





View of Winnepiscogee Lake, from Centre Harbor.

A
G A Z E T T E E R
OF
N E W H A M P S H I R E ,
CONTAINING
DESCRIPTIONS OF ALL THE
COUNTIES, TOWNS, AND DISTRICTS
IN THE STATE;
ALSO, OF ITS
PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS, RIVERS, WATERFALLS, HARBORS, ISLANDS,
AND
F A S H I O N A B L E R E S O R T S .
TO WHICH ARE ADDED,
STATISTICAL ACCOUNTS OF ITS
AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES;
WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER
USEFUL INFORMATION.

BY JOHN HAYWARD,
Author of "The New England Gazetteer," "Book of Religions," &c.

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY JOHN P. JEWETT,
23 CORNHILL.
1849.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1849, by
JOHN HAYWARD,
In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Massachusetts.

ANDOVER:
J. D. FLAGG AND W. H. WARDWELL,
STEREOTYPERS AND PRINTERS.

P R E F A C E.

THE unparalleled growth of New England in all its parts and in all its various agricultural, manufacturing and commercial relations, together with its rapid progress in effecting a safe and speedy inter-communication with all parts of the United States and the neighboring British Provinces, is deemed by the editor a sufficient apology for presenting to the public a new Gazetteer of any section of that favored land.

Our only fear is, that the car of improvement is so rapid that the most assiduous industry on our part will not enable us to keep pace with its motion. We have, however, put in requisition all our resources, and having done all we could to render our work worthy of patronage, we shall rely with confidence, as we have hitherto done, on the candor of a generous public.

We have adopted a new arrangement in our work which, it is thought, will be found more convenient for reference than any in our former publications of the kind. After a brief geographical description, biographical sketches, etc., are given the *Boundaries* of the towns under a distinct head;—the *First Settlers* and *First Ministers* come next, and are seen at a glance; then are given the *Manufactures* in the towns when practicable; and then some of the most important *Productions of the Soil*. The *Distances* come last, though not the least important item to the traveller.

We have generally been able to give the first ministers of each town down to eighteen hundred. A more extended account of the clergy could not well be given in this volume. The accounts of the manufactures are necessarily limited, but the value of the manufacturing establishments will be found in the tables. The amount of the productions of the soil, as given under most of the towns, was taken from an account published a few years since. They consist of only a few of the most important articles of production, but suffi-

cient to indicate the quality of the soil and state of agricultural improvements.

Our readers will find the Tables of population and county and town Tables to contain a great variety of statistical information of considerable interest; particularly for comparing one section of the State with another.

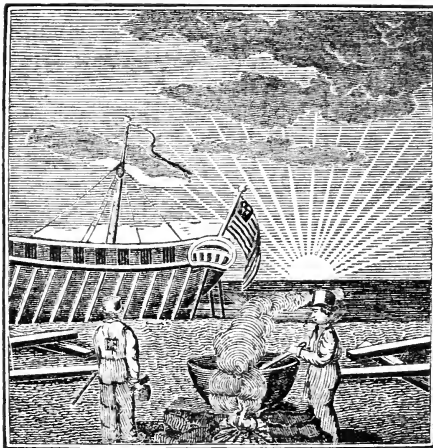
To our numerous friends who have assisted us in our labors, especially to the Hon. Thomas P. Treadwell, Secretary of State, for important documents; to the Rev. William Jenks, D. D., for his learned and interesting Introduction to this volume; and to the Rev. William Cogswell, D. D., for his able account of the schools in New Hampshire, we tender our heartfelt acknowledgments. We are much indebted to the kindness of G. Parker Lyon, Esq., for the use of his valuable register of the State.

From the works of the lamented John Farmer, Esq., and of Jacob B. Moore, Esq., we have drawn much treasure; and our readers will doubtless regret that the limits of our work would not permit more copious extracts from Dr. Charles T. Jackson's invaluable Report of the Geology of the State.

INDEX.

	Page.		
Academies,	18, 68, 106, 115	Curious Rocks,	55, 128
Academy of Arts and Sciences,	20	Defence of N. Hampshire, Note 27.	
Agricultural Products—See <i>Descriptions of Towns</i> .		Defence of the North, Note 23.	
Ancient Customs, Note 1.		Description of Counties and Towns,	27, &c.
— Records,	192	Distances from Boston,	154
— School Laws,	17, 18	Distances of Towns from the capital of the State, and from their shire Towns—See <i>Descriptions</i> .	
— Superstitions, Note 6.		Dixville Notch,	59
Area of State in square miles,	154	Dun Fish,	108
Avalanches, or Slides,	90, 127, 166	Early Traits of N. England Character, Note 18.	
Banks,	190	Education, early,	15
— for Savings,	190	Elevated Pond,	134
Battle Ship, first built in America,	117	Factories, &c., Value of,	155
Bays and Harbors,	179	Finances of the State,	26
Bear Story, Note 21.		First Ministers—See <i>Descriptions</i> .	
Belknap, Jeremy, Dr.,	23	First Settlers of the State,	25
Boar's Head,	77	Floating Islands,	31, 36
Bold Defence, Note 20.		Flood, Great,	55
Boundaries of State,	25	Flumes,	71, 166
— of Towns—See <i>Towns</i> .		Friendship between States,	13
Brave Girl, Note 6.		Good shot, a,	57
Breach of Faith, Note 6		Government,	25
Canals,	188	Grants of Land in Coos County,	183
Canine attachment, Note 13.		Harbors and Bays,	179
Cannon heard afar off, Note 10.		Heights of Mountains,	168
Cattle, number of,	155	Historical Society,	20
Cherish New England, Note 26.		Horses, number of,	155
Child killed by a Bear, Note 15.		Incorporation of Counties,	147
Clergy, early, eminent,	16	— of Towns,	153
Climate,	185	Indian Captives, 107, 125, 128, 143, Note 4, Note 11.	
College, Dartmouth,	19	Indian Depredations, 28, 36, 46, 53, 54, 61, 64, 78, 86, 98, 103, 106, 121, 125, 128, 135, 143, 145, Note 16.	
Commerce and Navigation,	168	Indian leap and curse,	112
Compliment to N. England, Note 24.		— Relies, 33, 50, 83, 85, 87, 101, 115, 126, 135	
Congressional Districts,	219	Indian Sorcerer, Note 6.	
Constitution of the State,	199—218	— Tradition,	162
Corn, great crop of,	178	— Wit and Kindness, Note 3.	
Council Districts,	218	Indians in N. Hampshire, earliest known, Note 6.	
Counties and Towns, Description of,	27, &c.		
County Tables,	153, &c.		
Courts—See <i>Counties</i> .			
Curious Caves, and other Places,	30, 32, 33, 39, 49, 51, 58, 60, 64, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 90, 105, 110, 120, 124, 125, 128		

Insolence of a royal minion, Note 14.		Population, Classification of . . .	153
Insurance Companies, . . .	189	Post Villages, . . .	182
Insurrection in N. Hampshire, Note 7.	179	Productions of the Soil—See <i>Descriptions of Towns</i> .	
Introduction, . . .	7	Proportion of Taxes, . . .	155
Inventory of State Property, . . .	156	Public Buildings, . . .	190
— of Town Property, . . .	156	— Institutions, . . .	191
Islands, . . .		Railroads, . . .	187
Island Farm, . . .	178	Rebellion in N. Hampshire, Note 7.	
Judiciary, . . .	26	Religious Denominations, . . .	21
King Philip, death of, Note 6.		Remarkable Preservation, Note 2.	
Lakes and Ponds, . . .	176, &c.	Rivers, . . .	169, &c.
Land, 500 acres for a wheel-bar-row, Note 9.		Rogers' Rangers, Note 19.	
Large Family, . . .	121	Rumford, Count, Note 8.	
Latitude of County Towns, . . .	154	Sagacity of a Dog, . . .	87
Lead Mine, . . .	128	Salaries of State Officers, . . .	26
Leghorn Bonnets, first made, . . .	28	Scarcity of Food, . . .	103
Light Houses, . . .	192	Scenery in New Hampshire, . . .	181
Longevity, . . .	36, 138	Scenery, Mountain, Note 22.	
Lovewell, John, . . .	138	Schools, . . .	17, &c.
Maid's Tree, Note 17.		Senatorial Districts, . . .	218
Militia, . . .	188	Shaker Farming, . . .	41
Manufactories, &c., value of, . . .	155	— Villages, . . .	40, 61, 66
Manufactures—See <i>Towns</i> .		Sheep, number of, . . .	155
Maple sugar, making of, . . .	42	Singular Disease of Cattle, . . .	27
Medical School, . . .	19	— Stream, . . .	105
— Society, . . .	20	Spring of Water, new formed, Note 12.	
Mills, &c., value of, . . .	155, &c.	Stark, General, . . .	90, 123, 130
Minerals, 32, 33, 35, 37, 47, 49, . . .		State Tax, Proportion of, . . .	155
50, 65, 67, 74, 79, 80, 110, 111, . . .	114, 128	Statistical Tables, . . .	147
Mineral Springs, 30, 55, 58, 72, . . .	76, 85, 89, 91, 101, 146	Succession of Governors, . . .	25
Modest Office Seeker, . . .	132	Superstitious Notions, Note 6.	
Mountains and Hills, . . .	161, &c.	Tax, Proportion of, . . .	156
Mountain Scenery, Note 22.		Temperature, . . .	66
Navy Yard, . . .	117	Theological Institutions, . . .	20, 106
Northern Laborers, Note 23.		Tornadoes, . . .	107, 139
Notch of the White Mountains, . . .	166	Towns and Counties, Description of, 27	
Notes, . . .	223	— number of, . . .	154
Number of Towns in the State, . . .	154	Township of Land for an Ox, . . .	106
Observance of the Sabbath, Note 5.		Town School Laws, early, . . .	17
Old Man of the Mountain, . . .	70	— Tables, . . .	156
— Names of Towns, . . .	184	Value of Lands, . . .	155, 156
Ordination, first, at Concord, Note 3.		Volcanic Eruption, . . .	49
Outlines of New Hampshire, . . .	185	Votes for Governor, . . .	220
Peat Land, value of, . . .	41	Waterfalls, . . .	179
Poetry on New England, Note 25.		Weather, cold, . . .	71
Polls, number of, . . .	155, 156	Weighing with the foot, . . .	98
Population Tables, . . .	147	White Mountains, . . .	22
		Willey Family, death of, . . .	167
		Wonderful preservation, Note 2.	



NEW HAMPSHIRE.

It is generally conceded, that the inhabitants of the New England States, as a body, exhibit some peculiar characteristics, when compared with those who dwell in other sections of our widely extended and diversified Union. And it is known that the varied face of the country, and hence the local facilities for different occupations, together with the history of different settlements, have all tended to produce diversities of character, habits, and employments.

To these considerations must be added the different views and pursuits of the original settlers, the object of settlement being by no means the same in all the Colonies.

Now it is not pretended, that the first Europeans who colonized within the bounds of New Hampshire were, like those at Plymouth, seeking an asylum from persecution for their religion. We know that expeditions for fishing along the coast, and the trade in furs, occupied the attention of the earliest visitors; and that a considerable time elapsed, after the discovery and partial colonizing of the shores, before a regular government could be formed. Whereas, at the settlement of Plymouth, the principles on which the power of rule was to be based, and even those who were to exercise that power, were designated and resolved on before the landing of the company.*

* See *Hayward's Massach. Gazetteer*.

Very different was the condition of those who commenced the efforts which resulted in establishing the State of New Hampshire. Their arrangements, therefore, consisted more in the regulations of a mercantile company, than in a civil legislation, with its provisions for insuring a permanent, dignified administration of well adapted laws, the result of deliberate consideration. By the necessity of the case, however, this became their condition, in process of time.

No proof is found of actual settlement before 1623. The *precise date* of the settlement, it has been candidly acknowledged, "cannot probably be ascertained."* This acknowledgment, however, relates only to some overt act, connected with settling; since both the year, and season of the year, are ascertainable.

But the settlements were, for many years, greatly troubled by the conflicting claims of patentees. These claims were derived, originally, from the Council of Plymouth, in the mother country. And of them it is remarked by CHALMERS, that, "during the fifteen years of the existence of that company, it adopted the policy of conferring on various men several interfering parcels of New England; which has thrown the greatest obscurity over its earliest history; which long occasioned perplexing embarrassments to the different claimants, to the different colonies, and to England."† These transactions have, notwithstanding, been placed in as clear a light as the subject admits, by Dr. BELKNAP, the accomplished historian of New Hampshire, at a cost of much research. And we learn, that Sir FERDINANDO GORGES and Captain JOHN MASON, as joint partners, obtaining a title to a territory they called LACONIA, extending from Merrimac River to Sagadahock, (or the Kennebec,) and far inland, MASON having previously acquired the grant of another, reaching from the River Naumkeag to that of Piscataqua, and back to their sources, employed men to settle the country. Accordingly, successive establishments were made at Little Harbor and Dover, to which, from other causes, were added those of Exeter and Hampton,‡ forming for themselves severally, in a few years, separate jurisdictions.

Without entering into an account of these various governments, which of themselves were only of short duration, it is sufficient for our purpose to state in this place, that, by the year 1642, they were all absorbed in the General Government of Massachusetts. This absorption was not, however, an arbitrary or violent act on the part of that State. In each instance of its occurrence, it was, from the necessity of the case, solicited by the settlements. Their feeble condition, exposed as they were to the attacks of the savages of the wilderness, who, especially about the year 1637, appear to have plotted the destruction of all European settlers along the coast; the want of some superior authority, to act as an umpire in the disputes and difficulties which arose among themselves; and, added to this, a desire to hold their lands not as tenants, but in simple fee; these were sufficient reasons for wishing to avail

* *Farmer and Moore's Coll.* Vol. II., p. 32. † *Polit. Annals*, Vol. I., ch. xvii., p. 472.

‡ See these articles in the following *Gazetteer*.

themselves of the matured authority, experience, and prosperity of Massachusetts.

The three governments, therefore, of Dover, Exeter, and Piscataqua, or Portsmouth, after struggling for years with difficulties of a civil and ecclesiastical nature, were united to the settlements in their vicinity to the south; Exeter being first joined, by the authority of the court, to Essex County; and, afterward, with the others, forming, for a time, the county of Norfolk:* their history being blended, for the next forty years, with that of their neighbors. Hampton had, in the mean time, been settled from Massachusetts, and was, therefore, accounted as naturally belonging to that government, although within the present bounds of NEW HAMPSHIRE.†

This latter name was assumed as early as 1629; when, after GORGES and MASON had been for several years united in the possession of a patent from the Plymouth Council, embracing "all the lands between the rivers Merrimac and Sagadahock," before cited, "and extending back to the great lakes and river of Canada,‡ and called *Laconia*," and under which patent their settlements had been made, as we have seen, MASON obtained for himself a new patent. The extent is thus described: "From the middle of Piscataqua River, and up the same to the furthest head thereof, and from thence north-westward, until sixty miles from the mouth of the harbor were finished; also, through Merrimac River, to the furthest head thereof, and so forward up into the land westward, until sixty miles were finished; and from thence to cross overland to the end of the sixty miles accounted from Piscataqua River; together with all islands within five miles of the coast." The territory included within these limits received the name which the State at present bears.

The same council which issued the patent above cited, had given to GORGES, in 1621, "a grant of all the land from the river of Naumkeag, now Salem, round Cape Anne to the river Merrimac; and up each of those rivers to the furthest head thereof; then to cross over from the head of the one to the head of the other; with all the islands lying within three miles of the coast."§ It had also, after giving several other discordant grants, sold to a company of gentlemen, named by HUTCHINSON,|| "all that part of New England three miles to the south of Charles River, and *three miles to the north of Merrimac River*, from the Atlantic to the South Sea." The date of the last patent was March 19, 1627.

It could hardly be expected, that grantees of property so indefinite, or, if defined, so inconsistently done, should mutually agree. We are not, therefore,

* Including Salisbury, Haverhill, Hampton, Exeter, Portsmouth, and Dover

† See *Belknap's History of N. H.*, chaps. i. ii. iii. iv.

‡ *Wood*, in 1634, says: "The place whereon the English have built their Colonies is judged, by those who have the best skill in discovery, either to be an island, surrounded on the north side with the spacious River *Cannada*, and on the south with *Hudson's River*, or else a *Peninsula*, these two rivers overlapping one another, having their rise from the great lakes, which are not fure off one another, as the *Indians* doe certainly informe us." Such, at that time, was their geography of the country. "N. E. Prospect," pp. 1, 2.

§ *Belknap*, ut supra.

|| *History Massach.* Vol. I., p. 16.

surprised to find, that the people of Massachusetts regarded GORGES' and MASON's claims with jealousy, and considered them in a hostile light; nor that the death of MASON, who had been for some time using all his influence to procure a royal order for a general governor to be appointed for all New England, and thus to supersede those of Plymouth and Massachusetts, should be recorded by Gov. WINTHROP as a "mercy."* The conflicting claims we have alluded to must, almost necessarily, have originated hostile feelings, however we regret and disapprove them.

GORGES, in his "History of New England," declares, "that he could hardly get any, for money, to reside" in the country he claimed; but the change of times and interests soon made it a place of refuge for persecuted religionists, and the settlements then advanced rapidly, until, attracting the attention of the royal government, "it was especially ordered, by the king's command, that none should be suffered to go without license." Yet, though destitute of royal patronage, the settlements nevertheless "grew," as Colonel BARRE, in the period of the American Revolution, declared of them before the British Parliament, "by the neglect of them," chargeable on their mother country—a neglect which rendered their own most strenuous exertions necessary, and finally successful.

In fact, to this principle we must refer the difference between the success that attended on the settlers of the Bay State and that of the people employed by GORGES and MASON. This is sensibly and strikingly described by the judicious BELKNAP. "The difference between a man's doing business by himself, and by his substitutes," observes the Doctor, "was never more finely exemplified, than in the conduct of the Massachusetts planters, compared with that of Sir Ferdinando Gorges; what the one had been laboring for above twenty years, without any success, was realized by the others in two or three years; in five they were so far advanced as to be able to send out a colony from themselves, to begin another at Connecticut; and, in less than ten, they founded an University, which has ever since produced an uninterrupted succession of serviceable men in church and State.†

The history of NEW HAMPSHIRE may, with convenience, be divided into four distinct periods. The first will be the period we have just been reviewing—that from the earliest settlements by the English to the union with Massachusetts. The time of that union will form another, consisting of nearly forty years. The third embraces the royal government of the Province, and down to the American Revolution, and the fourth what has transpired since.

I. Not much of interest, except that which is purely local, attaches to the history of the inconsiderable communities which were first formed. And yet it is no trifling subject for the contemplation of humanity. Courage and fortitude were needed, to face and endure the distresses of an American wilderness, three thousand miles from home. The names, therefore, of HILTON,

* *Winthrop's Journal*, I. 187, and Dr. *Savage's* note there.

† *Life of Gorges*, in *Amer. Biogr.* Vol. I., p. 381.

WALDRON, WILLIAMS, NEALE, WIGGIN, CHADBOURNE, and others, their associates, will be cherished not merely by their posterity, but by a grateful community of free, prosperous men, who inherit the result of their sacrifices and labors. Nor less in the church of CHRIST will the recollections of piety and faith dwell on the founders of the sacred institutions under the gospel, by which light was communicated to the ignorant, and consolation to the afflicted, and benefit to all. This will perpetuate the names of DALTON, DUDLEY, LEVERIDGE, GIBSON, PARKER, and even WHEELWRIGHT, notwithstanding his occasional deviations and errors; nor, in the lustre of a succeeding period, will their "less light" be overlooked, or "shorn of its beams."

It must not also be forgotten, that the original proprietors, especially GORGES and MASON, to whom others, discouraged by the multiplied and long-enduring difficulties they met, sold their respective shares, were themselves great losers by the enterprise. Neither of them lived to see the success of his expenditures, large and liberal as they were, and reckoned at twenty thousand pounds sterling for each of them; but they transmitted to disappointed heirs a succession of lawsuits, crushed hopes, and mortifications. Yet they seem to have cherished to the last an approbation of their unrewarded efforts, and to have encouraged themselves in the hope that posterity would still reap important benefits from them. Let their names, then, be had in honor, and their example commend to their successors the exercise of that public spirit, which "seeketh not its own;" but, in the overruling providence of GOD, secures, though perhaps undesignedly, in many instances, the welfare of coming thousands.

II. A new scene opens in the next period. It presents, indeed, not a species of independent sovereignty, with which, apparently, some had flattered themselves; but, what is of higher moment in the scale of human enjoyment and progress, safety, encouragement, and aid. All that Massachusetts had realized, she was ready to share; and perhaps there is hardly to be found in history an instance, wherein political power was exercised in a more paternal manner; nor, a few instances only excepted, its exercise met with more of grateful recognition and willing subjection. Often did it occur, say the faithful recorders of the time, that, while the people had the acknowledged right to elect into office in their several towns such of their fellow-citizens, or rather fellow-subjects, as they might prefer, they yet requested the court to nominate and appoint them; a course of conduct which very few of the sturdy republicans of succeeding times would be disposed to adopt.

In proof of the exercise of the disposition now alluded to, and such a proof as is peculiarly attractive, when the important and cherished seat of learning at Cambridge needed a substitute for its old and humble building of wood, contributions for re-edifying the structure with brick were liberally bestowed. "Portsmouth, which was now become the richest" of the New Hampshire towns, charged itself with "sixty pounds per annum for seven years; Dover gave thirty-two, and Exeter ten pounds for the same laudable purpose."* At a sub-

* *Belknap*, I. p. 64; F. and M's ed., also Hutchinson, &c.

sequent period, we shall find this example of a wise liberality to the cause of good learning followed by the government of the Province, in a highly valuable donation to the library of Harvard College, notwithstanding its location in a neighboring community.

These instances it is delightful to record; for they tended to prepare the way for that wider union of interests which was, in process of time, to be developed in all its vast and important bearings. Indeed, at the commencement of the period we are now reviewing, a measure fraught with consequences inappreciable perhaps by those who engaged in it, was adopted in the Confederacy of Colonies effected in 1643. New Hampshire shared in the benefits of this judicious and necessary arrangement, being included in Massachusetts. The other parties were Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven. And it cannot escape the notice of any who attentively observe "the leadings of Divine providence," that, in this manner, while the present perils of their great enterprise prompted these governments to counsels of fraternal union, they were preparing gradually the way for the final INDEPENDENCE OF THEIR COUNTRY.* Probably, without a similar course, they could hardly have sustained the horrors of the Indian war of 1675, and triumphed over PHILIP and his widely extended confederates.

It deserves mention here, that, although the inhabitants of Massachusetts had formed for themselves what may be termed a "Test Act," and admitted none to 'the freedom of their company,' and thus to the bearing of office among them, but such as had been received into some one of the churches—a regulation made, as HUTCHINSON informs us, by the freemen themselves, in 1631, and "continuing in force until the dissolution of the government," that is, while they were under their original charter—yet, on the admission of the New Hampshire towns, no such order was extended to them; and they elected their officers without the restriction. A similar course was held subsequently with regard to Maine. Thus the way was preparing for a wider toleration, the principles of which were in that age but little understood or felt.† It is not improbable, also, that the application of this measure to the New Hampshire towns was of influence in forming their temper to a remoteness from the strict puritan features which characterized the Old Colony and the Bay State in their earliest times. And, indeed, it was not until 1671, that a Congregational Church was gathered in Portsmouth, their capital; there having previously been only an Episcopal Church in the town, which was formed in 1638.

III. The way had been gradually preparing for a change of government. The enemies of that system of rule which prevailed in Massachusetts had been, from the very first, busy in their complaints to the crown, and had been often on the point of succeeding, but were remarkably prevented. Thus in 1635, an effort had been made to cause the surrender of their much cherished charter.

* See this Confederacy exhibited in an Address of the late ex-president *J. Q. Adams*. Mass. Hist. Coll. III., Vol. IX.

† In 1665, Dr. *J. Mather*, in a private letter, charges on the Commissioners of the New England colonies the declaration, "that they would have liberty given to all sorts and sects of men."—See *Hutchinson*, I., p. 208.

And at the Restoration of the monarchy these were renewed, after a comparative quiet, on that subject at least, of near twenty years. But, in the course of a short period, complaints having been made by the heirs of GORGES and MASON, a commission was given by CHARLES II. to Col. NICHOLS, Sir ROBERT CARR, and two others, to investigate the state of the colonies, particularly in regard to the grievance complained of, apply all proper remedies in their power, and make report. This report, although it failed of effecting all that was intended against the government of Massachusetts, prepared the way for the mission of RANDOLPH, which resulted in his advice to separate New Hampshire from that government, and to erect it into a Province by itself.

This arrangement was at length effected; and in 1680, at the beginning of the year, JOHN CUTT, esquire, an aged and worthy citizen of Portsmouth, was appointed, by royal authority, president. A council was assigned him, a portion of the members being specially named, with permission to fill up the prescribed number, at their pleasure; to which was added a house of representatives to be chosen by the people; a form of government which, in itself considered, BELKNAP characterizes as being "of as simple a kind as the nature of a subordinate government and the liberty of the subject can admit."* The new president died, however, before the expiration of his year of office, and was greatly lamented, as a gentleman of high moral worth and unblemished reputation. He was succeeded by his deputy, major WALDRON, who had long been distinguished by his public spirit and many services, and was therefore greatly esteemed.

The alteration of the form of government was not, however, allowed to pass off, without another trait of genuiue feeling which does the parties great honor. With consent of his council and of the General Assembly, president CUTT communicated, as early as March 25th, 1680, to the governor and council of Massachusetts, to be made known at their next session to the General Court of the province, a very grateful letter; "first to acknowledge," says he, "your great care of us, and kindness towards us, while we dwelt under your shadow; owning ourselves deeply obliged, that you were pleased, upon our earnest request and supplication, to take us under your government, and ruled us well, while we so remained; so that we cannot give the least countenance to those reflections that have been cast upon you, as if you had dealt injuriously with us." They then profess as follows:—"no dissatisfaction with your government, but merely our submission to Divine Providence, to his Majesty's commands, to whom we owe our allegiance, without any seeking of our own, or desires of change, was the only cause of our complying with that present separation from you that we are now under; but should have heartily rejoiced, if it had seemed good to the LORD and his Majesty to have settled us in the same capacity as formerly." They add: "we hold ourselves bound to signify, that it is our most unfeigned desire, that such a mutual correspondence betwixt us may be settled, as may tend to the glory of GOD, the honor of his Majesty, whose subjects we all are, and the promoting of the common interest,

* Hist. of N. H., p. 89, F. and M's ed.

and defence against the common enemy, that thereby our hands may be strengthened, being of ourselves weak, and few in number; and that, if there be opportunity to be any ways serviceable unto you, we may shew how ready we are thankfully to embrace the same." They close with saying, "we subscribe, wishing the presence of God to be with you, and craving the benefit of your prayers and endeavors for a blessing upon the heads and hearts of us who are separated from our brethren."*

A document like this is well worthy of transmission to posterity. But, after the year's service of WALTER BAREFOOTE, who was one of RANDOLPH's friends and abettors, the next administration, that of CRANFIELD, was unpleasant in the extreme. His self-seeking spirit, his contempt for the inhabitants, whom he found to be not more than four thousand in number, his tyrannical exactions, and his persecution and oppression of the respected minister of Portsmouth, the reverend JOSHUA MOODY, whose name will ever be held in affectionate respect, alienated from him the minds of the people, and caused them to rejoice when, chagrined and disappointed, he left them for Barbadoes.

We have not room, in this department of the present work, to enter into particulars of the history of so many changes as occurred in the administration of government, further than to say, that New Hampshire was again united with Massachusetts under the presidency of JOSEPH DUDLEY in 1686; also under that of ANDROS in 1687, and of BRADSTREET in 1689. From 1692, however, the separate government obtained again, under USHER, PARTRIDGE and ALLEN for ten years; when DUDLEY was once more appointed governor, having Massachusetts also under his charge. The two governments were thus again united, and so continued from 1702 to 1741, sharing in each other's sympathies, and in weal or woe. In the last named year, BENNING WENTWORTH, a graduate of Harvard College, was appointed governor, and succeeded in that office by his nephew, JOHN WENTWORTH, in 1767, whose term of service closed but with the Revolution.

IV. The Revolution produced, of course, its own heroes, as every period of such excitement must. But there had been a long training of them, unknowingly, as throughout our country. New Hampshire furnished her full quota of these, several of them reared in the hardships of Indian warfare, or in the laborious occupations of husbandry; and not a few were experienced in those scenes of conflict between Britain and France, which ended in the reduction of Canada. A few years only after that event, the discussion of stirring questions between the colonies and the mother-country called forth the best talents. The right of Parliament to tax, without the privilege of representation vested in the subject, and thence without his consent, was boldly denied. The stamp act excited alarm, and was resisted. Feudal institutions were reviewed, in an essay by the elder ADAMS in 1765, and the canon law investigated; and, in short, the doctrines of civil freedom began to engage the public mind, long before the actual INDEPENDENCE of the country was seriously contemplated.

* See the whole paper in *Hutchinson*, I. 295, 6.

The country too had gained strength and wealth. Of both these New Hampshire partook. Ship building, from the facility of obtaining every kind of lumber, flourished on her scanty sea board. Vessels of war had been for many years constructed within the waters of Pascataqua, which form almost her only harbors from the sea; and her merchants were known abroad, and their connexions extensive and profitable at home.

Besides this, the increase of population in the country towns became observable. They had been gradually settling, after the disputes with the heirs of MASON were in good degree adjusted; and more especially after the purchase made of their claim by a company of New Hampshire gentlemen in 1746, which had introduced an increase of agricultural products, by encouraging a more general acquisition of farms, the cultivation of which had been found the true source of wealth and general prosperity.

In addition, a new interest was given to the great subject of EDUCATION. We have before alluded to the regard shown to Harvard College. At the destruction by fire of its library in 1764, under the government of BENNING WENTWORTH, a generous donation was made, in order to replace it.* But, under the succeeding administration of his nephew, a magistrate distinguished for learning, good judgment and public spirit, and therefore deservedly popular, the foundation was effected of an University within the State itself. The application for public aid by the reverend Dr. WHEELOCK, and his offer of locating his institution where the greatest encouragement might be had, elicited such returns abroad, and especially such grants of land from the General Assembly, as fixed Dartmouth College at Hanover, in the county of Grafton, by royal charter 13th December, 1769. The rank of this institution is high, among the colleges of New England, and the best literary establishments of the Union.

To recount the catalogue of worthies, whose names impart a lustre to their native State, and give the history of their lives, pleasing although it would be, cannot within the limits of this introductory sketch be admitted. The memories of STARK, and SULLIVAN, and of PEPPERELL at an earlier period, who should be reckoned, probably, to New Hampshire, though locally of Maine, of DEARBORN, and other military men, will not be suffered to perish. Those of MESHECH WEARE, the first president of the State, after the commencement of hostilities with Great Britain; and the governors, LANGDON, GILMAN, SMITH and PLUMER, not to mention others of merit who have honorably filled the chair of State; of MASON, and of WEBSTER, the former of whom has recently been lamented as one of the first, if not the first of the lawyers of New England, and the latter happily living, as a glory of his birth place, the able and success-

* "The Province of New Hampshire not having as yet any College of its own to divert its interest from Harvard College, hitherto the Alma Mater of her educated men as well as those of Massachusetts, the General Assembly of that province, by the recommendation of Gov. Benning Wentworth, who had been applied to by the corporation on the subject, voted £300 sterling for the purpose of purchasing books for the library. A catalogue was sent to the Rev. Dr. East Apthorp, then in England; and by his care books to the number of 743 volumes, enough to fill three-quarters of an alcove, were purchased with that sum."— See *Peirce's Hist. of Harvard University*, edited by the late Hon. J. Pickering, Esq.

ful expounder and defender of the constitution—will pass down to posterity with still increasing esteem, and do honor to New Hampshire. They will excite the virtuous emulation of her aspiring youth, and tend to guide their steps to eminence.

Nor should *the religious interests* of the State be overlooked. These have been superintended by a ministry consisting of, apparently, as sound and faithful men, as can be found laboring together in any State of our Union, among an equal population. A recent review of their history has been taken; and its well informed author, addressing “the General Association,” a body which dates its origin in 1747, declares: “Of 686, who from the first have filled the office of pastors in our churches, but about 150 now survive. All settled previous to 1780 are starred on the register of their names. Of those settled between 1780 and 1800, we can find but eight among the living, and not one of them in the active duties of the ministry. But though dead they yet speak. Some of them experienced great trials and hardships for Christ’s sake,—enduring perils in the wilderness and perils among savages. But they were strong in faith, constant in labors, enduring unto the end. Never, probably, has there existed,” he adds, “through a period of more than two centuries, a succession of one class of ministers, more united in sentiment, more harmonious in practice, more consistent in example, more free from ambition and envy, and the strife of controversy, more self-denying, more useful as citizens, and more respected in their several fields of labor, than the Congregational and Presbyterian ministers of New Hampshire. A few, indeed, though very few, have proved themselves unworthy of their calling and office. Some have renounced their first faith, but the great body of them have stood firm amid changes, and were found faithful unto death.”*

The writer then notices the closing scenes of the lives of several of the pastors, as evidences of their sincerity and faithfulness; and especially commemorates MOODY of Portsmouth, MCGREGOR of Londonderry, Dr. MCCLINTOCK of Greenland, HILDEN of Tamworth, Dr. HARRIS of Dunbarton, and Dr. CHURCH of Pelham, among those who have given their dying testimonies to “the truth as it is in JESUS.” Many other names are precious to the churches and to surviving friends; and that such a ministry, still more and more enriched with Divine grace, may be perpetuated through the coming generations, every Christian patriot must desire; since it is only through the prevalence of the religion of the Gospel that any community can truly prosper. For the Christian ministry is the institution of GOD for human welfare. And its usefulness is found not merely in reference to eternity but the present life also. Says the Commissioner of Common Schools, in his last Report to the Legislature of New Hampshire: “the clergymen of the various towns that I have visited deserve especial notice, for the lively interest they cherish in this movement [to improve the schools], for the valuable assistance they rendered me in my visits, and for the controlling influence which they exert on the minds of the people, in favor of general intelligence and sound learning.”†

* Rev. Mr. Bouton’s Hist. Discourse, Aug. 22, 1848, p. 24. † See Report for 1848, p. 4.

Although allusion has thus been made to the important subject of training the youth of the State, and to the promotion of "sound learning;" it yet seems proper to insert in this place a general view of it, with which the compiler of this work has been very obligingly favored by the Rev. Dr. COGSWELL, President of the Theological Seminary at Gilmanton. It is inserted entire, under the head of

"**EDUCATION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.** The common school system of education," observes the Doctor, "so generally prevalent in New England, was very early adopted by the inhabitants of New Hampshire. In this respect, the State was probably as observant of duty as Massachusetts and Connecticut.

"The first law enacted for the establishment of what are termed 'town schools' was passed in 1647 by the General Court of Massachusetts. The preamble and law are as follows: 'It being one chiefe project of that old deluder, Sathan, to keep men from the knowledge of Scriptures, as in former times, keeping them in an unknowne tongue, so in these latter times, by persuading them from the use of tongues, so that at least, the true sence and meaning of the original might be clouded with false glosses, of saint seeming deceivers; and that learning may not bee buried in the grave of our forefathers in church and commonwealth, the LORD assisting our endeavors:

"*It is therefore ordered by this Courte and authority thereof,* That every townshipp within this jurisdiction, after that the LORD hath increased them to the number of fifty hows-holders, shall then forthwith appoint one within theire towne, to teach all such children as shall resorte to him, to write and read; whose wages shall be paid either by the parents or masters of such children, or by the inhabitants in generall, by way of supplye, as the major parte of those who order the prudentials of the towne shall appointe; provided that those who send theire children, bee not oppressed by paying much more than they can have them taught for in other townes.'

"This law extended to the inhabitants of New Hampshire, as the union between this State and Massachusetts took place in 1641. The ultimate object to be obtained by our Puritan ancestors in these schools was, that their children might be enabled to read and understand for themselves. They were zealous for the maintenance of the Protestant principle of private judgment in matters of religious faith and practice.

"The first law passed by New Hampshire, after it became a province, was enacted in 1693, amid the terrors and distresses of the sanguinary war with the Indians and the French, and shows how regardful of education the people at that time were. The law runs thus: it is 'enacted and ordained, that for the building and repairing of meeting-houses, ministers' houses, school houses, and allowing a salary to a school master in each town within this province, the selectmen in the respective towns shall raise money by an equal rate and assessment upon the inhabitants, and every town within this province (Dover only excepted during the war) shall, from and after the publication hereof, provide a school master for the supply of the town on penalty of ten pounds; and for

neglect thereof, to be paid, one half to their Majesties, and the other half to the poor of the town.'

"In 1719, a law was passed which ordained, that every town having fifty householders or upwards, shall be constantly provided with a school master to teach children and youth to read and write.

"In 1783, the voice of New Hampshire on the subject of education was expressed in language worthy of a free and sovereign State, and contained in the constitution of government then voluntarily adopted. It is as follows: 'Knowledge and learning, generally diffused through a community, being essential to the preservation of a free government, and spreading the opportunities and advantages of education, through the various parts of the country, being highly conducive to promote this end; it shall be the duty of the legislators and magistrates, in all future periods of this government, to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries and public schools, to encourage private and public institutions, rewards and immunities for the promotion of — sciences and natural history.'

"Since the adoption of the constitution, the acts of the government in favor of common schools have been liberal. They are now by law established throughout the State, and every child and youth may enjoy the benefits of education proffered by them. For their support, by a law of the State about \$100,000 is annually raised by a tax upon the people.* The literary fund amounting to \$64,000 formed by a tax of one half per cent. on the capital of the banks, has been distributed to the different towns. The proceeds of this fund, and also an annual income of about \$10,000 derived from a tax on banks, are appropriated to aid in support of schools, besides what is raised by the several districts themselves.

"There are, according to the last census of the United States, 2,127 common schools and 83,632 scholars attending them, being 1 in every 340-100 of the whole population of the State, and being a greater number, in proportion to the inhabitants, than is furnished from any other State in the Union, with but one exception. There are only 942 individuals in the State over 20 years of age who can neither read nor write, being only 1 to 307 of the population, and being a less number than in any other State, one only excepted.

"The number of academies and high schools in the State is about 70, being 1 to every 4,000 inhabitants. The number of students attending them is 5,799, being on an average more than 80 to an institution, and 1 to about every 50 of the inhabitants. This intermediate class of institutions between common schools and colleges is generally in a flourishing condition. Most of them are private corporations for public purposes, and need more funds for their support, that they may accomplish with greater energy the work devolving upon them.

"*Phillips Academy, Exeter.* This is the oldest and best endowed academy in the State. It was founded by Hon. JOHN PHILLIPS, LL. D., and was in-

* Whole amount raised in 1848, \$147,744,82.—See Report cited above, p. 43.

incorporated, April 3, 1781. It has \$70,000 in funds, a library of 600 or 700 volumes, and a valuable philosophical apparatus. More students probably have been prepared for college at this academy than at any other in the United States. About 2,500 individuals have been members of it.

"The next oldest academies are the following, viz. New Ipswich, incorporated in 1789; Chesterfield, incorporated in 1790; Atkinson, incorporated in 1791; Gilmanton and Haverhill, incorporated in 1794. Kimball Union Academy, established at Plainfield in 1813, is in a very flourishing condition, and many of its students are fitting for college. It has funds to the amount of \$40,000, principally the donation of the Hon. DANIEL KIMBALL, the income of which is devoted to the assistance of pious, indigent young men preparing for the ministry. Gilmanton Academy at the present time is in a prosperous state. Its productive funds are about \$11,000, and its number of pupils was never greater than now. The Academy located at New Hampton, and incorporated in 1821, has a large number of students, including the male and female departments. Pinkerton Academy, at Derry, incorporated in 1814, has funds to a considerable amount, and is a very valuable institution.

"*Dartmouth College*, named after the Earl of Dartmouth, an early benefactor, is one of the most flourishing in the United States, and is situated in the south-west part of Hanover, about half a mile east of Connecticut River, on a beautiful and extensive plain, where there is a handsome village. It was founded by the Rev. ELEAZAR WHELOCK, D. D., and chartered by royal grant, in 1769. The funds, which are respectable, were obtained by donations from individuals, and by grants from the legislatures of New Hampshire and Vermont. The buildings are good, and six in number—all of them of brick, except one, and most of them bearing names of benefactors. The trustees of the institution are twelve in number, the Governor of the State being one, *ex officio*. The executive government is entrusted to a president, fourteen professors, two tutors, and one teacher. The college libraries contain about 17,000 volumes. The Institution has a good philosophical, mathematical, astronomical, and chemical apparatus, a very good anatomical museum, an extensive and very valuable mineralogical cabinet, most of it a donation from the late FREDERIC HALL, LL. D., and some valuable paintings. The terms of admission and course of instruction are the same as at the best colleges in the country. The number of alumni of the college is more than 3,000. The number of under graduates is about 300. The medical school connected with the college was established in 1797, and has ever been held in high repute. It has now five professors, and is in a flourishing condition. The number of graduates at the school is over 700; a larger number than have graduated at any other medical institution in New England. The medical lectures commence early in the autumn. There is a well endowed grammar school connected with the college. Great improvements are about being made to the library, and to the philosophical, mathematical, and chemical apparatus.

"Succession of Presidents.

<i>Accessus.</i>		<i>Exitus.</i>
1769.	REV. ELEAZAR WHEELOCK, D. D., founder, . . .	1779.
1779.	HON. JOHN WHEELOCK, LL. D.	1815.
1815.	REV. FRANCIS BROWN, D. D.	1820.
1820.	REV. DANIEL DANA, D. D.	1821.
1822.	REV. BENNET TYLER, D. D.	1828.
1828.	REV. NATHAN LORD, D. D.	

"Gilmanton Theological Seminary is located in the centre of the State, and was established in 1835, and is founded upon the charter of Gilmanton Academy, as the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass., is upon the charter of Phillips Academy in that place. The Academy was incorporated in 1794, and that and the Seminary are under the same board of trustees, ten in number. The terms of admission and course of study at the Seminary are like those of the other theological institutions in the country. The anniversary is on the second Thursday in July. The library contains more than 3,000 volumes, among which are many rare and important works. It has also a museum of considerable magnitude. The regular term of study occupies three years. Nearly ever since the Seminary was established, it has had three professors. It now has, in addition, a president. Between fifty and sixty young gentlemen have already completed their studies, and entered the university. The present number of students is between twenty and thirty.*

"The Theological Institution at New Hampton is a branch of the Academy in that place, both together bearing the incorporate name of Academical and Theological Institution, which was given it in 1826. The Academy was at first incorporated in 1821, by the name of 'Proprietors of New Hampton Academy.' The Theological Department, as a distinct branch, did not go into full operation until 1833, at which time there were seventeen students; the number since has increased to about thirty. The library consists of about 600 volumes. This institution is, by charter, wholly under the control of the Baptist denomination.

"The New Hampshire Historical Society was formed in 1823, and has been the third most efficient institution of the kind in the United States. It has published five octavo volumes of Historical Collections. Its library contains between 1,000 and 2,000 volumes, besides some thousands of pamphlets. Its location is in Concord.

"The Northern Academy of Arts and Sciences was established June 24, 1841, at Hanover, where its centre of operations is. It has published two annual reports, and has in contemplation the publication of a quarterly periodical. Its library already amounts to about 1,400 volumes, and more than 4,000 pamphlets.

"The New Hampshire Medical Society was incorporated February 11, 1791.

* This was four years ago. Changes have occurred since.

It has a library of considerable value, which is divided, and placed in the hands of the librarians of the district societies. This society has an intimate connection with the medical school at Dartmouth College, and has had a most happy influence upon the gentlemen of the Faculty throughout the State."

Most of the *religious denominations*, which are found in the country at large, appear in New Hampshire, as might be anticipated from the freedom of religious inquiry and profession. In numbers, the *Baptist* denomination ranks next to the *Congregationalists* and *Presbyterians*. But the *Episcopal* branch of the church of CHRIST was early found in the Colony, and was greatly encouraged by several of the royal governors. The *Methodists* are numerous, and there are communities of *Friends*, or *Quakers*. But it is believed, that the many important interests of society, in which good citizens may unite without infringing on a good conscience, are tending to soften the asperities of religious controversy, and to bring the community more and more into a state of mutual forbearance if not of mutual esteem. Thus, bible societies, and societies for the promotion of temperance, the associations which spring out of the great cause of education, and those which relate to agriculture, mechanic arts, general science, and mutual improvement in knowledge, especially by lectures and the founding and use of social libraries, all tend to occupy healthily the powers of the mind, and produce or promote that condition of civilization which becomes a free, vigorous, moral, and Christian State.

That such advances are really making is evident to the observer. They have, indeed, been gradual, but actual. The early colonists were often almost disheartened at the prospect before them, and complained of the difficulty of procuring a subsistence. It is well remarked by Dr. BELKNAP, that they too much neglected the cultivation of the soil, whose productiveness they had not properly tested, while their chief attention was given to the fishery, the lumber trade, and the procuring of furs. Many temptations, too, were thrown in their way, as occurred to other settlers in New England, by invitations to settle elsewhere. Lord SAYE AND SELE urged the colonists to people Barbadoes, where he possessed an interest. CROMWELL, at a subsequent period, invited the tried and faithful Puritans to settle in Ireland, where the province of Ulster had long been devastated, and stood in need of inhabitants; or to enter on his new conquest of Jamaica, and become West India planters. Few, comparatively, however, were prevailed on to go; and those who staid became more and more accustomed to the country, and attached to it.

And now, what is the result? A healthy, active, intelligent, and industrious population is found, even among the mountain fastnesses of "The Granite State," not unaptly characterized as the Switzerland of America. They subdue the soil, and it yields its treasures; and if not in so great abundance of Cereal grains, at least in valuable pasture—the grazing interest being very considerable throughout the State. Yet the improvements of modern agriculture are noticed and adopted. In islands of the beautiful Winnipiseogee—a favorable location, it must be confessed—136 bushels of Indian corn

have been raised on the acre! * One would suppose that the fertility of the western prairie could offer little temptation to the farmer who might produce such a crop, and remain among his own paternal fields; especially when the contrast is made between the healthiness of a northern climate, in a high, hilly region, pure water flowing plentifully, all facilities for happily training a family; and a country where, indeed, labor is comparatively light, land cheap, and winters lose much of their rigor and length; but fever and ague sap the constitution, and send back the adventurer a lean, sallow invalid for life, or lay him prematurely in the grave.

Of recent years, the legislature has, in its wisdom, encouraged the investigation of the mineral treasures of New Hampshire. The employment of Dr. C. T. JACKSON for this purpose has resulted in the discovery, that this State is richer in this respect than any of its sisters. We do not say that it has the gold of California—as, happily for its inhabitants, it has not—nor that of North Carolina or Georgia; but the variety of its minerals is great, and the deposits of several of the most useful, if not most costly ores, are not infrequent. Grant that it abounds in granite and in ice. It has also a hardy and sagacious population, which can make that ice and granite articles of profitable commerce.

The increase of manufacturing establishments, in which scientific skill is tasked to mould the raw material into useful fabrics and forms, renders the possession of water power a great desideratum. In few spaces of equal extent, it is believed, does there exist a greater water power than in this State. And human ingenuity will not be backward in turning this encouraging circumstance to profit. Statistics of several establishments will be found in the following work, under the heads of their respective localities.

Of all the features of the State, the White Mountains must be regarded as not only the most prominent, but the most interesting. Forming the highest land in North America, east of the rocky mountains and the Andes, they have become a favorite resort of the tourist, who is in search either of health or pleasure. Dr. BELKNAP supposed that the highest peak would be found to be, when accurately measured—which in his day it had not been—over 10,000 feet high. But since that period it has been satisfactorily ascertained, that it falls short of 7,000. The ascent, perilous as it has been accounted, is often effected, and generally repays the task. But the remembrance of those dreadful avalanches, which, in one melancholy instance at least,† produced havoc, and ruin, and loss of life, will long impress the imagination seriously, and give solemnity to the wild solitudes of the mountains.

The engineer will think and calculate otherwise. And his is, in fact, the prevailing view now taken of heights of land and bodies of water. The latter, which abound in the region of the White Mountains, not only give animation to a landscape, and irrigate for the agriculturist or cattle-breeder the lands in their vicinage, but, directed by the hand of science, and duly restrained

* See Dr. Jackson's Agricultural Report.

† The destruction of Mr. Willey's abode and family.

and managed, facilitate human labor, and lay a foundation for national wealth. For if, as one of this profession* argued, "rivers were made to feed navigable canals," the elevations where are found the sources of the Androscoggin, Saco, Merrimac, Connecticut, and many other streams, on whose banks and by whose waterfalls villages of manufacturers must rise, will not be contemplated by the practical improver without deep interest.

It is a great happiness, as well as honor, for the State, that its history has been so ably and respectably written, and at so early a period in the development of its resources. DR. BELKNAP was eminently calculated to accomplish the work he undertook. It required research and patient labor; but he could labor and persevere, though under great embarrassment and difficulty, unknown, probably, by his successors in the ministry, but requiring in his day all fortitude and faith. His education had, providentially, fitted him for his task. Brought up under the eye of the New England historian, the Rev. Mr. PRINCE, whose spirit of accurate and industrious inquiry is celebrated, he had the advantage of consulting his collections, and imbibed a taste for the employment. PRINCE followed MATHER, and MATHER drew from HUBBARD, and he from WINTHROP and WINSLOW. BELKNAP completes the chain to our own times; and his history is quoted with that respect and confidence which honor his name, still further honored by the State in being attached to a lately constituted county.

Deficiencies in his work are, indeed, noticed, particularly in articles of natural history and natural philosophy. But, with the progress in science that has since been made, and the facilities for observation which have since been secured, the supply of these deficiencies will be easy. Nor can it be so difficult as it was originally to secure the evanescent tradition of events. The late and lamented JOHN FARMER, Esq., and his living associate,† as well as other members of the Historical Society, have done much to perpetuate New Hampshire history, whether of the State or of smaller communities, or of individual men.

The State is restricted on the sea-coast, and has but one avenue to the ocean. The Piscataqua presents for future improvement advantages, that a perspicacious and thriving people will not be long in ascertaining and employing. The railroad from Portsmouth to Concord, opening an easy access to the great North and West, will give to the beautiful harbor of Portsmouth a foreign and domestic commerce hitherto unknown.

Though restricted on the sea coast, and in this view not to be compared with her sister States of New England, the State of New Hampshire is yet second among them in extent of territory. That it may be filled with a prosperous, happy, exemplary population, who shall enjoy and improve the rich privileges of Christian freemen, which, in the good providence of GOD, now form their favored lot, and transmit them unimpaired to the latest posterity, is the writer's fervent wish and prayer.

* *Brinley*, the Duke of Bridgewater's surveyor.

† *J. B. Moore*, now Librarian of the N. Y. Hist. Soc.



BOUNDARIES, GOVERNMENT, JUDICIARY, &c.

BOUNDARIES.—This State is bounded north by Eastern Canada, east by Maine, south-east by the Atlantic and the State of Massachusetts, south by Massachusetts, and west and north-west by Vermont. Situated between $42^{\circ} 40'$ and $45^{\circ} 16'$ north latitude, and $72^{\circ} 27'$ and $70^{\circ} 35'$ west longitude. Its length is 168, and its greatest breadth about 90 miles, and it comprises an area of about 7,987 square miles.

FIRST SETTLERS.—The first discovery of New Hampshire was in 1614, and the first settlements made by Europeans were at Dover and Portsmouth, in 1623; only three years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth.—See *Introduction*.

GOVERNMENT.—The executive power is vested in a Governor and five Counsellors, chosen annually by the people. The legislature consists of the Senate, comprising twelve members, chosen in twelve districts, and the House of Representatives, chosen annually in the month of March, every town having 150 rateable polls being entitled to send one, and an additional representative for every 300 additional polls. The legislature assembles annually at Concord, on the first Wednesday of June.

All male citizens, of twenty-one years and upwards, except paupers and persons excused from taxes, have a right to vote for State officers—a residence of at least three months within the town being required to entitle the person to vote.

SUCCESSION OF GOVERNORS.—*Governors, &c. under the Royal Government.* John Cutt, President, 1680; Richard Waldron, do. 1681; Edward Cranfield, Lieut. Gov., 1682; Walter Barefoot, Dep. Gov., 1685; Joseph Dudley, Pres., 1686. In 1686 under the government of Sir Edmund Andros. In 1689 the union with Massachusetts revived. John Usher, Lieut. Gov., 1692; William Partridge, do. 1697; Samuel Allen, Gov., 1698. In 1699 united with Massachusetts and New York. In 1702 united with Massachusetts. Benning Wentworth, Gov., 1741; John Wentworth, do. 1767.

The English government terminated in 1775, and in 1776 a temporary government was formed, which continued during the war; Meshech Weare being annually elected President.

Presidents under the Constitution of 1784. Meshech Weare, elected 1784; John Langdon, 1785; John Sullivan, 1786; John Langdon, 1788; John Sullivan, 1789; Josiah Bartlett, 1790.

Governors under the Constitution of 1792. Josiah Bartlett, elected 1792; John Taylor Gilman, 1794; John Langdon, 1805; Jeremiah Smith, 1809; John Langdon, 1810; William Plumer, 1812; John Taylor Gilman, 1813; William Plumer, 1816; Samuel Bell, 1819; Levi Woodbury, 1823; David L. Morrill, 1824; Benjamin Pierce, 1827; John Bell, 1828; Benjamin Pierce, 1829; Matthew Harvey, 1830; S. Dinsmoor, entered upon office June, 1831; William Badger, 1834; Isaac Hill, 1836; John Page, 1839; Henry Hubbard, 1842; John H. Steele, 1844; Anthony Colby, 1846; Jared W. Williams, 1847.

JUDICIARY.—The Superior Court of Judicature consists of a chief justice and two associate justices, who hold one term annually in each of the ten counties of the State, for the hearing and determining of questions of law, and petitions for divorce. This court is also vested with chancery powers.

The judges of the Superior Court of Judicature are, *ex officio*, judges of the Court of Common Pleas. This court, before whom all actions for the recovery of debts and the enforcement of contracts, and all jury trials, are brought, consists of one of the justices of the Superior Court, or one of the justices of the Circuit Court of Common Pleas and of two county judges, who are generally appointed from among the yeomanry, whose principal duty it is to attend to the ordinary business of the county, its roads, expenses, &c. Terms are held semi-annually, in each of the counties.—See *Descriptions of Counties*.

EDUCATION.—See *Introduction*.

SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS.—Governor, \$1,000; Secretary of State, \$800; Treasurer, \$600; Adjutant and Quarter Master General, \$400; Chief Justice, \$1,400; Associate Justices, \$1,200; Circuit Justices, \$1,200; Attorney General, \$1,200.

FINANCES OF THE STATE.—This State was without debt in 1848, and had, besides a considerable amount of property in public lands, &c., a balance in the treasury of \$1,612,22. The annual amount of expenditures of this State is generally about one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTIES AND TOWNS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ACWORTH.

SULLIVAN Co. This town is chiefly agricultural in its pursuits. The soil is generally good. Cold River, which rises from Cold Pond in this town, affords some good mill-sites. This town was formerly noted for the culture of flax, which was manufactured by some of the inhabitants into the finest linen, equal to any imported from Ireland. Beryls of an extraordinary size are found here.

Boundaries. North by Unity, east by Lempster, south by Marlow, and west by Langdon and Charlestown.

First Settlers. William Keyes, Samuel Harper, and John Rogers removed to this place in 1768.

First Ministers. Rev. Thomas Archibald, ordained 1789; dismissed 1794. Rev. John Kimball, ordained 1797; dismissed 1813.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 5,792 bushels; hay, 4,398 tons; potatoes, 54,301 bushels; wool, 18,474 lbs.; maple sugar, 29,724 pounds.

The manufactures of this town are considerable, but principally confined to families.

Distances. Thirteen miles south from Newport, and forty-four west from Concord.

ALBANY.

CARROL Co. The principal river in Albany, is Swift River, which passes

from west to east into the Saco, at Conway. There are several small streams in different parts of the town, furnishing convenient mill privileges. These streams were once the residence of numbers of the beaver, otter, &c.

There are several lofty hills and mountains in this town, the highest of which is called Chocorua, and is visible from a great extent of country. It received its name from *Chocorua*, an Indian, who was killed on the summit by a party of hunters in time of peace, before the settlement of the place. The predominant rock of these hills is granite—a soft, decomposing variety, in which the crystals and grains of felspar are very large. The soil is fertile, being a sandy loam, mixed occasionally with coarse gravel. There are some fertile intervals on the borders of Swift River.

The growth of this town has been retarded by a peculiar disease which afflicts neat cattle. Young cattle cannot be reared, nor can cows or oxen be kept here for a series of years, without being attacked by a singular and fatal distemper. It commences with a loss of appetite—the animals refuse hay, grain and salt—become emaciated; an obstinate costiveness attends, but the abdomen becomes smaller than in health, and is diminished to one third its original bulk. Af-

ter these symptoms have continued for an indefinite period, a brisk scouring comes on, and the animals fall away and die. Though superstition may have found a reason in the dying curse of the murdered Chocorua, philosophy has not yet ascertained a satisfactory cause for the disease. It is probably owing to the properties contained in the waters.

This town was called Burton till 1833.

Boundaries. East by Conway, south-east by Eaton, south by Tamworth, north and west by ungranted lands.

First Settlers. This town was granted Nov. 6, 1766, to Clement March, Joseph Senter and others.

First Minister. No minister was settled here for many years.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 1,164 bushels; potatoes, 9,647 bushels; Hay, 584 tons; wool, 661 pounds; maple sugar, 2,500 pounds.

Distances. Sixty-four miles north by east from Concord, sixty-seven north, north-west from Dover, and about twenty-two miles north-west from Ossipee.

ALEXANDRIA.

GRAFTON CO. A small part of Newfound Lake lies in this town. On Fowler's and Smith's Rivers and several other smaller streams are about 2000 acres of intervale land, which produce flax, potatoes and grass in abundance. Other parts of the town are favorable for wheat and maize. A part of this town was set off to New Chester, now Hill, in the year 1820.

Boundaries. North by Orange and Hebron, east by Bristol, south by Hill, and west by Danbury.

First Settlers. Jonathan Corliss, John M. Corliss, and William Corliss, settled in Dec. 1769.

First Minister. Rev. Enoch Whipple settled in 1788; dismissed in 1794.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 9,651 bushels; potatoes, 26,979 bushels; hay, 2,676 tons; wool, 5,367 pounds; maple sugar, 6,044 pounds.

Distances. Thirty-four miles north-west from Concord, forty south-east

from Haverhill, and about fourteen miles north-easterly from Plymouth.

ALLENSTOWN.

MERRIMAC CO. This town is watered by the Suncook River. The land generally is of an ordinary quality, though there are some fine farms. The town is principally covered with a growth of oak and pine timber; and formerly great quantities of lumber were annually taken down the river. Allenstown is well watered, though no large stream passes through it. Great Bear Brook furnishes the principal mill sites. Catamount Hill is the highest land in the town.

At the east end of this hill is a precipice of seventy feet nearly perpendicular, at the foot of which is a cavern of some extent, inclining upwards.

In 1748, while at work on the western bank of the Merrimac River, opposite the mouth of the Suncook, in company with James Carr, Mr. Buntin and his son, ten years of age, were surprised by a party of Indians. Carr attempted to escape, and was shot down. Buntin and his son, making no resistance, were not harmed; but taken through the wilderness to Canada, and sold to a French trader at Montreal; with whom they remained about eleven months, escaped, and fortunately reached home in safety. Andrew, the son, continued on his father's farm until the commencement of the revolution, when, entering the service of his country, he died in her defence at White Plains, Oct. 28, 1776.

Boundaries. West by the River Suncook, north by Epsom, east by Deerfield, and south by Hooksett.

First Settlers. John Woleutt, Andrew Smith, Daniel Evans, Robert Buntin and others.

First Minister. The first settled minister in this town is not stated; there are several places of worship, which have generally been supplied by itinerant preachers.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 1,910 bushels; potatoes, 6,535 bushels; hay, 464 tons; wool, 626 pounds.

Distances. Eleven miles south-east

from Concord, and thirty-eight west from Portsmouth.

ALSTEAD.

CHESHIRE CO. This town is well watered by small streams. Cold River passes through the north-west part; and some of the branches of Ashuelot River have their sources in this town. There are a number of ponds, the principal of which is Warren's Pond;—length 250 rods, breadth 150. Perch and pickerel are here caught in great abundance. The soil is strong and productive, and the farms generally well cultivated. Manufactures flourish in this town, and great attention is paid to education. Alstead was originally called Newton.

General Amos Shepard, who was for many years a member of the General Court of this State, and President of the Senate from 1797 to 1804, resided in this town, and was one of its principal inhabitants from 1777 to the time of his death, Jan. 1, 1812. By his persevering industry, his economy and correctness in business, and at the same time, by a rigid adherence to uprightness and integrity in his dealings with his fellow men, he acquired a handsome fortune, and was in many things, a pattern worthy of imitation. *See N. 2.*

Boundaries. East by Marlow, south by Gilsun, west by Walpole and Langdon, and north by Acworth and Langdon.

First Settlers. Samuel Chase with sixty-nine others settled here in 1763.

First Ministers. Rev. Jacob Mann, ordained in 1782; dismissed in 1789. Rev. Samuel Mead, ordained in 1791; dismissed in 1797. Rev. Levi Lankton, ordained in 1789; dismissed in 1828.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 5,460 bushels; potatoes, 58,843 bushels; hay, 3,382 tons; wool, 11,440 lbs; maple sugar, 11,617 pounds.

Distances. Twelve miles south-east from Charlestown, fourteen north from Keene, and fifty-six west by south from Concord.

ALTON.

BELKNAP CO. This town is rough and uneven; the soil hard and rocky,

but productive when well cultivated. The growth of wood is chiefly oak, beech, maple and pine. The principal elevations are Mount-Major and Prospect Hill. Merrymeeting Bay extends south about 1800 rods into this town, where it receives the waters of Merrymeeting River. Half-moon Pond, between Alton and Barnstead, is 300 rods long and 150 wide. This town was originally called *New Durham Gore* and is delightfully situated on the borders of Winnipiseogee Lake.

Boundaries. North by Winnipiseogee Lake and Bay, north-east by Wolfborough, east by New Durham, south by Barnstead, and west by Gilmanton.

First Settlers. Jacob Chamberlain and others in 1770.

First Minister. Elder John Adams, ordained in 1811.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 11,205 bushels; potatoes, 56,063 bushels; hay, 3,316 tons; wool, 5,563 lbs. maple sugar, 1,856 pounds.

Distances. Twenty-two miles north-east from Concord, twenty-five north-west from Dover, and about twelve miles south-east from Gilford. Alton is about twenty-five miles south-east from Centre Harbor, by Lake Winnipiseogee.

AMHERST.

HILLSBOROUGH CO. An important town, and the seat of justice in Hillsborough county, is situated on Souhegan River. Souhegan is a considerable and very important stream, and in its course to the Merrimac River from this town, affords some of the finest water privileges in the county. Babboosuck, Little Babboosuck and Jo English Ponds are the largest collections of water. In some parts of this town, and particularly on Souhegan River, the soil is of excellent quality, producing abundant crops. In other parts, on the hills elevated above the village, the soil is of a good quality, and several valuable farms are found under good cultivation.

The village is pleasant and contains many handsome buildings. There is a spacious common between the two

principal rows of houses, which is often used for public purposes. There is what is termed a mineral spring, about one and a half miles east of the meeting-house. The water has been found useful in rheumatic complaints, and in scrofulous and scorbutic habits; for poisons by ivy, dogwood, &c. Excellent limestone is found here.

The town assumed the name of Amherst, in compliment to Lord Jeffrey Amherst.

Among the worthy citizens of Amherst who deserve a remembrance, may be mentioned Hon. Moses Nichols, a native of Reading, Mass., who was a colonel under Gen. Stark in the battle of Bennington; Hon. Samuel Dana, a native of Brighton, Mass.; Hon. Wm. Gordon, eminent in the profession of the law. Hon. Robert Means, who died Jan. 24, 1823, at the age of eighty, was for a long period of time a resident in Amherst. He was a native of Ireland. In 1764 he came to this country, where by his industry and application to business, he acquired a large property, and great respect.

Amherst did its duty manfully during the revolutionary contest. During the first four years of that war about one in seventy of its people died in the service. The expenses of that war to this town, "in addition of any bounties, travel, or wages, given or promised by the State, or the United States, was found to be in specie, £3,511."

Amherst became the shire town of the County in 1771.—See *Note 1*.

Boundaries. North by New Boston and Bedford, east by Bedford and Merrimac, south by Hollis, and west by Milford and Mount Vernon.

First Settlers. Samuel Walton and Samuel Lampson, in July, 1734.

First Ministers. Rev. Daniel Wilkins, ordained in 1736; died in 1784. Rev. Jeremiah Barnard, ordained as colleague in 1780. Rev. Nathan Lord, D. D., ordained as colleague in 1816.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 9,039 bushels; potatoes, 20,277 bushels; hay, 2,529 tons; wool, 2,145 lbs.

Distances. Twenty-nine miles south from Concord, about 40 easterly from Keene, and 14 north-west from Nashua.

ANDOVER.

MERRIMAC Co. The Blackwater, in the south-west part of the town, is the principal stream, but numerous rills and brooks find their way down the hills into the ponds or Blackwater. There are six ponds in Andover, the largest of which are Chance and Loon Ponds, both picturesque, and their waters pure. The surface of this town is extremely uneven, and in some parts rocky and barren. The Ragged Mountains pass along the north, and the Kearsarge extends its base along the west. The soil is in many parts of good quality, and pleasant villages are formed in different parts of the town. This town was called *New Briton*, in honor of the captors of Cape Breton in 1745; in which expedition several of the grantees were engaged. It retained this name until its incorporation.

Among the deceased citizens who are remembered with respect by the inhabitants, we may mention Dr. Silas Barnard, the first physician in the town, a native of Bolton, Mass., who died June 25, 1795; Dr. Jacob B. Moore, a native of Georgetown, Me., born Sept. 5, 1772; settled in Andover in 1796; died Jan. 10, 1818. He possessed respectable poetical talents, was a writer on political subjects in the public papers, and was eminent in his profession. Jonathan Weare, Esq., a civil magistrate, highly respected for his integrity, died in 1816. Mr. Joseph Noyes was much honored for his charitable disposition.

Andover, though rough, is well adapted for grazing.

Boundaries. The Pemigewasset on the east separates this town from Sanbornton; south by Salisbury, west by Wilmot, and north by Hill.

First Settler. Joseph Fellows moved into this place in 1761.

First Minister. Rev. Josiah Babcock, of Milton, ordained in 1782; dismissed in 1809.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 6,673 bushels; potatoes, 29,780 bushels; hay, 3,014 tons; wool, 9,395 lbs.; maple sugar, 1,747 pounds.

Distances. Twenty-one miles north-west from Concord, and about eighteen

east by north from Newport. The great Northern Railroad, from Concord to Connecticut River, passes through this town.

ANTRIM.

HILLSBOROUGH Co. The east part of Antrim lies on Contoocook River; and, though somewhat hilly, is a tract of productive land, a considerable proportion of which is arable. On the river there are valuable tracts of alluvial land. The North Branch River, so called, a small stream originating from several ponds in Stoddard, furnishes several valuable mill sites, and in some parts of its course it is bordered by tracts of intervalle. The west part of the town is mountainous, but suitable for grass, and affords an extensive range of good pasturage. There are six natural ponds, well stored with perch and pike.

A curiosity has been discovered in the middle branch of Contoocook River; a rock about ten feet long and eight feet wide, covered with a shallow coat of moss, affording sustenance to twenty-one different kinds of plants and shrubs, three of which produce edible fruit.

Antrim derived its name from a town in Ireland.

Boundaries. North by Windsor and Hillsborough, east by Contoocook River, which divides it from Deerfield, south by Hancock, and west by Stoddard.

First Settler. Dea. James Aiken, in 1768.

First Minister. Rev. Walter Fullerton, ordained in 1800; dismissed in 1804.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 5,578 bushels; potatoes, 34,435 bushels; hay, 2,872 tons; wool, 8,358 lbs.; maple sugar, 5,269 pounds.

Distances. Twenty-five miles north-west from Amherst, and thirty south-west from Concord.

ATKINSON.

ROCKINGHAM Co. The surface of Atkinson is uneven: the soil of a superior quality, and well cultivated. The cultivation of the apple has received

much attention here, and the finest fruit is produced.

This town was named in honor of Theodore Atkinson, a member of the council, and a large landholder. Several of the first settlers lived to a great age. The academy in this town is one of the oldest and most respectable institutions in the State; it was incorporated Feb. 17, 1791.

"In a large meadow in this town, there is an island, containing seven or eight acres, which was formerly loaded with valuable pine timber, and other forest wood. When the meadow is overflowed, by means of an artificial dam, this island rises in the same degree as the water rises, which is sometimes six feet. Near the middle of this island is a small pond, which has been gradually lessening ever since it was first known, and is now almost covered with verdure. In the water of this pond there have been fish in plenty; which, when the meadow hath been flowed, have appeared there, and when the water hath been drawn off, have been left on the meadow; at which time the island settles to its usual place." This fact is stated by Dr. Belknap, in his history of New Hampshire.

Boundaries. South by Haverhill, Ms., west by Salem and Londonderry, north by Hampstead, and east by Plaistow.

First Settlers. Benjamin Richards, Jonathan and Edmund Page, and John Dow.

First Minister. Rev. Stephen Peabody, ordained in 1772; died in 1819.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 4,251 bushels; potatoes, 9,865 bushels; hay, 1,075 tons; wool, 545 pounds.

Distances. Thirty miles south-west from Portsmouth, and thirty-six south-east from Concord.

AUBURN.

ROCKINGHAM Co. Auburn comprises the westerly part of Chester, and was incorporated as a township in 1845. This town lies about five miles east from Manchester.

Auburn contains some fine swells of land of a good quality.—See *Chester*.

BARNSTEAD.

BELKNAP Co. Barnstead is not mountainous, but has large swells of land, good for grazing. The soil is easy and productive.

There are several ponds in this town—the largest are the two Suncook Ponds, which lie near each other, Brindle Pond, and Half-moon Pond, on Alton line. These waters are stocked with fish, and are discharged into the Suncook.

Boundaries. North-east by Alton, south by Strafford, south-west by Pittsfield, and north-west by Gilmanton.

First Settlers. Rev. Joseph Adams and others.

First Ministers. Rev. Enos George, ordained in 1804. Elder David Knowlton, ordained in 1804; died in 1809.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 9,497 bushels; potatoes, 57,356 bushels; hay, 3,628 tons; wool, 6,720 lbs.; maple sugar, 685 pounds.

Distances. Twenty-six miles west by north from Dover, thirty-six north-west from Portsmouth, and twenty north-east from Concord.

BARRINGTON.

STRAFFORD Co. The surface of Barrington is somewhat broken and rocky, the soil being principally a gravelly loam.—The town is abundantly supplied with ponds, of which there are no less than thirteen of considerable magnitude, from whence issue streams affording excellent mill sites. At one of these mill sites, on the Isinglass River is a perpendicular fall of thirty feet.

There is, about two miles from the centre of the town, a remarkable cavern, or fissure in a rock, commonly called the *Devil's Den*. The entrance is on the side of a hill, and is sufficiently large to admit a person in a stooping posture. Having entered five feet in a horizontal direction, there is a descent of four or five feet, on an angle of 45°, large enough only to admit the body of a middling sized man. After squeezing through this passage, you enter a chamber sixty feet in length, from ten to fifteen in height,

and from three to eight in width.—Communicating with this, are several other fissures of equal height, and from ten to fifteen feet in length.

Beautiful granite and good iron ore are found here in great plenty.

Boundaries. North-east by Farmington and Rochester, south-east by Madbury, Lee and Dover, south-west by Nottingham and Northwood, and north-west by Strafford.

First Ministers. Rev. Joseph Prince, ordained in 1755; dismissed in 1768. Rev. David Tenney, ordained in 1771; dismissed in 1778.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 10,965 bushels; potatoes, 32,470 bushels; hay, 2,097 tons; wool, 2,867 lbs.

Distances. Twenty miles north-west from Portsmouth, ten west from Dover, and thirty east from Concord.

BARTLETT.

Coos Co. This town lies at the foot of the White Mountains, on the eastern side. Its soil is various, and, on the Saco, in some parts, good. This river meanders through the centre of the town.

Bartlett received its name in honor of Gov. Bartlett, and is a town well known to all travellers to this region.

Boundaries. It has Jackson on the north, Chatham on the east, Conway and the public lands on the south and west.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 2,924 bushels; potatoes, 25,835 bushels; hay, 1,548 tons; wool, 2,516 lbs. maple sugar, 7,035 pounds.

Distances. Forty-five miles south-east from Lancaster, eighty-five north, north-east from Concord.

BATH.

GRAFTON Co. Bath is pleasantly situated in the vale of the Connecticut, between the Green Mountains on the west, and the White Mountains on the east, by which it is effectually shielded from high winds and long storms. The Amonoosuck River waters the south-east part, affording many fine mill sites and water privileges.

The Amonoosuck has a very con-

venient fall at the village, calculated to accommodate machinery to any extent.

At the principal village, (which is very pleasant.) there is a considerable bridge over the Amonoosuck, of 350 feet in length, built in 1807. The soil on the hills is generally a reddish loam, on a bed of marl or hard pan. In the valleys, it is alluvial. About one-sixth part of the whole town is intervale land. Much improvement has been made in the agriculture of this place. On Gardner's Mountain a variety of minerals have been discovered.

Bath presents a great variety of scenery, much of which is very beautiful.

Boundaries. North by Lyman, east by Landaff, south by Haverhill, and west by Ryegate, Vt.

First Settlers. John Herriman in 1765; Moses Pike and Mr. Sawyer in 1766 and 1767.

First Minister. Rev. David Sutherland, installed in 1805.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 7,661 bushels; potatoes, 70,492 bushels; hay, 4,628 tons; wool, 17,638 lbs.; maple sugar, 3,355 pounds.

Distances. Thirty-two miles north of Dartmouth College, eighty north-west from Concord, and nine north from Haverhill.

BEDFORD.

HILLSBOROUGH Co. Merrimac and Piscataquoag are the only rivers in this town. The latter passes through its north-east corner, where there is the pleasant and flourishing village of *Piscataquoag*. This town has considerable very productive intervale land. It has been noted for the cultivation of hops and for its fine domestic manufactures. On the west line of Bedford, are a remarkable gulf and precipice, which are objects of curiosity. A considerable brook passes over the precipice, and falls about two hundred feet within the distance of 100 yards. Here are found several excavations in solid stone, which are sufficiently large to contain many persons. In mineralogy, this town affords a great variety of speci-

mens. Iron ore is found in different places, and in several varieties. Sulphuret of iron, imbedded in common granite, and red oxide of iron, combined with alumine, are common. Black lead, pyritous copper, schorl, hornblende, epidote, talc, mica, black, yellow and green gneiss, crystallized quartz, &c. are found here.

The first child born in town was Silas Barron, son of Capt. Moses Barron, in 1741. Bedford was the residence of many Indians in former times. Near Goffe's Falls is a spot of ground, about ten rods long and four wide, which is supposed to have been an Indian burial place. The surface of the bank is about forty feet above the river. Human bones at various times have been washed from the bank. In the summer of 1831, a part of three skeletons were obtained from this place. Some of the bark in which they had been deposited remained. One of them appeared to have been put in the ground in a sitting posture.—All their heads lay towards the south.—The hair was entire, and was done up in a bunch on the back part of the head in a manner as practised at the present day.

Hon. John Orr, who died in Jan. 1823, at the age of seventy-five, was a distinguished citizen of this town. He was in the battle of Bennington under Gen. Stark, and received a wound in the early part of the engagement.

Boundaries. East by Merrimac River, which divides it from Manchester, south by the township of Merrimac, west by Amherst, and north by Goffstown.

First Settlers. Robert and James Walker, Col. John Goffe, Matthew Patten, Esq., and Capt. Samuel Patten in 1737 and 1738.

First Ministers. Rev. John Houston, ordained in 1758; died in 1778. Rev. David M. Gregory, settled in 1804.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 9,186 bushels; potatoes, 24,281 bushels; hay, 2,138 tons; wool, 2,116 lbs. buckwheat, 61,081 bushels.

Distances. Eight miles north-east from Amherst, twenty-one south by Concord. The Lowell and Nashua Railroad passes through this town.

BELKNAP COUNTY.

GILFORD is the county town. This county was incorporated December 23, 1840. The following is the legislative description of Belknap county, to wit: The county of Belknap shall contain all the land and waters included within the following towns and places, which now constitute a part of the county of Strafford, to wit: Alton, Barnstead, Centre Harbor, Gilford, Gilmanton, Meredith, New Hampton, and Sanbornton.

This county is therefore bounded north by the county of Carroll, east by the counties of Strafford and Carroll, south by the county of Merrimac, and west by the county of Grafton.

This county lies on the south side of Lake Winnipiseogee, and it has many other beautiful lakes and ponds within its limits. Some of the lands are very high, and present a great variety of picturesque scenery. The surface of the county, though rough and uneven, and in some parts rocky, presents a variety of soils, and is generally very productive.

The streams in this county are very numerous, they are generally rapid and durable, and give to the county a great hydraulic power. The county was named in honor of the late Rev. Jeremy Belknap, D. D., New Hampshire's able historian.—See *County Table*.

COURTS IN BELKNAP COUNTY.

Superior Court, Fourth District. At Ossipee, on the fourth Tuesday of July, and at Gilford on the fourth Tuesday of December.

Court of Common Pleas. At Gilford, the fourth Tuesday of February, and first Tuesday of September.

Probate Courts. At Gilford, on the third Tuesday of every month.

BENNINGTON.

HILLSBOROUGH Co. Taken from Greenfield, Francestown, Deering, and Hancock in the year 1842.

BENTON.

GRAFTON Co. This town is watered by branches of Oliverian Brook and Wild Amonoosuck Rivers. In the south-east part of Benton is Moosehillock Mountain. Owl-head Mountain lies in the west part of this town. Benton presents a rough and mountainous aspect, and the soil in several parts is not

capable of cultivation. Benton was called *Cocentry* until 1840.

Boundaries. North by Landaff, east by Woodstock, south by Warren, and west by Haverhill.

First Settlers. Granted in 1764, to Theophilus Fitch and others, and settled after the commencement of the revolutionary war.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 378 bushels; potatoes, 16,688 bushels; hay, 1,103 tons; wool, 2,308 pounds; maple sugar, 13,330 pounds.

Distances. Seventy miles north, north-west from Concord, and twelve east, south-east from Haverhill.

BERLIN.

Coos Co. This town, from 1771 to 1829, was called Maynesborough. The Androscoggin and Amonoosuck Rivers pass through it. It has few inhabitants. Distance from Concord one hundred and forty miles north, and about twenty miles east from Lancaster. The town was granted Dec. 31, 1771, to Sir William Mayne, bart., Robert, Thomas and Edward Mayne and others, of Barbadoes.

Boundaries. North by Paulsborough, east by Success, south by Shelburne and Durand, and west by Kilkenny.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 23 bushels; potatoes, 3,950 bushels; hay, 284 tons; wool, 625 pounds; maple sugar, 1,205 pounds.

BETHLEHEM.

Grafton Co. This town is watered by Great Amonoosuck River, which takes its rise at the notch of the White Mountains, and runs in a west and north-west direction, through nearly the centre of the town. A branch of the same river runs through the southerly part into Franconia. Round and Peak-ed Mountains, so called, are in this town.

The soil produces good crops of grass and grain. There is plenty of pine timber and sugar maple. Iron ore, both of the mountain and bog kind, has been occasionally found. Two mineral springs have been discovered.

Boundaries. North by Whitfield and Dalton, east by Bretton-Woods and ungranted land, south by Franconia and Concord, and west by Littleton.

First Settlers. Jonas Warren, Benjamin Brown, James Turner, Thomas and John Hatch, Nathan and Amos Wheeler, settled in 1790.

First Minister. Rev. William Hutchinson, settled 1830.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 334 bushels; potatoes, 33,251 bushels; hay, 2,052 tons; wool, 2,743 pounds; maple sugar, 6,329 pounds.

Distances. One hundred miles north-west from Concord, and about twenty miles north-east from Haverhill.

BOSCAWEN.

Merrimac Co. Boscawen is situated between Concord and Salisbury, on the west side of Merrimac River. Besides the Merrimac, the west part of this town is watered by Blackwater River, running nearly parallel with the former, through the whole extent of the town, and about five miles distant from it. It is not a large stream, but very important, both on account of the fertile fields of champaign on its borders, and the numerous water privileges it affords. There are two ponds of some note. Great Pond, near the centre of the town. Long Pond, in the west part, and mill-sites at the outlet of each.

Boscawen is of a deep, productive soil, affording many excellent farms delightfully situated. The surface, when viewed from its highest parts, appears uncommonly level. From the numerous streams of living water, and from the peculiar direction of the swells of the hills, this town probably derives that pure air and uniform temperature which are so conducive to health.

The principal village is in the east section of the town. It is situated on a spacious street nearly two miles in length, very straight and level. Here the eye of the traveller is attracted and delighted by the fertile intervals and windings of the River Merrimac. There is another village on a pleasant eminence near the west meeting-house. Abigail Danforth was the first child born in the town. The Indians made frequent predatory incursions on the inhabitants. These people lived in a fortified garrison more than twenty-two years. See *Duston's Island*.

Among the deceased citizens of this place entitled to respectful notice, are, George Jackman, Esq., the first town clerk, who continued in office thirty-six years. He was appointed a justice of the peace under George II. and continued in that office during all successive changes down to 1818.

Rev. Samuel Wood, D. D., for more than half a century the minister of Boscawen, was distinguished for his learning and piety.

Hon. Ezekiel Webster, a native of Salisbury, resided here many years. He was an eminent barrister at law, of extraordinary talents, and great private worth. He died in the court-house, at Concord, April 10, 1829, aged forty-nine, beloved and lamented by all who knew his character.

This town was named in honor of Edward Boscawen, an English admiral.

Boundaries. This town is situated between Concord and Salisbury, on the west side of Merrimac River.

First Settlers. Nathaniel Danforth, Andrew Bohannon, Moses Burbank, Stephen Gerrish, and Edward Emery, in 1734.

First Ministers. Rev. Phineas Stevens, ordained in 1740; died in 1755. Rev. Robie Merrill, ordained in 1761; dismissed in 1766. Nathaniel Merrill, ordained in 1768; dismissed in 1774. Rev. Samuel Wood, D. D., ordained in 1781.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 12,078 bushels; potatoes, 42,980 bushels; hay, 3,974 tons; wool, 19,418 lbs.; maple sugar, 2,030 pounds.

Distances. Eight miles north-west from Concord. Two railroads from Concord pass through this town.

BOW.

MERRIMAC CO. The soil of this town is very uneven and hard, but productive when well managed.

There is but one pond in the town of any size, called Turee Pond. Turkey River empties into the Merrimac at Turkey Falls, near the north-east part of Bow. About a mile below are Garven's Falls, now passable by locks on Bow side.

Bow Canal is situated on the Merrimac, three miles below Concord; the fall it overcomes is twenty-five feet—length about a quarter of a mile. This canal passes through a ledge of granite, and is for the most part impassable. Its cost was \$13,860; and about \$2,000 of its first income were appropriated towards clearing channels through Turkey Falls, &c.

Samuel Welch, the oldest native citizen of New Hampshire, died in Bow on the 5th of April, 1823, at the age of

113 years. He was born at Kingston, Sept. 1, 1710, where he spent the early part of his life; he lived subsequently awhile at Pembroke: but for fifty years preceding his death he resided at Bow, in an obscure corner, and steadily cultivated his little farm, till the frosts of a century had whitened his locks, and the chills of a hundred winters had benumbed his frame. His life was marked by no extraordinary vicissitude—he was never in battle, or in any public service; he was a man of industry and temperance.

Boundaries. North-east by Merrimac River, which divides it from Hooksett, south-west by Dunbarton, and north-west by Concord and a part of Hopkinton.

First Settlers. This town was granted to Jonathan Wiggin and others, May 20, 1727.

First Ministers. Rev. Benjamin Sargent, ordained in 1797; resigned in 1801. Rev. Thomas Waterman, ordained in 1804; left in 1807.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 7,574 bushels; potatoes, 15,832 bushels; hay, 1,721 tons; wool, 2,153 lbs.

Distances. Seven miles south-east from Concord. The Lowell and Nashua Railroad passes through this town.

BRADFORD.

MERRIMAC CO. This town is watered by small streams, which principally issue from ponds,—of which the largest is Todd's Pond, lying in Bradford and Newbury. This pond is supplied with water from the hills and mountains in Newbury. In it are a number of floating islands, which are deemed objects of curiosity. Its outlet forms the northern branch of Warner River. Pleasant, or Bradford Pond, is on the east side of the town. It is about 550 rods long and 150 wide. It communicates with Warner River by an outlet at the north end of it.

In this pond are several islands, which, with the rugged declivities on the east bank, the waters below, and the cottages and cultivated fields on the west bank, present to view, in the summer season, a wild and variegated

landscape. Many parts of Bradford are hilly. A large proportion of the town, however, lies in a valley, about three miles in width.

Near the Sunapee Mountains, on the north-west, is an extensive plain, more than a mile long and about half a mile wide. The soil differs in quality. It is light, loamy, or rough. In the easterly part are valuable stone quarries.

Boundaries. West by Washington, north by Newbury and Sutton, east by Warner, and south by Henniker and Hillsborough.

First Settlers. Dea. William Presbury and family, in 1771.

First Minister. Rev. Lemuel Bliss, ordained in 1805; died in 1814.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 6,417 bushels; potatoes, 33,269 bushels; hay, 3,552 tons; wool, 12,251 lbs.; maple sugar, 2,490 pounds.

Distances. About thirty-one miles north-west from Amherst, and twenty-eight miles westerly from Concord.

BRENTWOOD.

ROCKINGHAM CO. The soil of this town is better adapted to grass than grain, although some improvements have been made in its qualities. Exeter River passes nearly through the centre of the town, and there are other streams of less magnitude connecting with it. Pigwacket Falls, on Exeter River, are in this town, and afford an excellent water power. Quantities of iron ore have been found, and it was formerly worked with success. Vitriol, combined in masses with sulphur, has also been found here.

Boundaries. East by Exeter, south by Kingston, west by Poplin, and north by Epping.

First Ministers. Rev. Nathaniel Trask, ordained in 1752; died in 1789. Rev. Samuel Shepard, ordained in 1775; died in 1816.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 7,595 bushels; potatoes, 20,850 bushels; hay, 1,956 tons; wool, 2,522 lbs.

Distances. Thirty-two miles south-east from Concord, and about four miles east from Exeter.

BRIDGEWATER.

GRAFTON CO. The soil is well adapted to grazing, and few townships in this vicinity exceed it in this respect. The Mayhew turnpike passes through the west part, near Newfound Pond, and the main road from Concord to Plymouth through the east part near Pemigewasset River. There are no rivers or ponds in the town deserving notice.

Boundaries. North by Plymouth and Hebron, east by the Pemigewasset dividing it from Holderness and New Hampton, south by Bristol, and west by Newfound Pond which separates it from Alexandria.

First Minister. Rev. Charles Bolles, settled in 1826; dismissed in 1832.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 3,491 bushels; potatoes, 20,855 bushels; hay, 2,040 tons; wool, 2,982 lbs.; maple sugar, 2,425 pounds.

Distances. Thirty miles north-west from Concord, and about seven miles south-east from Plymouth.

BRISTOL.

GRAFTON CO. Bristol is a hilly township, but has, in general, a good soil. Newfound Pond, about six miles in length and from two to three miles in width, lies in this town and in Hebron. Its waters are discharged through Newfound River, a stream about two miles long and 100 feet wide, into Pemigewasset River. At the confluence of these rivers is a pleasant village, a good water power, and a number of valuable mill-sites. Bristol was taken from Bridgewater and New Chester, and is connected by a toll bridge with New Hampton.

Boundaries. North by Bridgewater, east by Pemigewasset River, which separates it from New Hampton, south by Smith's River, which separates it from New Chester, and west by Alexandria.

First Settlers. Col. Peter Sleeper, Benjamin Emmons and others, settled in 1770.

A Methodist Society was formed here in 1818.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn,

3,376 bushels; potatoes, 13,832 bushels; hay, 1,348 tons; wool, 2,963 lbs.; maple sugar, 2,485 pounds.

Distances. About ten miles south from Plymouth, and thirty north-west from Concord.

BROOKFIELD.

CARROLL CO. Brookfield was originally a part of Middleton. The soil of this town is good. Cook's Pond is the source of the west branch of Salmon-Fall River. There is also another small pond, covering about fifteen acres, directly on the top of Moose Mountain, which has always about the same quantity of water, and a variety of fish in it.

Boundaries. North-west by Wolfborough, east by Wakefield, south-east by Middleton, and west by New Durham.

First Settlers. Nicholas Austin and Richard Hanson.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 2,726 bushels; potatoes, 17,955 bushels; hay, 1,199 tons; wool, 1,735 lbs.; maple sugar, 4,155 pounds.

Distances. Fifty miles north-east from Concord, and about twelve south from Ossipee.

BROOKLINE.

HILLSBOROUGH CO. Nisitissit is the only river in Brookline. It rises in the north-east part of Mason; passes through the south part of Milford into Brookline, pursuing a south-east course to Potanipo Pond. From the pond it runs south-east to Hollis, passing through the south-west corner of that town into Pepperell, where it empties into Nashua River. Potanipo, or Tanapus Pond, is situated near the meeting-house. It is about a mile long and one third of a mile wide. Brookline formerly belonged to Massachusetts.

Boundaries. North by Milford, east by Hollis, south by Townsend and Pepperell in Mass., and west by Mason.

First Minister. Rev. Lemuel Wardsworth, ordained in 1797; died in 1817.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 1,530 bushels; potatoes, 4,180 bushels;

hay, 327 tons; wool, 500 pounds; buckwheat, 743 bushels.

Distances. Seven miles south-west from Amherst, forty south-west from Concord.

CAMBRIDGE.

COOS CO. This town has few inhabitants, and contains 23,160 acres. This tract has an uneven surface, but might be advantageously cultivated. Several streams rise here, and fall into the Androscoggin, which passes through the north-west part of the town.

Boundaries. The township of Errol, and Umbagog Lake are on the north, the State of Maine on the east, Success and Paulsburg on the south, and Dummer on the west.

Productions of the Soil. Potatoes, 150 bushels; hay, 10 tons; wool, 15 pounds; rye, 50 bushels.

Distances. One hundred and forty-three miles north-east from Concord, and about thirty-five miles north-east from Lancaster.

CAMPTON.

GRAFTON CO. The surface of Campton is broken and uneven, abounding with rocky ledges, and having several mountainous tracts. Besides Pemigewasset river, running north and south, through nearly the centre of the town, it is watered by Mad and Beebe's Rivers, which fall into the Pemigewasset on the east, and by West Branch River and Bog Brook on the west. The land in the valleys is generally good, and there is some good intervale. The high land is good for grazing. The forest trees are mostly deciduous. No white oak or pitch pine is found north of the centre of the town. Iron ore of an inferior quality is found in some places.

From the circumstance of the first proprietors building a *camp* when they went to survey Campton and Rumney, this town derives its name. In the revolutionary war, this town, though in its infancy, furnished nine or ten soldiers, five of whom died in the service, and three were living in 1822.

Boundaries. South by Holderness and Plymouth, west by Rumney, north by Thornton, and east by Sandwich.

First Settlers. Two families by the names of Fox and Taylor, in 1765.

First Ministers. Rev. Selden Church, ordained in 1774; dismissed in 1792. Rev. John Webber, settled in 1812; dismissed in 1815.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 4,254 bushels; potatoes, 35,247 bushels; hay, 3,252 tons; wool, 9,961 lbs.; maple sugar, 16,145 pounds.

Distances. Fifty miles north-west from Concord, and about ten miles north-east from Plymouth.

CANAAN.

GRAFTON CO. The only stream of consequence in this town is the Mascomy, which rises in the north-west part of Dorchester, and after a meandering course of eight or ten miles, falls into Mascomy Pond in Enfield. Indian Stream River rises in the south-east corner of Dorchester, and running about eight miles, mingles with the waters of Mascomy, near the centre of the town. Heart Pond, so called from its figure, is situated in the centre of the town, and upon a swell of land so elevated that at a distance it presents the appearance of a sheet of water on a hill. It is about 500 rods in length and 200 in width, and the only natural curiosity of any note, is the mound or bank of earth which nearly surrounds this pond. It is from four to five feet high, and from its uniform height and regular construction would seem to be the work of art; but from frequent annual observation, it is found to have been produced by the drifting of the ice when breaking up in the spring.

Besides this, there are Goose, Clark's, Mud and Bear Ponds. The land is not so broken as in some of the adjoining towns. There is but little not capable of cultivation. The soil is tolerably fertile. It derived its name from Canaan in Conn.

Jonathan Duston, a native of Haverhill, Mass., a grandson to the intrepid Hannah Duston, mentioned under Duston's Island, died here, July 4, 1812, aged ninety-three.

Boundaries. North by Dame's Gore, which separates it from Dorchester, east by Orange, south by Enfield, and west by Hanover.

First Settlers. George Harris, Thomas Miner, Joshua Harris, Samuel Jones, and Samuel Meacham, in 1776.

First Minister. Rev. Thomas Baldwin, D. D., ordained in 1783; removed in 1790.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 3,851 bushels; potatoes, 42,068 bushels; hay, 3,652 tons; wool, 8,541 lbs.; maple sugar, 12,894 pounds.

Distances. Sixteen miles east from Dartmouth College, thirty south-east from Haverhill, seventy-five south-west from Plymouth, and fifty-two north-west from Concord by railroad.

CANDIA.

ROCKINGHAM CO. The soil of Candia is naturally hard of cultivation; but the industry of the inhabitants has made it fruitful. It was originally covered with a thick growth of oak, ash, maple, birch, &c. The site of this town is elevated, and commands an extensive view of the rich scenery of the adjacent country—the White Hills, the Wachusett, and other mountains, the lights on Plum Island, and the ocean being visible.

In the west part of the town is a ridge of land extending from north to south, which is the highest elevation between Merrimac River and the ocean. On the east side of this ridge, two branches of Lamprey River take their rise. This town among others contributed largely to the attainment of independence; and the names of sixty-nine soldiers of the revolution are found on its records. The inhabitants are mostly industrious farmers, many of whom are wealthy.

This town was formerly called *Charmingfare*, in consequence of its first visitors being pleased with its site as a place of residence. It is really a beautiful town, and the birthplace of some of the most respectable people in the country. It derived its name in compliment to Gov. Benning Wentworth,

who was once a prisoner on the island of Candia in the Mediterranean Sea.

Boundaries. North by Deerfield, east by Nottingham, south by Chester, and west by Hooksett and Allenstown.

First Settlers. William Turner, John Sargent, and others, in 1748.

First Ministers. Rev. David Jewett, settled in 1771; removed in 1780. Rev. Joseph Prince, ordained in 1782; removed in 1789. Rev. Jesse Bennington, ordained in 1790; died in 1815.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 6,220 bushels; potatoes, 29,320 bushels; hay, 2,175 tons; wool, 2,287 pounds.

Distances. Eighteen miles south-east from Concord, and about thirty-five miles west from Portsmouth. The Concord and Portsmouth Railroad passes through this town.

CANTERBURY.

MERRIMAC CO. Canterbury, though an uneven township, is not mountainous. The soil is generally good; the more uneven parts affording excellent pasturage. There are no large streams in this town; but several ponds give rise to smaller streams, furnishing good mill sites, and near which are cut great quantities of hay. Two bridges over the Merrimac connect this town with Boscaawen. For a long time the inhabitants were exposed to the inroads of the savages. A great number of horrid murders were committed. The husbandman cleared and tilled his land under the protection of a guard, uncertain whether the seed he committed to the ground might not be watered by his blood or that of an enemy.

The Hon. Abiel Foster deserves a particular notice. He possessed in a great degree the esteem and confidence of the people; and soon after he left the pastoral care of the church, he was called to arduous duties as a magistrate and legislator. In 1783, he was elected to Congress; and for three years was a member of that body under the old confederation. He was successively returned a member for nearly all the time until 1804; when he retired to private life and domestic tranquillity. He was

an ardent lover of his country, and faithfully served his constituents—by whom his memory will long be cherished. He died in Feb., 1806.

Canterbury, from its elevated situation, has ever been a healthy town.

In the south-east part of this town, on an elevated and beautiful site, is the village of the "SHAKERS." At present it consists of more than two hundred members. They have a meeting-house open at all times of public worship, where any discreet and decent spectator is allowed to attend. They have a "Trustees' Office," where all their public business is transacted, and where strangers are at first received on their visits to the society. They have also neat dwelling-houses, of two and three stories, and several workshops both for men and women. Their mills and various kinds of machinery are moved by water on an artificial stream. They manufacture many articles for sale, which are remarkable for neatness and durability. Their gardens are perhaps the most productive of any in the country; and indeed all their improved lands exhibit the pleasing effects of industry and rural economy. They cultivate garden seeds and take much pains to propagate those of the best kind. They occupy more than 1,500 acres of land, lying principally in a body, which they have consecrated to the Lord; and which they enjoy in common. They cheerfully pay their proportion of public taxes, and share all the burthens of government, except the bearing of arms, which they deem to be contrary to the gospel; and in return they claim from government only that protection and support guaranteed to other citizens. The income of their manufactures, together with their agricultural products, yields their temporal support; and what they become possessed of more than is necessary to their wants, they devote to charitable purposes, agreeably to their church covenant. It should be mentioned as a practice highly creditable to this sect, that the members of their societies never make use of ardent spirits, except in cases of sickness, being aware of the evils intemperance brings upon

society. Another practice not unworthy of imitation is, they refuse to be trusted even in the smallest sum. They transact their secular concerns with great uprightness: and though they may have suffered reproach from their singularity of life and manners, they have become a proverb for industry, justice and benevolence.

For a particular account of the religious tenets of this singular people, see *Hayward's Book of Religions*.

From Dr. Jackson's invaluable Geography of New Hampshire, we copy the following, as a specimen of Shaker farming. Dr. Jackson says, "On visiting the farm of this industrious community, I was highly gratified to find the Trustees were much interested in modern improvements in agriculture, and having pointed out to them the best methods of making peat composts, and of reclaiming bogs, I visited an extensive morass on their estate, and suggested methods of reclaiming it and rendering it fertile."

The following report was made to Dr. Jackson, February 1, 1843, by this industrious people: "We commenced operations, in good earnest, soon after your visit here in 1841, and, with the expense of about \$40, succeeded in lowering the main channel in our meadow about two and one half feet; we then cleared out the old marginal drains so as nearly to surround a small piece, which was ploughed, and left to be exposed to the action of the frost, intended for experiments in cultivation the ensuing season. It should be understood that this was the most barren and, apparently, worthless part of the meadow; indeed it was good for nothing as it then was, for it produced nothing, excepting a few bushes. This plat was planted in the spring of 1842, principally with potatoes, one third of which was manured in the hill with a small quantity of stable manure, one third with one half pint of unleached ashes to the hill, and one third with no addition whatever. The two first portions produced a handsome crop; the other but very few; the whole required but little labor in hoeing, and we had the pleasure of harvesting

from this piece 170 bushels of beautiful roots, which did not cost more hard labor, and not one half the manure that fifty bushels would on our hard upland soil, to say nothing of the time employed in clearing such land of the stones.

"We have never measured the land, and cannot tell how much it produced to the acre, but we measured one smaller piece, and found it yielded 300 bushels to the acre; this was manured with ashes only.

"But whether the crop be great or small, it was a powerful argument to prove the practicability of rendering the whole meadow productive. Accordingly, the last season we surrounded about seven acres with marginal drains, with sufficient cross drains to lead the water into the main channel; these drains we intend to fill with small stones.

"In addition to the trial on the potatoe crop, we tried the experiment on grass, corn and some other vegetables. One small piece was covered with a thin coating of loam, with a small quantity of lime, say twenty loads, of thirty bushels to the load, and two casks of lime to the acre. This was sown with clover and red-top seed; both grew luxuriantly, producing full two tons of hay to the acre the first year, but we do not think the clover or the red-top so well suited to this kind of soil as the herds-grass. The tap-root of the clover will not strike down as in common soil; of course it is more liable to be destroyed by the frost—but the herds-grass appears to be the most profitable article we can grow on this kind of soil, and we shall endeavor to introduce it as soon as possible.

"The earing of the corn was nearly destroyed by the hail, but its vigorous growth proved, to a demonstration, that the soil was well suited to that crop, and it would yield abundantly when manured with ashes, lime, or anything that would produce ammonia, such as stable manure, urine, and, particularly, any animal substance. But, aside from the grain, the food for stock, arising from this crop, would doubly compensate us for the labor required in its cultivation, provided grass would

not grow, which, however, we are gratified to learn, is not the case.

"Carrots and other tap-rooted vegetables will not grow to advantage in this soil, from the fact that the top of the soil contains nourishment enough for them; of course they are not under the necessity of striking deep to obtain it. But though many other plants may be made to vegetate well in peat land, yet we are of the opinion that corn, potatoes and grass, and more especially the latter, make the best return for the labor applied in their cultivation, or, at least it is so with regard to our meadow. And now for the manure heap: this forms a grand point, on which the destiny of the tiller of the earth must and will turn; for a farmer, to render his lands productive, without this all important item, is utterly impossible. And now, after two year's fair trial, we are prepared to say, that, in this part of the country, we should look upon that farm, which has not its peat land in sufficient quantities for the compost heap, as nothing worth; for we have found by experience, that meadow mud, mixed with one half or one third of its quantity of stable manure, or one tenth of animal substance, and suffered to remain in a snug heap for a few months, after which, from one half bushel to one bushel of recently slacked lime being applied to each load, of fifty bushels, and well mixed and allowed to remain ten or fifteen days, produces a manure more durable in its effects than the same quantity of common stable manure; but it may not, in all cases, produce that immediate luxuriance in vegetation which some of the more stimulating manures would; and hence arises one cause of its rejection. But if any one doubts its efficacy, let him lay off a small plat of ground and annually apply compost made as above, after the rate of twenty loads, of fifty bushels, to the acre, for any successive number of years, and raise what he pleases, and see if that soil does not increase in fertility.

"Now this being a well established fact, it seems to open a new era in farming; for the man, having the facility for so doing, and neglecting to

convert his fifty loads of manure into 150, is justly deserving of that poverty which idleness always insures.

"The advantages of the compost heap are numerous; for every dead animal and all otherwise useless offal, so often seen by the road side, detrimental to the olfactories of travellers, if not to their health, may, by the compost heap, be converted into so many sources of profit to the judicious husbandman. In fact, we consider our bog, as it is, for compost manure, a treasure, a real bank, where we have no defalcation to dread, and no fear of stopping payment for the next 1000 years, at least.

"But one great objection to compost heaps, as here recommended, is the requisite labor in digging them over so much. Now we have a cheaper method by which much of this labor is saved. We form our heap a regular square, say one rod wide and as long as we please, or it may be wider, but this is a convenient shape. The mud being hauled and placed in this shape, from six to twelve inches thick, we next cart on the manure of the same thickness of the mud; then comes the peat again: these make the heap of sufficient thickness. Now, with a large plow, this heap may be worked over in a few minutes, and the work done equally well as with a shovel; only care must be taken to have the plough go to the bottom of the heap.

"We have not forgotten the carbonate of ammonia which you recommended, and shall endeavor to give it a fair trial the ensuing season, because we are of the opinion that any manure is useful in peat land, in proportion to the ammonia, or other alkali, that it forms, and no further, and should this answer our expectations, its ease of application will be no small account in its favor.

"In answer to your several inquiries concerning the manufacturing of sugar from the maple, we would state that we have not been sufficiently accurate in our experiments to be very nice in those several particulars mentioned, but can give you some general outlines of our operations. Our trees would

average something like fourteen inches in diameter; of this size we tapped 430 in the year 1842, from which we obtained 302 barrels of sap, making 2,150 pounds of sugar; but it must be recollected, these were open land trees, which will yield, upon an average, one eighth more sugar than forest trees, which will produce about four pounds of raw sugar the season—this we should consider a fair estimate for forest trees of one foot in diameter, taking one season with another, though it appears to be an essentially different result from that afforded by the sap we sent you; but for so wide a difference I can give no satisfactory reason.

“In relation to tapping trees, I would remark that the tree may be perforated to the colored wood, although we obtain near one third more sap in the season by boring about two inches at first, and after the flow of sap begins to abate, as it generally will in ten or fifteen days, to remove the tap and go an inch or more deeper.

“As it respects the quantity of sap obtained from trees of given diameters, it would be difficult to state it, for some trees of the same diameter with others will yield double the quantity of sap; indeed I have known trees of one foot to yield thirty quarts of good sap in twenty-four hours.

“You wish to know how many tap holes a tree will admit of without killing it—this question I cannot answer; but I once inserted twenty-four taps, and did not succeed in killing the tree. As a general rule, two taps are sufficient for one tree, unless it be of large size, or branched near the ground, in which case both branches must be tapped as much as though they were two distinct trees.

“In your estimate I think you have assumed too great a quantity of sugar for the sap, although the quantity of sap assumed is a fair estimate; for we never have made one third of a pound of sugar from a gallon of sap, nor do we think it can be done in the ordinary way. But it would be fair to state seven pounds to the barrel, of thirty gallons, or four pounds to the tree for forest trees, and two men and a boy

would tend 1000 trees, making 4000 pounds of raw sugar; some seasons they would make more and some less; and, at this rate, it would be profitable business, especially as it is made that season of the year when farmers have but little else to attend to.

“In relation to the buckets you mention, an old sugar maker would manufacture his own troughs on the spot in a little more time than it would require to make the bargain with the cooper, although the buckets would be easier to handle.

“Your ideas in relation to the operation are correct, and we look forward with pleasing anticipation to the day when they will be carried out.”

Boundaries. North-east by Gilman-ton, south-east by Loudon, south by Concord, west by Merrimac River which divides it from Boseawen, and north by Bean's Hill which divides it.

First Ministers. Rev. Abiel Foster, ordained in 1761; dismissed in 1779. Rev. Frederick Parker, ordained in 1791; died in 1802.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 7,114 bushels; potatoes, 45,213 bushels; hay, 4,101 tons; wool, 12,784 lbs.; maple sugar, 13,192 pounds.

Distances. Eight miles north from Concord.

CARROLL.

A township in Coos county, lying at the base of the White Mountains. Its surface is uneven, and its appearance dreary.

Boundaries. North by Jefferson and Whitefield, east by the White Mountains, west by Whitefield and Bethlehem, south by ungranted lands.

First Settlers. This township was granted in 1772 to Sir Thomas Wentworth, Rev. Samuel Langdon, and eighty-one others.

Productions of the Soil. Buckwheat, 400 bushels; potatoes, 6,820 bushels; hay, 405 tons; wool, 580 pounds; maple sugar, 2,620 pounds.

Distances. It lies one hundred and twenty miles north from Concord, and about eighteen miles south-east from Lancaster.

CARROLL COUNTY.

OSSIPEE is the shire town. The following is the legislative description of its territory:—The county of Carroll shall contain all the land and waters included within the following towns and places, which now constitute a part of the county of Strafford, to wit: Albany, Brookfield, Chatham, Conway, Eaton, Effingham, Freedom, Moultonborough, Sandwich, Tamworth, Tuftonborough, Ossipee, Wakefield, and Wolfeborough.

This county is therefore bounded north by the county of Coos, east by the State of Maine, south by the county of Belknap, and west by the county of Grafton.

This county lies on the north side of Winnipiseogee Lake, and presents in common, with its sister county of Belknap on its south side, as much beautiful scenery, as can be found in any section of this, or any other country. For descriptions of Lakes Winnipiseogee and Ossipee, see *Lakes and Ponds*.

The surface and soil of this county, and its hydraulic power, are much of the character of those in the county of Belknap.—See *County Table*.

COURTS IN CARROLL COUNTY.

Superior Court, Fourth District. At Ossipee, on the fourth Tuesday of July, and at Gilford, on the fourth Tuesday of December.

Court of Common Pleas. At Ossipee, the third Tuesday of May, and second Tuesday of November.

Probate Courts. At Ossipee Corner, on the third Tuesday of April, and the second Tuesday of February, June, August, October, and December; at West Ossipee, on the second Tuesday of January, the first Tuesday of March, the second Tuesday of May, July, September, and November; and at Ossipee, on the second Tuesday of October.

CENTRE HARBOR.

BELKNAP CO. Centre Harbor is located between Winnipiseogee and Squam Lakes. The soil of the town is very good, mostly a rich loam. The original growth is oak, maple, beech, birch and pine.

The village of Centre Harbor is delightfully situated on the banks of Winnipiseogee Lake, and is surrounded by some of the most splendid scenery in this or any other country. Red Hill, in Moultonborough, is near this village, and is easy of access from Mr. Coe's

splendid mansion for the entertainment of travellers. At this house are horses and carriages in constant readiness for the accommodation of those who may be desirous of visiting Red Hill and the surrounding country. Here also may be found sail boats for the purpose of visiting the islands, and fishing; and a steamboat which constantly plies in the summer months between this and the neighboring lake towns. A great variety of fish and fowl are found in this vicinity. The late celebrated Dr. Dwight thus describes the surrounding scenery:

"The prospect of this lake, and its environs, is enchanting; and its beauties are seen with great advantage from a delightful elevation a little distance from the road towards Plymouth. The day was remarkably fine. Not a breath disturbed the leaves, or ruffled the surface of the waters. The sky was serene and beautiful. The sun shone with a soft and elegant lustre; such as seems peculiar to that delightful weather, which from the 20th of September to the 20th of October, so often elicits from the mouths of mankind the epithet of charming. Mildness tempered the heat; and serenity lulled the world into universal quiet. The Winnipiseogee was an immense field of glass; silvered by the lustre which floated on its surface. Its borders, now in full view, now dimly retiring from the eye, were formed by those flowing lines, those masterly sweeps of nature, from which art has derived all its apprehensions of ease and grace; alternated at the same time by the intrusion of points, by turns rough and bold, or marked with the highest elegance of figure. In the centre a noble channel spread twenty-two miles before the eye, uninterrupted even by a bush or a rock. On both sides of this avenue a train of islands arranged themselves, as if to adorn it with the finish, which could be given only by their glowing verdure, and graceful forms.

"Nor is this lake less distinguished by its suite of hills, and mountains. On the north-west ascends a remarkably beautiful eminence, called the Red Mountain; limited every where by circular lines, and in the proper sense elegant in its figure beyond any other mountain, among the multitude, which I have examined. On the south ascends Mount Major; a ridge, of a bolder aspect, and loftier height. At a still greater distance in the south-east rises another mountain, more obscure and misty; presenting its loftiest summit of an exactly semicircular form, directly at the foot of the channel above mentioned, and terminating the watery vista between the islands, by which it is bordered, in a magnificent manner. On the north-east the Great Ossipee raises

its long chain of summits with a bold sublimity, and proudly looks down on all the surrounding region.

"As we did not cross the Winnipiseogee, I am unable to determine in what manner an excursion on its waters might be compared with that which I made on Lake George. That the internal and successive beauties of the Winnipiseogee strongly resemble, and nearly approach those of Lake George, I cannot entertain a doubt. That they exceed them seems scarcely credible. But the prospect from the hill at the head of Centre Harbor is much superior to that from Fort George; a fact of which hardly anything could have convinced me, except the testimony of my own eyes. The Winnipiseogee presents a field of at least twice the extent. The islands in view are more numerous, of finer forms, and more happily arranged. The shores are not inferior. The expansion is far more magnificent; and the grandeur of the mountains, particularly of the Great Ossipee, can scarcely be rivalled. It cannot be remarked without some surprise, that Lake George is annually visited by people from the coast of New England; and that the Winnipiseogee, notwithstanding all its accumulation of splendor and elegance, is almost as much unknown to the inhabitants of this country, as if it lay on the eastern side of the Caspian."

Centre Harbor derived its name from one of the first settlers, Mr. Senter, but its spelling was changed, probably in consequence of its location on the lake. The annual increase of travellers to this delightful region, is but a just compliment to the taste and good sense of the admirers of nature's loveliest works. The *village* of Centre Harbor lies partly in Meredith.—See *L. Winnipiseogee*.

Boundaries. It is bounded on the north-east by Moultonborough, south-east by Meredith, south-west by New Hampton, north-west by Holderness and Squam Lake.

First Settlers. The first settlers were Ebenezer Chamberlain and Col. Joseph Senter; they came from Manchester on the Merrimac River about the year 1765, being then a part of

Londonderry. At that early period the hand of internal improvements had not begun its operations; the roads on the banks of the Merrimac were almost impassible; no canal boats glided safely by the many romantic falls on that majestic river; no snorting courser, with a gilded chariot, stood ready to convey them in safety through the wilderness, at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, to their new habitation. A passage by the river was their best recourse. To the minds of these people their new habitation seemed as far *up north*, as Mars Hill now seems *down east* to a Louisiana planter. They constructed a boat of such light materials as to be easily transported around the falls. In this boat the families embarked with their provisions and household goods, and passing up the river about sixty miles, they arrived at their log cabin on the banks of this miniature Archipelago in about the same time it now takes a steamer to cross the Atlantic.

The venerable patriarch, now eighty-four years of age, who has been accustomed to greet the traveller with a bright eye and smiling face at this place, is Samuel M. Senter, Esq., the son of one of the first settlers, and father of Mrs. Coe, for many years the accomplished hostess of the "SENDER HOUSE."

First Minister. Rev. David Smith settled in 1819.

Distances. From Boston to Meredith Village, by railroad, is 108 miles; from thence to Centre Harbor four miles; from thence to Conway is thirty miles, and from Conway to the Notch House is thirty miles. From the Notch House, or Thomas Crawford's, to Fabian's is three miles. Total distance, by this route, from Boston to the Notch of the White Mountains, is 172 miles. A railroad is in progress from Meredith Village to Centre Harbor and Conway. When this road is finished, a trip from Boston to this Alpine region will be delightful. From Centre Harbor to Concord is thirty-seven, and to Guilford is thirteen miles.

CHARLESTOWN.

SULLIVAN CO. The only rivers in Charlestown are the Connecticut and

Little Sugar Rivers. In the former, there are three islands within the limits of this town, the largest of which contains about ten acres, and is called Sartwell's Island. The others contain about six acres each, and have a rich loamy soil. Sartwell's Island is under a high cultivation. There are no falls in the Connecticut within the limits of Charlestown which interrupt the boat navigation, although some little inconvenience is experienced in low water from what are called "Sugar River Bars." Little Sugar River waters the north part of Charlestown, and empties into Connecticut River about two miles south of the south line of Claremont.

This town has but few factory or mill privileges. The soil is extremely various. West of the great road leading from Walpole to Claremont, are not less than 1,500 acres of fine intervale land, generally of a deep, rich and loamy soil, and favorable for the culture and growth of most of the various kinds of grass and grain. In the east and north-east parts of the town, the soil of the upland is good—the natural growth of wood, consisting principally of beech, birch, oak, maple and hemlock. There is a ridge of hard, broken, and in some parts stony, land, east of the river road, extending almost the whole length of the town, and which is considered unfit for settlements. The south part of the town appears to have a different soil, and is favorable for yielding the lighter grains.

Charlestown contains two parishes, which are divided by a line running from Cheshire Bridge southerly to the corner of Acworth and Unity. In the south parish, there is a handsome village, delightfully situated, at the distance of about half a mile from Connecticut River, and parallel with it. In the north parish is a meeting-house and a small village. Cheshire Bridge, about two miles north of the south meeting-house, connects this town with Springfield, Vt.

In 1754, the French War commenced, and the inhabitants were obliged to take up their residence in the fort. The first settlers of Charlestown, like the first inhabitants of almost every fron-

tier town in New England, were, prior to 1760, the victims of savage cruelty. For twenty years after the first settlement, their neighbors on the north were the French in Canada, on the west the Dutch, near the Hudson, on the east the settlements on Merrimac River, and on the south few were found until arrived at Northfield, in Massachusetts, a distance of more than forty miles. The Indians were at peace but a small portion of that time. From their infancy, the settlers had been familiar with danger, and had acquired a hardihood unknown to posterity. When they attended public worship, or cultivated their lands, they sallied from the fort prepared for battle, and worshipped or labored under the protection of a sentinel. In their warfare, the Indians preferred prisoners to scalps, and few were killed but those who attempted to escape, or appeared too formidable to be encountered with success.

The first child born in Charlestown was Elizabeth, the daughter of Isaac Parker. She was born 1744, and died in 1806.

Charlestown has been favored with a number of eminent men, only one of which we have room to mention. Capt. PHINEHAS STEVENS was one of the first settlers. The town when in its infancy was protected by his intrepidity. He was a native of Sudbury, Mass., from whence his father removed to Rutland. At the age of sixteen, while his father was making hay, he, with three little brothers, followed him to the meadows. They were ambushed by the Indians, who killed two of his brothers, took him prisoner, and were preparing to kill his youngest brother, a child four years old. He, by signs to the Indians, made them understand if they would spare him, he would carry him on his back—and he carried him to Canada. They were redeemed and both returned. He received several commissions from Gov. Shirley, and rendered important services in protecting the frontiers. In 1747, when Charlestown was abandoned by the inhabitants, he was ordered to occupy the fort with thirty men. On the 4th of April, he was attacked by 400 French

and Indians, under Mons. Debeline. The assault lasted three days. Indian stratagem and French skill, with fire applied to every combustible about the fort, had not the desired effect. The heroic band were not appalled. They refused to capitulate. At length an interview between the commanders took place. The Frenchman showed his forces, and described the horrid massacre that must ensue unless the fort was surrendered. "My men are not afraid to die," was the answer made by Capt. Stevens. The attack continued with increased fury until the end of the third day, when the enemy returned to Canada, and left Capt. Stevens in possession of the fort. Capt. Stevens, for his gallantry on this occasion, was presented by Sir Charles Knowles with an elegant sword; and from this circumstance the township, when it was incorporated, in 1753, took the name of Charlestown. This territory had previously been called Number Four.

Bog iron ore and other minerals is found here.

Boundaries. West by the west bank of Connecticut River, north by Claremont, east by Unity and Acworth, and south by Langdon and Walpole.

First Settlers. Several families by the names of Parker, Farnsworth and Sartwell from Groton, Mass.

First Minister. Rev. John Dennis, ordained in 1754; dismissed in 1756.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 18,591 bushels; potatoes, 41,902 bushels; hay, 4,241 tons; wool, 25,721 lbs.; maple sugar, 6,759 pounds.

Distances. Fifty-one miles west from Concord, and about twenty miles south-east from Windsor, Vt. A railroad now passes through this delightful town.

CHATHAM.

CARROLL CO. Chatham is situated on the east side of the White Mountains, and adjoining the line which divides this State from Maine.

There are several ponds in Chatham, and some considerable streams. The surface is mountainous and rocky, and can never sustain a great population.

Between Chatham and Jackson. Carter's Mountain rises so high as to prevent the opening a road between the two towns: so that in holding an intercourse with the rest of the county, the inhabitants are obliged to pass through part of the State of Maine.

Boundaries. Conway on the south. Bartlett and Adams on the west, and Mount Royse on the north.

First Settlers. Chatham was granted to Peter Livius and others, Feb. 7, 1767.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 1,469 bushels; potatoes, 13,835 bushels; hay, 1,156 tons; wool, 1,494 lbs.; maple sugar, 6,990 pounds.

Distances. Ninety-two miles north-east from Concord, and about forty miles north of Ossipee.

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

Cheshire is one of the western counties in this State, and KEENE is its chief town. Its length is thirty-one miles; its greatest breadth twenty-six miles; and its least breadth fifteen. It is bounded north by the county of Sullivan, east by Hillsborough County, south by the State of Massachusetts, and west by Vermont. Throughout the whole extent on the west, it is watered by the Connecticut, the western bank of which forms the boundary line between New Hampshire and Vermont.

Ashuelot River is a considerable stream, and is tributary to Connecticut River. It has its source from a pond in Washington, and after receiving two branches in Keene and Swanzey, and several smaller streams in Winchester, empties into Connecticut River at Hinsdale. Spafford's Lake, a beautiful collection of water, of about eight miles in circumference, is situated in Chesterfield. There is a pleasant island in the lake, containing about eight acres.

The Grand Monadnock, in Dublin and Jaffrey, is the highest mountain.—See *Mountains*. Bellows' Falls on Connecticut River, at Walpole, have been regarded as one of the greatest natural curiosities in this county.

The earliest settlement in this county was made about the year 1732, at Hinsdale, then a part of Northfield, and under the government of Massachusetts. The county probably received its name from Cheshire, one of the western counties in England.—See *County Table*.

COURTS IN CHESHIRE COUNTY.

Superior Court, Third District. At Newport, on the first Tuesday of July, and at Keene, on the first Tuesday of December.

Court of Common Pleas. At Keene, the third Tuesday of March, and second Tuesday of September.

Probate Courts. At Keene, on the first Tuesday of every month, and on the third Tuesday of March, April, May, September, October, and November.

CHESTER.

ROCKINGHAM Co. A branch of Exeter River, called "The Branch," flows through the north-east part of Chester, beside which there is no stream deserving mention. Massabesick Pond is the largest body of fresh water in the county, and contains about 1,500 acres. The line between this town and Manchester passes more than two miles through the westerly part of this pond. The Indians had a settlement of ten or twelve wigwams on an island in this pond, vestiges of which, it is said, may still be seen. A considerable portion of the town possesses a good soil, and many of the large swells yield in fertility to none in the State. There are several large and valuable meadows.

In this town are two caves, sometimes visited by strangers. That which was earliest noticed is situated in Mine Hill, near the east side of the Massabesick Pond. The entrance is about five feet high and two and a-half wide. The cavern extends into the hill, in a northern direction, about eighty feet, of sufficient dimensions to admit a person to pass. Its form is very irregular, and its height and breadth various, from two to twelve feet. The other is in the westerly side of Rattlesnake Hill, in the south-west part of the town, in a ledge of coarse granite, nearly forty feet high. It has two entrances. The north entrance is about eleven feet high and four broad.

Native sulphur is found in this town in small quantities, imbedded in tremolite. Granite and gneiss are the prevailing rocks, and handsome specimens of graphic granite are sometimes found.

The village in this town is pleasant, and stands chiefly on a long street. It is the principal place of business in this part of the county, and is situated on an elevated rise, commanding one of the most extensive prospects in New England. From this hill, the ocean, though more than twenty miles distant, may, in a clear day, be distinctly seen.

Boundaries. North and east by Ray-

mond, Candia, and Hooksett, east by Poplin and Sandown, south by Londonderry, and west by Manchester.

First Settlers. Samuel Ingalls, Jonathan Goodhue, Jacob Sargent, Ebenezer Dearborn, Robert Smith, and B Colby.

First Ministers. Rev. Moses Hale, settled in 1730; removed in 1734. Rev. John Wilson, settled in 1734; died in 1779.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 11,366 bushels; potatoes, 33,355 bushels; hay, 2,392 tons; wool, 3,285 lbs.

Distances. Seventeen miles west south-west from Exeter, and twenty-three south-east from Concord.

CHESTERFIELD.

CHESHIRE Co. Few towns on Connecticut River have so little intervalle land. For the whole six miles that it lies upon the river, the hills approach near the river's side. There is much good upland, well adapted for grazing and the production of Indian corn. The chief articles carried to market are beef, pork, butter, and cheese. Cat's Bane Brook is a stream of great importance, as it furnishes many mill sites.

Spafford's Lake is a beautiful collection of water, situated about one mile north from the meeting-house. It contains a surface of 526 acres. It is fed by springs in its bosom. Its waters are remarkably clear and pure, its bed being a white sand. In this lake there is an island of about six acres, which forms a delightful retreat. On its east side issues a stream called Partridge's Brook, sufficiently large for a number of mills.

West River Mountain lies in this town and Hinsdale. It is supposed to have been once subject to a volcanic eruption, and there is at present a considerable quantity of lava near its crater. It is said, by those who live near the mountain, that it frequently trembles, and a rumbling noise is heard in its bowels.

Chesterfield has three villages. The principal village, leading from Hartford to Hanover, is situated near the

centre of the town, three miles east from Connecticut River, and is very pleasant. At the time the first settlers came here, the river afforded abundance of shad and salmon, and the forests were well stocked with deer, bears, and other game; so that the inhabitants did not experience those privations so common in new settlements.

Boundaries. South by Winchester and Hinsdale, west by Brattleboro' and Dummerston, Vt., north by Westmoreland, and east by Keene and Swanzey.

First Settlers. Moses Smith and William Thomas, with their families.

First Minister. Rev. Abraham Wood, ordained in 1772; died in 1823.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 9,143 bushels; potatoes, 36,885 bushels; hay, 3,534 tons; wool, 7,044 lbs; maple sugar, 11,993 pounds.

Distances. Eleven miles south-west from Keene, and sixty-two south-west from Concord. A railroad passes through the town.

CHICHESTER.

MERRIMAC CO. The soil of this town is good, and richly repays the cultivator. There is little waste land, nor are there any considerable elevations. The east part of the town is watered by the Suncook River, which affords its mill sites and some productive intervale. In various parts of the town are still to be seen traces of Indian settlements; and implements of stone, chisels, axes, &c., have frequently been found. The vicinity was once the residence of a powerful tribe, the Penacooks, and their plantations of corn, &c., were made on the banks of the Suncook.

Pinkfield Pond is in Chichester, from which flows a small stream south-west into the Suncook.

Boundaries. North-east by Pittsfield, south-east by Epsom, south-west by Pembroke, and north-west by Loudon and a part of Concord.

First Settler. Paul Morrill, in 1753.

First Minister. Rev. Josiah Carpenter, ordained in 1791; dismissed in 1827.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 5,888 bushels; potatoes, 23,822 bushels; hay, 1,908 tons; wool, 3,798 lbs.; maple sugar, 1,908 pounds.

Distances. Eight miles east from Concord.

CLAREMONT.

SULLIVAN CO. This beautiful town is watered by Connecticut and Sugar Rivers, besides numerous brooks and rivulets. Claremont is a fine undulating tract of territory, covered with a rich, gravelly loam, converted into the best meadows and pastures. The hills are sloping acclivities, crowned with elegant summits. The intervalles on the rivers are rich and luxuriant. The agricultural products are large and valuable. The houses and buildings present a very favorable appearance, and indicate the wealth and prosperity of the town. In this town are fine beds of iron ore and limestone. It received its name from the country seat of Lord Clive, an English general.

The beautiful location of Claremont, its immense water power, and its facilities of transportation by steam, render it a most desirable location for manufacturing. Some valuable minerals are found here.

Many eminent men have resided in this town. The Hon. *Caleb Ellis* came to reside in Claremont about 1800. In 1804 he was chosen a member of congress from this State; in 1809 and 1810 a member of the executive council; in 1812 an elector of president and vice-president of the U. States. In 1813 he was appointed judge of the superior court, in which office he remained till his death, May 9, 1816, aged forty-nine.

Claremont boasts names of many other valuable citizens; among which are those of Samuel Cole, Esq., Dr. William Sumner, Col. Benjamin Sumner, Col. Joseph Waite, Capt. Joseph Taylor, and Hon. Samuel Ashley.

Boundaries. This town has Cornish on the north, Newport on the east, Unity and Charlestown on the south, Weathersfield, Vt., on the west.

Manufactures. In this place are large and increasing manufactures of various kinds of goods, the statistics of which, when obtained, will be given in a note at the close of the volume.

First Ministers. Rev. George Wheaton, ordained in 1772; died in 1773. Rev. John Tappan, settled in 1796; dismissed in 1802.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 19,089 bushels; potatoes, 43,410 bushels; hay, 4,990 tons; wool, 14,260 pounds; maple sugar, 8,115 pounds.

Distances. Twelve miles north from Charlestown, eight west from Newport, and forty-seven north north-west from Concord. A railroad, from Concord to this pleasant town, is in progress.

CLARKSVILLE.

Coos Co. This town contains 40,960 acres, and is situated on the east bank of Connecticut River, north of Stewartstown. The soil is hard and uninviting.

Productions of the Soil. Buckwheat, 1,020 bushels; potatoes, 5,870 bushels; hay, 367 tons; wool, 650 pounds; maple sugar, 3,855 pounds.

Distances. One hundred and fifty-six miles north of Concord.

COLEBROOK.

Coos Co. Colebrook is watered by the Mohawk River and Beaver Brook. The soil here is rich, and capable of culture. Intervals, of good quality, stretch along the Connecticut. The people are industrious, enterprising, and happy.

Boundaries. Easterly by Dixville, southerly by Columbia, westerly by the Connecticut River, and northerly by Stewartstown.

First Settlers. Colebrook was originally granted to Sir George Colebrook and others.

First Minister. Rev. O. G. Thatcher, settled in 1824; dismissed in 1829.

Productions of the Soil. Buckwheat, 5,938 bushels; potatoes, 31,675 bushels; hay, 2,240 tons; wool, 4,699 lbs.; maple sugar, 17,690 pounds.

Distances. Thirty-five miles north of

Lancaster, and one hundred and forty miles north of Concord.

COLUMBIA.

Coos Co. This town lies on the east bank of Connecticut River. The surface of the town is quite uneven, the mountains of Stratford lying along the south. From these a number of streams descend north-westerly into the Connecticut, furnishing many fine mill sites. There are also several small ponds in the town. On the borders of one called Lime Pond, vast quantities of shells are found, from which a species of lime is made that answers for some uses. The most remarkable locality in Columbia is the Lime or Marl Pond, which is two miles south-east from the centre of the town of Colebrook; it is near the town line, and is quite a curiosity. This pond is 100 rods long, fifty rods wide, and is of an irregular elliptical shape. Its bottom is covered to the depth of six feet with perfectly white calcarious marl of extreme purity, formed by myriads of shells of the *cyclus* and *planorbis*, an abundance of which are still living in the waters of the pond, and are generally found under loose stones. Around its shores there is much impure gray and blue limestone.

Boundaries. Colebrook is on the north, Dixville and Ervin's Location are on the east, and Stratford on the south.

First Settlers. First granted in 1770.

Productions of the Soil. Buckwheat, 4,896 bushels; potatoes, 15,590 bushels; hay, 1,553 tons; wool, 3,385 lbs.; maple sugar, 13,442 pounds.

Distances. Thirty miles north of Lancaster, and one hundred and forty-three north of Concord.

CONCORD.

MERRIMAC Co. This town is the capitol of the State, and shire town of the county. It lies on both sides of the Merrimac River.

There are five ponds in Concord, the largest of which are Turkey, in the

south-west, and Long Pond in the north-west parts of the town, on the streams passing from which are some valuable mills and privileges. The Contoocook River enters the west corner of the town, and uniting with the Merrimac on the north-west line, forms at its junction the celebrated *Duston's Island*. On the borders of the Merrimac, which is the principal river of this region, are rich intervale lands, highly valued by the inhabitants, and well cultivated.

The intercourse between Boston and Concord by means of the Middlesex Canal and Locks on the Merrimac River, since the construction of the canal in 1808, has resulted in making Concord the deposite of an extensive inland trade. The great increase, both of travel and trade between Boston and Concord since the opening of the Concord Railroad, is one of the best proofs of the superiority of locomotive power over all others for the conveyance of passengers, and for the transportation of almost every variety of merchandise. Previous to this event it was a day's journey between the places, and a box of goods, by the canal and river, was frequently a week or more on its passage; now, a person may rest at night at Concord, breakfast in Boston, and return to Concord to dine, bringing with him twenty tons of goods, or more if he chooses, without breaking a horse's back, or getting stuck in the river.

Concord is rapidly increasing in business, wealth and population, and the extension of numerous other railroads to various points, from its central position, is such that it must ever remain one of the most important inland marts of trade in New England.

The river is about 100 yards wide opposite the town; but during the great freshets which sometimes occur here, the river rises twenty feet above the ordinary level, presenting to the eye a body of water a mile in width. There are several bridges across the Merrimac at this place.

The principal village and seat of most of the business of the town, is on the western side of the river extending nearly two miles, and is one of the

most healthy and pleasantly situated villages in New England. The streets are wide and well shaded by majestic elms. The churches and private buildings are neat, and some of them in a style of elegance. The hotels are large and commodious, and nowhere can the traveller find more courteous landlords or a more comfortable resting place. On the eastern side of the river, near the upper bridge, is another pleasant village, at which are *Sewell's Falls* on the Merrimac, commanding an admirable site for mills, almost sufficient to move the machinery of another Lowell. An attempt was made a few years since to improve this privilege, but like many other enterprises of the kind, operations ceased in consequence of the universal depression of business. The time, however, is not distant when this noble water power will be productive of vast benefit to this town and the surrounding country. *Garrin Falls*, also on the Merrimac at the south-east extremity of the town, affords a vast hydraulic power, which doubtless will be soon improved. There is another pleasant and flourishing village in the west part of the town, with a church and society.

The soil of this town is generally good, and the intervalees very productive. Large masses of granite suitable for the purposes of building exist here, the most important of which is Roby's Ledge situated about one and a half miles north-west of the State House, and about two hundred rods distant from Merrimac River, which is navigable to this place with boats. The course of the ledge is from north-east to south-west, and its rise above 45° from a plane of the horizon, and its height about 350 feet. It presents a surface of massive primitive granite, of more than 4,500 square rods. The rift of this stone is very perfect, smooth and regular: splits are easily made to the depth of from twelve to twenty feet, and of almost any required length. And unlike much of the building stone now in the market, it has been ascertained by eminent chemists and geologists, that the stone from this quarry is perfectly free from those oxides, or other

mineral substances, which on exposure to the atmosphere, mar the beauty of much of the New England granite.

The scenery around this town is delightful, particularly from the high grounds on the east side of the river. Here the beautiful villages are spread before you, seated on the margin of fertile and extensive meadows, decked with groves; while the Merrimac winds between them on its passage to the ocean, and distant mountains skirt the horizon. Concord, originally called *Penacook*, was granted by Massachusetts to a company of settlers, 17th Jan., 1725, and the settlement began the year following. In 1733, the plantation was incorporated by the name of *Rumford*, which name it retained until 7th June, 1765, when the town was incorporated by its present name. This town suffered much from incursions of the savages. Several of the inhabitants were killed, and others taken into captivity, between the years 1740 and 1750.

The scene which took place in this town on the morning of August 11, 1746, O. S., and the horrors of Indian warfare cannot better be described than by adopting the language of the venerable REUBEN ABBOT, an eye witness, as it was related by him, and taken down in writing, five years before his death. Mr. Abbot retained his memory in a remarkable degree, and died in 1822, in the 100th year of his age.

"I with Abiel Chandler were at work in the Fan, near Sugar Ball, making hay, on Monday morning, Aug. 11, 1746, then in my twenty-fourth year. We heard three guns fired at Parson Walker's fort, which were the appointed signal of alarm at the approach or apprehension of the Indians. On hearing the alarm guns we ran up to the garrison, and found the soldiers who were stationed there, and such men as could be spared, had gone to where the men were killed. We followed on, and took the foot path [by Capt. Emery's, near the prison] and arrived at the spot where the bodies lay, as soon as those did who went round on the main road. When we arrived near the brook, that

runs through the farm formerly owned by — Mitchell, on the east side of the brook we found *Samuel Bradley*, stripped naked, scalped, and lying on his face in the road, within half a rod of the bridge over that brook. He was shot through the body, and supposed through his lungs; the ball struck and spoiled his powder horn, which the Indians left. He was not otherwise wounded by the Indians than shot and scalped. *Jonathan Bradley* lay about ten feet out of the road, on the south side, and about two rods east of the brook. He was Lieutenant in Capt. Ladd's company, from Exeter, and a number of years older than Samuel. He was not wounded by the Indians in their fire, and immediately after the Indians had first fired, he ordered his men to fight them. As but few of the Indians fired the first time, Jonathan supposed that he and his six men could manage them, and they fired at the few who had risen up from their ambush. Immediately the whole body of the Indians, about 100 in number, rose up and fired. Jonathan seeing their number and receiving their fire, ordered his men to run and take care of themselves. But by this time, *Obadiah Peters*, *John Bean*, *John Lufkin* and *Samuel Bradley*, were killed. The Indians then rushed upon Jonathan Bradley, William Stickney and Alexander Roberts, took Stickney and Roberts prisoners, and offered Jonathan Bradley good quarter. But he refused to receive quarter, and fought with his gun against that cloud of Indians, until they struck him on the face repeatedly with their tomahawks, cut a number of gashes in his face, one large gash running obliquely across his forehead and nose down between his eyes; another on the side of his head, and one on the back part of his head, which entered his skull and brought him to the ground. The Indians then despatched him, took off his scalp, and stripped him nearly naked. Obadiah Peters we found shot through the head. Bean and Lufkin were shot, and ran from the brook towards the main road about six rods, and fell within a rod of each other, on the north side of the road as now trav-

elled. Four of the Indians were killed and two wounded, who were carried away on biers.

"The soldiers from the garrisons were too late to save the lives of these brave men. Upon their approach the Indians fled like cowards, leaving many of their packs and various things, which the soldiers took.

"A mournful duty was now to be performed—a duty which each one shrunk from with instinctive dread. The dead bodies, naked, bloody, some of them mangled, and the scalps taken off, were to be removed. A cart with a yoke of oxen was sent up from the street to convey them down, but no one was willing to drive. At last Mr. Abbot himself drove the oxen down to the fort around the house of James Osgood. There the people collected to behold and lament. The bodies were laid out, and all buried the next day, in two graves, in the old burying ground, near the north-west corner."

On the 22nd of August 1837, N. S., a monument was raised on the fatal spot, in commemoration of this event, on which occasion prayers were offered by the Rev. Messrs. Bouton and Cummings, hymns were sung, and a neat and appropriate address was delivered by ASA MCFARLAND, Esq.

The monument stands on the north side of the road leading to Hopkinton, about a mile and a half from the State House; it is a plain granite shaft, twelve feet in height, resting upon a base somewhat elevated and upon an elevated spot, and bears the following inscription:

This Monument is
in memory of
SAMUEL BRADLEY*
JONATHAN BRADLEY
OBADIAH PETERS
JOHN BROWN &
JOHN LUFKIN,
who were massacred August 11, 1746, by
the Indians.

Erected 1837, by Richard Bradley, son
of the Hon. John Bradley, and
grandson of *Samuel Bradley.

"In the wars with France and after-

wards with England, till our Independence was secured, the citizens of Concord shared with the rest of the country their full part, both of sacrifice and of glory. Her sons, who had subdued the wilderness, and defended their settlement against the Indians, were found in the ranks of our armies at every post of danger and of victory. They fought at Louisburg and Ticonderoga, at Crown Point and Fort Edward, at Bunker Hill and Bennington, at Saratoga and Yorktown."—See *Bouton's Centennial Discourse*.

The library of the *New Hampshire Historical Society*, is located in this town. Its annual meeting is on the second Monday of June, at which time an address is delivered by one of its members.

This society has published five volumes of Collections, containing a large mass of valuable and curious historical matter.

The public press in Concord appears to be in a flourishing condition. All the prominent topics of the day are discussed with much ability, and generally with good feelings.

Among the early inhabitants and distinguished citizens of this town, may be mentioned the following:

HON. TIMOTHY WALKER, son of the first minister of Concord, an active patriot during the revolution, member of the convention of 1784, a legislator, and judge of the common pleas. He died May 5, 1822, aged eighty-five.

Dr. PHILIP CARRIGAN, an eminent physician, who died in 1806.

HON. THOMAS W. THOMPSON, a distinguished lawyer and politician, who died Oct. 1, 1821, aged fifty-seven.

Sir BENJAMIN THOMPSON (known to the world as COUNT RUMFORD), settled and married here in early life.

JOHN FARMER, Esq., an eminent antiquary and genealogist, resided here for the last seventeen years of his life, and died Aug. 13, 1837, aged forty-nine. Mr. Farmer's health was always exceedingly delicate; he therefore, partly of necessity and partly of choice, adopted a very sedentary mode of life. He soon became known as an ANTIQUARIAN, distinguished far beyond all his

fellow citizens, for exact knowledge of facts and events relative to the history of New England. His mind was a wonderful repository of names and dates and particular incidents, not stored up indeed for private gratification, but always open for the benefit of others. So general and well established was his reputation for *accuracy*, that his authority was relied on, as decisive in historical and genealogical facts. His loss was deeply felt by a large circle of friends at home, and by many kindred minds at a distance.

Boundaries. North-west by Canterbury and Boscawen, north-east by Loudon and Chichester, south-east by Pembroke and Bow, and south-west by Hopkinton.

First Settlers. Benjamin Stevens, Ebenezer Eastman, and others.

First Ministers. Rev. Timothy Walker, settled in 1730; died in 1782. Rev. Israel Evans, ordained in 1789; dismissed in 1797. Rev. Asa McFarland, D. D., settled in 1798; died in 1827.—See Note 3.

Manufactures. The manufactures of Concord are numerous and valuable. They consist of books, furniture of all kinds, boots, shoes, hats, wearing apparel, stereotype plates, printing and writing ink, carriages, harnesses, granite, lumber, and a variety of other articles. The manufacture of books is extensive.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 16,374 bushels; potatoes, 43,137 bushels; hay, 4,262 tons; wool, 6,138 lbs.

Distances. One hundred and forty-six miles south-west from Augusta, Me.; ninety-seven south-east from Montpelier, Vt.; one hundred and fifty-three north-east from Albany, N. Y.; seventy-five by railroad, north north-west from Boston, Mass.; one hundred and three north from Providence, R. I.; one hundred and thirty-nine north north-east from Hartford, Conn.; and four hundred and seventy-four north-east by east from Washington. As Concord is not only the capital of the State, but one of the most important inland depots in New England for freight and passengers, the courses and distances from all the towns in the

State to this place, will be found under their several heads.

For description of the State House and Insane Hospital in this town, see *Public Buildings*.

CONWAY.

CARROLL CO. Swift River, a considerable and very rapid stream, Pequawkett River, and a stream taking its rise in Walker's Pond, the two last affording mill privileges, discharge themselves into Saco River, in this town. Saco River here is from ten to twelve rods wide, and about two feet deep; its current rapid, and broken by falls. This River has been known to rise twenty-seven, and even thirty feet, in the course of twenty-four hours.

The largest collections of water in Conway are a part of Walker's Pond and Little Pequawkett Pond, which lie in the south part of the town. There is a detached block of granite on the southern side of Pine Hill, the largest, perhaps, in the State.

A spring near the centre of the town, on the bank of Cold Brook, strongly impregnated with sulphur, has been visited frequently by the infirm, and, in many instances, found beneficial. There are also in this town large quantities of magnesia and fuller's earth. The intervale, along the river, is from fifty to 220 rods wide. The plain, when properly cultivated, produces large crops of corn and rye. Conway is quite a resort for travellers, from the east and south, to the White Mountains.

Daniel Foster, in 1765, obtained a grant of this township, containing 21,040 acres; on condition that each grantee should pay a rent of one ear of Indian corn annually, for the space of ten years, if demanded.

Boundaries. North by Chatham and Bartlett, east by the State Line, south by Eaton, and west by Hale's Location and Burton.

First Settlers. James and Benjamin Osgood, John Dolloff, Ebenezer Burbank, and some others, formed settlements in Conway, during the years 1764, 8, and 9.

First Minister. Rev. Nath'l Porter, D. D., settled in 1778; dismissed in 1815.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 7,277 bushels; potatoes, 41,753 bushels; hay, 3,211 tons; wool, 4,109 lbs.; maple sugar, 22,500 pounds.

Distances. Seventy-six miles north north-east from Concord, sixty north by west from Dover, and about twenty-five miles north from Ossipee

COOS COUNTY.

LANCASTER is the shire town of the county. Coos is the largest county in New Hampshire, and within its limits are situated the greater part of the ungranted lands in the State.

Large portions of this county are exceedingly mountainous, cannot be cultivated, and will probably never be settled. This county extends from lat. 43° 58' to the extreme north part of the State—being seventy-six miles in length, and having a mean width of about twenty miles.

It is bounded north by Canada, east by Maine, south by the county of Carroll, west by Grafton county and the State of Vermont. Besides the stupendous pile of the White Mountains, which distinguishes this county, there are several other mountains of no inconsiderable height. Those in Shelburne, Jackson and Chatham, on the east side of the White Mountains, are bold and abrupt. The Peak and Bowback Mountains in Stratford; the elevations in Dixville, Columbia and Kilkenny; Pilot and Mill Mountains in Stark; Cape Horn in Northumberland, and Pondicherry, south-west of Jefferson, are all of considerable magnitude, and partake of the grandeur of the White Hills.

In the neighborhood of high mountains are generally found the sources of our greater rivers. Three of the principal rivers of New England, the Connecticut, Androscoggin and Saco, take their rise in this county. There are numerous other streams which become tributary to these rivers, the principal of which are the Mohawk, Amonoosuck, Israel's and John's Rivers. The Margalloway, after receiving the waters of Dead and Diamond Rivers, unites with the Androscoggin, near Umbagog Lake. This lake lies principally in Maine. Lake Connecticut is situated north of the 45th degree of latitude, and is one of the sources of Connecticut River. The largest pond in this county lies north of Lake Connecticut, and is connected with it by an outlet.

The first settlement in the county was made at Lancaster in 1763. The name of the county is of Indian origin, although the same name occurs in the New Testament.—See *County Table*.

COURTS IN COOS COUNTY.

Superior Court, Fifth District. At Plymouth, on the Tuesday next after the fourth Tuesday of July; at Lancaster, on the Tuesday next after the term at Plymouth; and at Haverhill, on the Tuesday next after the fourth Tuesday of December.

Court of Common Pleas. At Lancaster, the first Tuesday of May, and first Tuesday of November.

Probate Courts. At Colebrook, on the first Tuesday of September; at Stratford, on the first Tuesday of January; at Lancaster, on the first Tuesday of March, and November, and the second Tuesday of May; at Bartlett, on the first Tuesday of July; and at Shelburne, on the first Tuesday of June.

CORNISH.

SULLIVAN Co. Connecticut River waters the west part of this town, and, by means of a bridge, connects Cornish with Windsor, Vt. The soil is generally fertile. The town is hilly, with the exception of that part which lies on the river. Blow-me-down and Bryant's Brooks are the only streams of any magnitude; these afford good mill privileges. The agricultural products of this town are very considerable.

Boundaries. North by Plainfield, east by Croydon, south by Claremont, and west by Windsor, Vt.

First Settlers. Emigrants from Massachusetts, in 1765.

First Ministers. Rev. James Welman, settled in 1768; dismissed in 1785. Rev. Joseph Rowell, ordained in 1800; dismissed in 1828.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 3,598 bushels; potatoes, 30,402 bushels; hay, 2,924 tons; wool, 16,606 lbs.; maple sugar, 5,138 pounds.

Distances. Seventeen miles north from Charlestown, sixty north-west by west from Concord, and twelve north-west from Newport. This town lies opposite to Windsor, Vt., and is the northern terminus of a railroad between this place and Walpole.

CROYDON.

SULLIVAN Co. The north branch of Sugar River waters this town. On this stream are numerous manufactures. Croydon Mountain is of considerable elevation, on which are two small ponds. The soil of Croydon is moist and rocky, and produces valuable crops.

Boundaries. West by Cornish, north

by Grantham and Springfield, east by Springfield and Wendell, and south by Newport.

First Settlers. This town was granted to Samuel Chase and others, in 1763.

First Minister. Rev. Jacob Haven, ordained in 1788.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 1,263 bushels; potatoes, 46,639 bushels; hay, 2,600 tons; wool, 11,184 lbs.; maple sugar, 10,332 pounds.

Distances. Forty-four miles north north-west from Concord, and eight north from Newport.

DALTON.

Coos Co. Dalton lies between Lancaster and Littleton, on Connecticut River. The Great, or Fifteen-Mile Falls, on Connecticut River, commence in Dalton, and rush tumultuously along its north-west boundary. The town is also watered by John's River, and several large brooks. The western and southern parts of this town are hilly. Along the borders of John's River the majestic white pine abounds. The soil on the highlands is deep, and well adapted to grazing; is generally good, and in some parts easy of cultivation. Blake's Pond, the only one in town, lies at the south-east corner.

Blake, one of the first settlers, was a famous hunter, and the moose which frequented the pond called by his name, often fell by the accuracy of his shots. Blake and Captain Bucknam, (one of the first settlers of Lancaster), on a hunting excursion, fired at a mark, on a small bet. Bucknam fired first, and cut, at the distance of twenty rods, near the centre of a mark not larger than a dollar. Blake then fired, and, on going to the tree on which the

mark was made, no trace of the ball could be discovered. Bucknam exulted. "Cut out your ball," said Blake, "and you'll find mine o' top on 't." The operation being performed, the two balls were found, the one safely lodged upon the other.

Near the Slate Hill in Dalton there is a mineral spring of some celebrity, which was found to be a mild chalybeate water, and which may be used as a tonic by invalids. This spring deposits a thin crust of bog iron ore.

This town received its name from Hon. Tristram Dalton, a grantee.

Boundaries. North-east by Lancaster and Whitefield, south by Bethlehem, south-west by Littleton, and north-west by Lunenburg, Vt.

First Settlers. Moses Blake and Walter Bloss.

First Minister. William Hutchinson, settled in 1833.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 933 bushels; potatoes, 33,266 bushels; hay, 2,244 tons; wool, 4,302 pounds; maple sugar, 11,855 pounds.

Distances. One hundred and twenty-five miles north by west from Concord, and about eight miles south by west from Lancaster.

DANBURY.

GRAFTON CO. Danbury is in the south part of said county, and lies in the form of a diamond. This town is generally hilly, although there are some intervals. In the north-east part is a large hill. The eastern section is watered by Smith's River.

Boundaries. North by Orange, north-east by Alexandria, south-east by New Chester, south-west by Wilmot, and north-west by Cushing's Gore.

First Settlers. The first settlement was made in 1771, in the eastern part of the township.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 3,584 bushels; potatoes, 22,704 bushels; hay, 2,564 tons; wool, 5,705 lbs.; maple sugar, 4,378 pounds.

Distances. Sixteen miles south by west from Plymouth. The Northern Railroad passes through the town. It is twenty-nine miles north from Concord by railroad.

DANVILLE.

ROCKINGHAM CO. This town was formerly a part of Kingston, and until recently known by the name of Hawke. The soil is uneven, but in some parts good. Acchusnut River passes over the north-west corner. Long Pond lies in the east part, and Cub Pond on the west side.

Boundaries. North by Poplin, east by Kingston, south by Kingston and Hampstead, and west by Sandown.

First Settlers. Jonathan Sanborn, Jacob Hook, and others, settled between the years 1735 and 1739.

First Minister. Rev. John Page, settled in 1763; died in 1782.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 2,996 bushels; potatoes, 8,868 bushels; hay, 823 tons; wool, 896 pounds, &c.

Distances. Thirty-three miles south-east from Concord, and ten south-west from Exeter.

DEERFIELD.

ROCKINGHAM CO. This town has a number of very pleasant ponds, which afford fish of various kinds. Moulton's Pond is situated at the west part of the town. This pond, although small, is noted, on account of its having no visible inlet, and therefore is supposed to be supplied by a subterraneous passage, as the water is always of nearly an equal depth. The outlets of the pond run in opposite directions. This pond is also remarkable, on account of having been often sounded without discovering any bottom. A branch of Lamprey River passes south and south-east through Deerfield.

The surface of this town is uneven, the soil durable and fertile, although hard to cultivate. The Tuckaway, between Deerfield and Nottingham, the Saddleback, between Deerfield and Northwood, and Fort Mountain on the west, are the principal elevations.

In the west part of this town, on the southerly side of a ridge of rocks, which extend three-fourths of a mile, is a natural formation in the rock, for sixty years designated as the "Indian Camp." Its sides are irregular, and the top is covered with a canopy of

granite, projecting about fourteen feet, affording a shelter from the sun and rain. On the east side of this camp is a natural flight of steps, or stones resembling steps, by which persons may easily ascend to the top of the rock.

Deerfield was once a place of favorite resort for deer, great numbers of which were taken. While the petition for the town was pending, a Mr. Batchelder killed a deer, and, presenting it to Gov. Wentworth, obtained the act under the name of *Deer-field*. During the Indian wars the inhabitants lived in garrisons, but no serious mischiefs were experienced.

Boundaries. North-west by Epsom, north by Northwood, east by Nottingham, south by Raymond and Candia.

First Settlers. John Robertson, Jacob Smith, Isaac Shepard, Benjamin Batchelder, and others, in 1756.

First Minister. Rev. Timothy Upham, ordained in 1772; died in 1844.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 10,150 bushels; potatoes, 40,830 bushels; hay, 4,798 tons; wool, 6,272 lbs.

Distances. Eighteen miles east south-east from Concord, thirty west by north from Portsmouth, and about twenty west by north from Exeter.

DEERING.

HILLSBOROUGH CO. This town is diversified with hills and valleys; it is well watered, and its soil is favorable to the several purposes of agriculture. There are three ponds: Dudley's, Pecker's, and Fulton's. The two former are sources of the north branch of Piscataquog River. There are some manufactures in this town, and bricks are made in a considerable quantity.

The name of the town was given by Gov. John Wentworth, in honor of his wife, whose maiden name was Dering.

Boundaries. North by Hillsborough and Henniker, east by Wear, south by Franconstown, and west by Antrim.

First Settlers. Alexander Robinson and William McKean, in 1765.

First Minister. Rev. Wm. Sleight, settled in 1801.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn,

6,907 bushels; potatoes, 37,675 bushels; hay, 2,719 tons; wool, 4,724 lbs.; maple sugar, 2,826 pounds.

Distances. Twenty-five miles south-west from Concord, and twenty-two north-west from Amherst.

DERRY.

ROCKINGHAM CO. This is a fine grazing township, taken from Londonderry in 1828. The village is very handsome, and a great thoroughfare for travellers. The soil is very productive, and the inhabitants are remarkable for their industry, general wealth, and longevity.

Boundaries. West by Londonderry, south by Windham and Salem, north by Chester, and east by Sandown and Hampstead.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 13,139 bushels; potatoes, 38,955 bushels; hay, 3,417 tons; wool, 2,709 lbs.

Distances. Eighteen miles west south-west from Exeter, twenty-five south-east from Concord, and about twelve miles south-east from Manchester.

DIXVILLE.

COOS CO. This town comprises 31,023 acres of uneven land. Numerous streams meander through it from the surrounding heights.

In this town is the celebrated **DIXVILLE NOTCH**, which is thus described by Dr. Jackson, in his *Geology of the State*:

"This Notch may be regarded as one of the most remarkable exhibitions of natural scenery in the State, perhaps even surpassing the famous Notch of the White Mountains in picturesque grandeur.

"It is a natural defile through the high mountains, which extend in a general north and south direction through the town of Dixville.

"The angular and precipitous appearance of the mica slate rocks, rising hundreds of feet, almost perpendicularly, on either side, is strikingly different from the rounded and water-worn appearance of most of the primitive rocks throughout the northern

part of the United States, and seems to come nearer to the scenery of the Alps than anything else in New England. It is evident that so interesting a spot as this must, when known, draw thither a portion, at least, of the numerous visitants to the picturesque scenery of the State."

Near this Notch is a curious ravine, called the Flume, worthy the observation of travellers.

Boundaries. North by the Grants to Dartmouth College, and Atkinson and Gilmanton Academies, east by College Lands and Wentworth's location.

First Settler. Col. Timothy Dix, jr.

Distances. Forty miles north north-east from Lancaster, and one hundred and forty-six north north-east from Concord.

DORCHESTER.

GRAFTON Co. Dorchester is situated on the Highlands between Connecticut and Merrimac Rivers. The principal streams are the south branch of Baker's River, a branch of Mascomy, and Rocky Branch. There are two considerable ponds, both in the west part of the town. The soil, in some parts, is very fertile; particularly the intervalles on the branch of Baker's River. The Highlands are very uneven, and the greater part rocky.

Boundaries. South by Dame's Gore, which separates it from Canaan, west by Lime, north by Wentworth, east by Groton.

First Settlers. Benjamin Rice and Stephen Murch.

First Minister. Rev. Increase S. Davis, settled in 1828; dismissed in 1833.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 1,150 bushels; potatoes, 32,783 bushels; hay, 2,372 tons; wool, 5,248 lbs.; maple sugar, 13,581 pounds.

Distances. Twenty-three miles south by east from Haverhill, and forty north-west from Concord.

DOVER.

STRAFFORD Co. This is one of the most interesting and important towns in New Hampshire. The prin-

cipal streams in Dover are the Cochecho, and Bellamy Bank, or Back River. They take a south-east course through the town, and unite with other waters to form the Piscataqua.

Cochecho, or Quochecho River, has its rise from several small streams in New Durham, which unite in Farmington, whence the river meanders through Rochester, there receiving the Isinglass, a tributary, and thence passes through Dover into the Newichwanock, or Salmon Fall River, the principal branch of the Piscataqua. The Cochecho is a beautiful river, and very important to the inhabitants of Rochester and Dover.

Passing over this town in any direction, the traveller finds no rugged mountains nor extensive barren plains, but occasionally ascends gentle swells of land, from the height of which the eye meets some delightful object: a winding stream, a well cultivated farm, or a distant village. In the south part of the town is a neck of land, about two miles long and half a mile broad, having Piscataqua on one side, and Back River on the other. From the road, on either hand, the land gradually descends to the rivers. It commands a very delightful, variegated, and extensive prospect of bays, adjacent shores, and distant mountains. On this neck the first settlement of the town was made, in 1623, by a company in England, whose design it was to plant a colony, and establish a fishery around the Piscataqua: for which purpose they sent over, with several others, Edward and William Hilton, fishmongers, of London. These men commenced their operations on the Neck, at a place by the Indians called Winichabanat, which they called Northam, and afterwards Dover. For several years this spot embraced the principal part of the population of the town; here was erected the first meeting-house, afterwards surrounded with an entrenchment, and flankarts, the remains of which are still visible; here the people assembled to worship, and to transact their public business. In process of time, the business and population of the town began to centre

around Coheco Falls, about four miles north-west from the Neck. These falls are in the river whose name they bear, and give to the water that passes over them a sudden descent of thirty-two and a half feet.

Situate at the head of navigation, about twelve miles from the ocean, having a fertile country on the north, west, and south, they are considered among the most valuable in New England. Around these falls the beautiful village of Dover is situated, containing many handsome buildings.

A Society of Friends was established here at an early period, and formerly comprised about one-third of the population.

A Congregational Church was organized in 1638. A Mr. Leverich, a worthy Puritan, was their first minister, and probably the first ordained minister that preached the gospel in New Hampshire. Mr. Leverich soon removed, and until the settlement of the pious Daniel Maud, in 1642, the church was much oppressed by the bad character of their ministers.

The Rev. JEREMY BELKNAP, D. D., the celebrated historian of New Hampshire, was ordained in this town, in 1767. He removed to Boston, and was settled there, April 4, 1787. He died in Boston, June 20, 1798, aged fifty-four.

This town, in its early years, was greatly frequented by the Indians, and experienced many sufferings in their repeated attacks upon the inhabitants. In 1675, Major Waldron, by a stratagem, secured about 200 Indians at Dover, who had at times exhibited signs of hostility. Seven or eight of them, who had been guilty of some atrocities, were immediately hanged, and the rest sold into slavery. The Indians abroad regarded this act of Waldron's as a breach of faith, and swore against him implacable revenge. In 1689, after a lapse of thirteen years, they determined to execute their project. Previous to the fatal night (27th of June), some hints had been thrown out by the squaws, but they were either misunderstood or disregarded; and the people suffered them to sleep in their

garrisons as usual. In the stillness of night the doors of the garrisons were opened, and the Indians, at a concerted signal, rose from their lurking places, and rushed upon the defenceless inhabitants. Waldron, though eighty years of age, made a gallant defence, but was overwhelmed by the superior numbers of his adversaries, who literally cut him to pieces. In this affair twenty-three persons were killed, and twenty-nine made prisoners. The Indians were soon overtaken, and nearly the whole party destroyed.—See *Note 4*.

Boundaries. On the east it is separated from Elliot in Maine by the Piscataqua, has the town of Somersworth on the north-east and north, and Barrington on the west.

First Ministers. Rev. David Mand, settled in 1642; died in 1655. Rev. John Reyner, settled in 1657; died in 1669. Rev. John Reyner, settled in 1671; died in 1676. Rev. John Pike, settled in 1681; died in 1710. Rev. Nicholas Sever, settled in 1711; dismissed in 1715; died in 1764. Rev. Jonathan Cushing, settled in 1717; dismissed in 1764. Rev. Jeremy Belknap, D. D., settled in 1767; dismissed in 1786. Rev. Robert Gray, settled in 1787; dismissed in 1805.

Manufactures. "The Coheco Manufacturing Co." now have in operation four cotton mills, containing 43,392 spindles, 1194 looms, and manufacture about 140,000 yards of printing goods per week, "from twenty-eight to thirty-five yarns," or about 7,000,000 yards per annum. Also, one large printery, capable of turning out 7,000 pieces of prints per week; one large machine shop, in which 10,000 spindles can be built yearly. The number of males employed are about 500, females 1000, total 1500. These works consume about 5,200 bales of cotton, 11,000 gallons of oil, 5,000 tons hard and soft coal, 60 tons potatoe starch, 400 casks French Madder, besides large quantities of drugs, iron, steel, castings, and other materials for the manufacture of prints, &c.

The Coheco Manufacturing Co. also own water power on the Coheco River, within three miles of the village,

capable of operating 80,000 spindles, which may in consequence of the Cochecho Railroad, be brought into use.

In addition to the above, there is now located on the Bellamy River, one mile from the village, a flannel manufactory, sixty-seven by thirty feet, two stories high, and another for finishing the goods of thirty-five by twenty-five feet, three stories high, besides other necessary buildings for carrying on the works. The first mentioned building contains two sets of carding machines, with other machinery to correspond. Twenty hands are employed, male and female; 48,000 pounds of wool manufactured annually, and turn out 3,000 pieces of colored flannels of fifty yards each.

Also, on the same river, is a paper mill seventy-five feet long, and three stories high, the only building used for the manufacture of the article, but has several other buildings connected with the establishment. This mill is capable of using 175 tons of stock annually into paper, the value of which would be about \$25,000. Thirteen persons are employed, viz. six men, two boys, and five girls.

Bellamy Mills, one mile and a half from Dover Village, are situated on Bellamy River, commonly called by the inhabitants Back River. They consist of a saw mill, and a building for the manufacture of flax and cotton machinery, railroad cars, millwright work in general, and carriage axle making, &c., &c.

There are two water privileges here. The river is but small, but is a never failing current, being supplied with Baker's and other springs, one mile above the falls. These springs boil out pure cold water the hottest day in summer, and is the most delicious water to drink in New England. A Salem company have a room rented of the Messrs. Richardsons, where they knit drawers and shirts by scientific power. The river takes its rise in Barrington, and falls into the Piscataqua River at Dover Neck.

A mile below Bellamy Mills is a flannel manufactory, carried on by Mr. Alfred Sawyer, and a little further below

is a paper manufactory, carried on by Mr. C. C. P. Moses.

Distances. Forty miles east from Concord, twelve north-west by north from Portsmouth, fifty-four south from Portland by railroad, to Exeter seven miles, and to Boston sixty-six miles.

DUBLIN.

CHESHIRE Co. Dublin is situated on the height of land between Connecticut and Merrimac Rivers. Its streams are small: those on the west side run into the Ashuelot, those on the east into Contoocook River. The rain which falls on the roof of the church is shared by those rivers. There is a pond near the middle of the town called Centre Pond, one mile in length, and about the same breadth. A large portion of the Grand Monadnock lies in the north-west part of Dublin, and near the centre of the town is Breed's Mountain. Monadnock was formerly covered with a growth of small timber and shrubbery, but fires having run over it at different times, it presents little more than ragged rocks. Between the rocks, however, there are low whortleberry bushes, which produce great quantities of fruit of a very rich flavor. The season for ripening is the latter part of August, and to those who ascend the summit at this season they are peculiarly grateful. This mountain is not difficult of access. The view from its summit is sublime. Its height is 3,718 feet above the level of the sea. The land in this town in general is much better for grazing than tillage.

The late Rev. Edward Sprague bequeathed nearly 8,000 dollars for the support of public schools, the annual interest of which is to be applied to this object. He also left the town \$5,000, the interest of which, paid quarterly, is to be applied to the support of an ordained Congregational minister, who shall stately preach in Dublin.

Boundaries. North by Nelson and Hancock, east by Peterborough, south by Jaffrey, and west by Marlborough and Roxbury.

First Settlers. John Alexander, Henry Strongman, and Wm. Strong, in 1762.

First Ministers. Rev. Joseph Farrar, ordained in 1772; dismissed in 1776. Rev. Edward Sprague, ordained in 1777; died in 1817.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 3,680 bushels; potatoes, 34,028 bushels; hay, 2,646 tons; wool, 6,294 lbs.; maple sugar, 17,779 pounds.

Distances. Ten miles east by south from Keene, and fifty south-west from Concord.

DUMMER.

Coos Co. Dummer comprises 23,040 acres. It is watered by the Ammonoosuck and Androscoggin.

This town is exceedingly rough in its surface, cold in its soil, and consequently uninviting to cultivators.—There are, however, in some parts of the town some good pasturage and tillage land.

Boundaries. Millsfield and Errol are on the north, Cambridge on the east, Milan on the south, and Kilkenny on the west.

First Settlers. Dummer was granted, March 8, 1773, to Mark H. Wentworth, Nathaniel Haven, and others.

Productions of the Soil. Wheat, 150 bushels; potatoes, 2,380 bushels; hay, 153 tons; wool, 218 pounds; maple sugar, 2,105 pounds.

Distances. One hundred and forty miles north by east from Concord, and about thirty miles north by east from Lancaster.

DUNBARTON.

MERRIMAC Co. The situation of this town is somewhat elevated, though there are but few hills, nor any mountains. The air is clear, the water is good, and the health of its inhabitants is seldom interrupted by sickness. The soil is good, peculiarly suited for corn, wheat, and orcharding. Almost every lot in town is capable of making a good farm. The farmers here have good buildings, and are excellent husbandmen. The advantages in point of water privileges are not great. Arsenic is found here.

The inhabitants are principally descendants of Scotch-Irish; so called

from the North of Ireland. Their posterity still retain many traits of character peculiar to that people.

It was first called Starkstown, in honor of the principal proprietor. Its present name is derived from Dunbarton, in Scotland, from whence Stark emigrated.

Boundaries. Weare is on the west, Hopkinton and Bow on the north, Bow and Hooksett on the east, and Goffstown on the south.

First Settlers. Joseph Putney, James Rogers, William Putney, and Obadiah Foster, in 1749.

First Minister. Rev. Walter Harris, D. D., settled in 1789; dismissed in 1830.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 8,610 bushels; potatoes, 19,105 bushels; hay, 2,690 tons; wool, 3,897 pounds.

Distances. Ten miles south-west from Concord, and about twenty miles north of Amherst.

DURHAM.

STRAFFORD Co. The situation of this town, upon the Piscataqua and its branches, is very favorable, both as to water power and transportation. Oyster River, one of the branches of the Piscataqua, issues from Wheelwright's Pond, in Lee, and after running nearly its whole course in Durham, furnishing, in its progress, several convenient mill sites, falls into the main river, near Piscataqua Bridge. This bridge is 2,600 feet in length, and forty in width. It cost \$65,400. The tide flows into this branch of the river, up to the Falls, near the meeting-house in the village, where business to a large amount is annually transacted. This village is a very central dépôt for the lumber and produce of the adjacent country.

Lamprey River, another branch of the Piscataqua, runs through the westerly part of this town, over several falls remarkably well adapted for mill sites, into the town of New Market, where it falls into the Great Bay. Upon both sides of Oyster River, a deep argillaceous loam prevails, which

is peculiarly favorable to the production of the grasses, of which very heavy crops are cut, and hay is an article of considerable export. Extensive ledges of excellent granite, with which this town abounds, have been the source of much profitable employment to the inhabitants.

A large block of detached granite, in the south-east part of this town, was formerly placed in a very singular situation. Its weight was sixty or seventy tons, and it was poised so exactly upon two other stones, as to be visibly moved by the wind. It was some years since dislodged from this extraordinary position, by the barbarous curiosity of some visitors.

Durham was originally a part of Dover, but soon after its settlement was formed into a distinct parish, by the name of Oyster River, from the stream which passes through it. From the abundance of excellent oysters found in its waters, this river probably derived its name, and it was a famous rendezvous of the Indians.

For many years this place suffered exceedingly, by Indian depredations and murders. In 1694, when a large part of the inhabitants had marched to the westward, the Indians, who were dispersed in the woods about Oyster River, having diligently observed the number of men in one of the garrisons, rushed upon eighteen of them, as they were going to their morning devotions; and, having cut off their retreat from the house, put them all to death except one, who fortunately escaped. They then attacked the house, in which there were only two boys, beside the women and children. The boys kept them off for some time, and wounded several of them. At length the Indians set fire to the house, and even then the boys would not surrender, till the Indians had promised to spare their lives. The latter, however, perfidiously murdered three or four of the children, one of whom they fixed upon a sharp stake, in the view of his mother. The next spring the Indians narrowly watched the frontiers, to determine the safest and most vulnerable points of attack. The settlement at

Oyster River was selected for destruction. Here were twelve garrisoned houses, amply sufficient for the reception of the inhabitants; but, not apprehending any danger, many of the families remained in their unfortified houses, and those who were in the garrisons were indifferently prepared for a siege, as they were destitute of powder. The enemy approached the place undiscovered, and halted near the Falls. One John Dean, whose house stood near the Falls, happening to rise very early for a journey, before the dawn of day, was shot as he came out of his door. The attack now commenced on all points, where the enemy was ready. They entered the house of a Mr. Adams without resistance, where they murdered fourteen persons, whose graves can still be traced. The house of John Buss, the minister, was destroyed, together with his valuable library. He was absent at the time, and his wife and family fled to the woods. Many other cruelties were perpetrated, when the Indians, fearing that the inhabitants from the neighboring settlements would collect against them, retreated, having killed or captured between ninety and a hundred persons, and destroyed twenty houses, five of which were garrisoned. Minute accounts of these disasters are given in Belknap's valuable History of New Hampshire, to which the reader is referred.

Major-General JOHN SULLIVAN, of the revolutionary army, was a resident of this town, and died here Jan. 23, 1795. He was a native of Berwick, Me.; was a distinguished commander during the war; was President of the State three years, and afterwards District Judge of New Hampshire. On all occasions he proved himself the firm supporter of the rights of the country.

The Hon. Ebenezer Thompson, Col. Winborn Adams, and Hon. George Frost, were also residents of this town.

Boundaries. North-east by Madbury, east and south-east by Little and Great Bays, south by New Market, and west by Lee.

First Ministers. Rev. Hugh Adams,

settled in 1718; dismissed in 1739. Rev. Nicholas Gilman, ordained in 1741; died in 1748. Rev. John Adams, settled in 1748; dismissed in 1778. Rev. Curtis Coe, settled in 1780; dismissed in 1805.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 6,250 bushels; potatoes, 26,156 bushels; hay, 2,547 tons; wool, 2,046 lbs.

Distances. Thirty-two miles east by south from Concord, eleven west north-west from Portsmouth, and five south from Dover, by railroad.

EAST KINGSTON.

ROCKINGHAM CO. The soil of this town is of an excellent quality, and well adapted to the cultivation of grain and grass. Powow River crosses the south-west part of this town, having its sources in the Ponds of Kingston.

Boundaries. North by Exeter, east by Kensington, south by South Hampton, west and north-west by Kingston.

First Settlers. William and Abraham Smith.

First Minister. Rev. Peter Coffin, settled in 1739; dismissed in 1772.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 2,900 bushels; potatoes, 10,120 bushels; hay, 830 tons; wool, 1,143 lbs.

Distances. Forty-two miles south-east by east from Concord, and twenty south south-west from Portsmouth, and by railroad five miles south from Exeter.

EATON.

CARROL CO. The soil of the uplands of this town, which are quite uneven, is moderately good, and the plains furnish excellent pine timber. There are several small ponds in this town.

Six-mile Pond is in this town; and is about four miles long, and from one half to one mile in width. Its waters discharge into Ossipee Lake. The mill-streams are fed principally by springs and small brooks. Iron ore, of a good quality, is found here.

In the town of Eaton, near Snell's Pond, occurs an important vein of zinc and lead ores. The dimensions of this vein are sufficiently great to warrant mining operations; since a vein of six feet wide affords ample room for the miners.

Boundaries. South by Ossipee and Effingham, west by Burton and Tamworth, north by Conway, and east by the State of Maine.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 5,479 bushels; potatoes, 29,874 bushels; hay, 2,978 tons; wool, 2,859 lbs.; maple sugar, 1,540 pounds.

Distances. Sixty-four miles north-east from Concord, fifty-five north north-east from Dover, and about fifteen miles north from Ossipee.

EFFINGHAM.

CARROLL CO. There are several mountains of considerable elevation in this town. Ossipee River passes through the town, over which is a toll-bridge. Province Pond lies between Effingham and Wakefield. Its former name was Leavitt's Town.

There is a large pond near the Ossipee River, and Province Pond lies between Effingham and Wakefield.

Boundaries. East by Parsonsfield, Me., south by Wakefield, south-west and north-west by Ossipee.

First Minister. Rev. Gideon Burt, settled in 1803; died in 1805.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 5,724 bushels; potatoes, 26,848 bushels; hay, 1,807 tons; wool, 2,373 lbs.; maple sugar, 400 pounds.

Distances. Sixty miles north-east from Concord, and about five miles north from Ossipee.

ELLSWORTH.

GRAFTON CO. This town is a mountainous tract of territory. The most prominent elevation is Carr's Mountain. A small stream issues from West Branch Pond, and runs into the Pemigewasset, at Campton. The soil, though in some parts sterile, produces wheat, rye, and corn. Maple sugar is made here, and clover seed was for-

merly raised in considerable quantities.

Boundaries. North by Woodstock, east by Thornton, south by Rumney, and west by Warren.

First Minister. Rev. Israel Blake.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 638 bushels; potatoes, 8,580 bushels; hay, 691 tons; wool, 1,424 pounds; maple sugar, 7,351 pounds.

Distances. Fifty-nine miles north north-west from Concord, and about twelve miles north from Plymouth.

ENFIELD.

GRAFTON CO. The surface of this town is diversified with hills and valleys, and watered by a variety of ponds and streams, stored with fish of every species common to the country.

Mascomy Pond, which has acquired from travellers the appellation of Pleasant Pond, is a beautiful collection of water, four miles in length and of various breadth, interspersed with islands and checkered with inlets. Its eastern banks are covered with trees; the hills gradually rise one above another for some distance. Along the western bank, between the pond and Mont Calm, within a few rods of the water, extends the turnpike road, the whole distance through a beautiful village, shaded to the north on either side by a growth of trees. Mascomy River empties into this pond in the north-west part. This pond is supposed to have once been much higher than it now is, and the plain and villages to the south are supposed to have been the bed of it. This fact is sufficiently evident from the ancient shore still remaining round the pond, about thirty feet above high water, and from logs having been frequently found twelve feet below the surface of the plain once flowed.

On the west bank, near the southern extremity, is the Shaker's settlement, situated on a fertile plain. It is divided into three families, but all worship in the same house. The structure of the buildings, though not lofty, are neat and convenient. A new, large and costly granite building has recently been erected. They occupy about

1,000 acres of land, and their number consists of about 300. They are agriculturalists and mechanics. Garden seeds are grown, and wooden ware, whips, corn brooms, leather and various other articles, are manufactured by them with peculiar neatness. Copper and other valuable minerals are found here. See *Canterbury*.

Mountain Pond, on the summit of Mont Calm, is 200 rods long, and 100 wide. At the outlets of the ponds are mills of various kinds.

Boundaries. North-east by Canaan, south-east by Grafton, south-west by Grantham, and west by Lebanon.

First Settlers. Nathaniel Bicknell, Jonathan Paddleford, and Elisha Bingham.

First Ministers. Rev. Edward Evans, settled in 1779; dismissed in 1805.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 1,479 bushels; potatoes, 55,435 bushels; hay, 4,310 tons; wool, 23,953 lbs.; maple sugar, 9,826 pounds.

Distances. Ten miles south-east from Dartmouth College, and forty-two north-west from Concord, and about eighteen miles south by south-east from Plymouth.

EPPING.

ROCKINGHAM CO. This town was formerly a part of Exeter. The soil, in general, is very good, and well suited to raise the various productions that grow in the State. Lamprey River at the west, receives the Patuckaway, and runs through the whole length of the town. Another river runs through the north part of the town, and from that circumstance is called North River.

By observations taken at six in the forenoon, at one and nine o'clock in the afternoon, from Fahrenheit's thermometer placed in the open air, thirteen feet from the ground, and where the sun does not shine on the thermometer, the annual average of heat for ten years in succession, was 44 1-12°. During that period the annual average of rain that fell, was two feet ten inches, and of snow six feet seven inches.

WILLIAM PLUMER, one of its most distinguished and estimable citizens,

resided in this town. A considerable portion of his life was employed in the service of the people, in the several stations of representative and senator in the legislature, president of the senate, speaker of the house of representatives, representative and senator in congress, and for four years as chief magistrate of the State.

The late Gen. Henry Dearborn, and John Chandler, Esq., formerly resided here.

Boundaries. North by Nottingham and Lee, east by New Market, Exeter and Brentwood, south by Brentwood and Poplin, and west by Raymond.

First Ministers. Rev. Robert Cutler, ordained in 1747; dismissed in 1755. Rev. Joseph Stearns, ordained in 1758; died in 1788. Rev. Peter Holt, settled in 1793; dismissed in 1821.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 10,050 bushels; potatoes, 29,552 bushels; hay, 2,295 tons; wool, 3,814 lbs.

Distances. Twenty-nine miles south-east from Concord, twenty west from Portsmouth, and eight north-west from Exeter.

EPSOM.

MERRIMAC CO. The surface of the town is generally uneven. The principal eminences are called McCoy's, Fort, Nat's, and Nottingham Mountains. The soil is in general good, and well adapted for grazing or grain. Great and Little Suncook are the only streams deserving the name of rivers. Here are three ponds, Chesnut, Round, and Odiorne's. Brown oxide, and sulphuret of iron are found, the latter most frequently in its decomposed state. Varieties of quartz, feldspar and schorl are also found. An alluvial deposit has been discovered, which has been ascertained to be terra de senna; it constitutes a very handsome and durable paint for cabinet work.

Like all other frontier towns, Epsom was exposed, in its early settlement, to the Indians.

Maj. ANDREW M'CLARY, a native of this town, fell at the battle of Breed's Hill, June 17, 1775. Like the illustri-

ous Roman, he left his plough on the news of the massacre at Lexington, and in the action when he lost his life displayed great coolness and bravery.

Here John M'Clary an estimable citizen was killed by the fall of a frame while raising, Dec. 13, 1821, at the age of thirty-six years.

Boundaries. North by Pittsfield, east by Deerfield and Northwood, south by Allentown, west by Pembroke and Chichester.

First Settlers. This town was granted to Theodore Atkinson and others.

First Ministers. Rev. John Tucke, ordained in 1761; dismissed in 1774. Rev. Ebenezer Haseltine, ordained in 1784; died in 1813.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 7,034 bushels; potatoes, 28,880 bushels; hay, 2,362 tons; wool, 4,510 lbs.; maple sugar, 684 pounds.

Distances. Twelve miles east from Concord.

ERROL.

COOS CO. This town is situated on the west of Umbagog Lake. Several considerable streams here unite with the Androscoggin. The surface of the town is rough; the soil cold and hard to till.

Boundaries. The State of Maine bounds this town on the east, Cambridge and Dummer on the south, Millsfield on the west, and Wentworth Location on the north.

First Settlers. Errol was granted to Timothy Ruggles and others, Feb. 28, 1774.

Productions of the Soil. Buckwheat, 479 bushels; potatoes, 3,400 bushels; hay, 258 tons; wool, 501 pounds; maple sugar, 1,165 pounds.

Distances. Thirty miles north north-east from Lancaster, and one hundred and fifty miles north by north-east from Concord.

EXETER.

ROCKINGHAM CO. The compact part of the town lies about the falls, which separate the fresh from the tide water of a branch of the Piscataqua,

called by the natives Swamscot, and now known by the name of Exeter River. Above the falls this stream assumes the name of Great River, to distinguish it from one of its smaller branches, called Little River. Great River has its source in Chester, whence it runs through several towns before it meets the tide water in the centre of Exeter. On this river are many valuable mill privileges.

The soil of Exeter is in general good, though comprehending every variety, from that of the best quality to the least productive. Like most towns in the State, it is essentially agricultural, and the improvement in the style of husbandry has been very great. The number of industrious and enterprising mechanics, to whom Exeter is indebted for her prosperity, is very rapidly increasing.

Phillip's Academy, in Exeter, was founded by the liberal donations of John Phillips, LL. D., in 1781, who at his death, in 1795, bequeathed to the institution a large portion of his estate.

BENJAMIN ABBOT, LL. D., has discharged the duties of principal with distinguished ability for more than fifty years. The building stands on a plain, near the centre of the town, and is well provided with accommodations for the different branches of instruction, and a large hall for declamation and the annual exhibitions.

The settlement of Exeter commenced in 1638, by John Wheelwright and others, who formed themselves into a body politic, chose their magistrates, and bound the people to obedience. Their laws were made in popular assemblies; and the combination thus entered into subsisted about three years. From 1675 to 1712, Exeter, like most of the early settlements, suffered from the attacks of the Indians.

Hon. SAMUEL TENNEY, M. D. was an original member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, its vice president several years, and a member of congress in 1800 and 1804.

Gen. NATHANIEL PEABODY was an original member of the New Hampshire Medical Society; was a member of the old congress, a senator of the

New Hampshire legislature in 1792; and speaker of the house in 1793.

Hon. NICHOLAS GILMAN was a member of the old congress, and a senator in congress from 1805 to his death in 1814.

Gen. NATHANIEL FOLSOM was a member of the old congress, and a valuable revolutionary officer.

Hon. JEREMIAH SMITH, a native of Peterborough, was one of the first representatives to congress under the Federal government, was appointed judge of the supreme court of New Hampshire in 1802, was chief justice, and continued such till 1809, when he was elected governor. He was appointed chief justice of the supreme judicial court in 1813.

Hon. JOHN TAYLOR GILMAN, a descendant of one of the principal settlers at Exeter, was an active supporter of the revolution; a member of the old congress; filled at times the offices of representative and State treasurer; and for fourteen years, between 1794 and 1816, was governor of the State.

Exeter has at all periods of its history possessed eminent and useful men; and some of the first lawyers and jurists, antiquarians and scholars, have received their early education at its literary institution.

Boundaries. North by New Market, east by Stratham, south-east by Hampton, south by Kensington, and west by Brentwood and Epping.

First Settlers. This town was settled in the year 1638, by John Wheelwright and others.

First Ministers. Rev. John Wheelwright, settled in 1638; dismissed in 1642. Rev. Samuel Dudley, ordained in 1650; died in 1683. Rev. John Clarke, ordained in 1698; died in 1705. Rev. John Odlin, settled in 1706; died in 1754. Rev. Woodbridge Odlin, settled in 1743; dismissed in 1776. Rev. Isaac Mansfield, settled in 1776; dismissed in 1787. Rev. William H. Howland, settled in 1790; dismissed in 1828.

Manufactures. The Exeter Manufacturing Company has expended about \$210,000. The manufacturing building is built of brick, and is 175

feet long, forty-five feet wide, five stories high, with basement and attic; containing 5,120 throstle spindles, 175 looms; employing 28 men, 10 boys, 170 girls, total, 208 persons; consuming annually 1,200 bales, or 520,000 pounds of cotton; producing 1,450,000 yards 418. 36 inch wide sheetings; valued at about \$120,000 dollars.

The machinery is operated by water, except in the summer months, when the water fails; then operated by steam power, consuming on the average 250 tons of coal per annum.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 4,776 bushels; potatoes, 24,570 bushels; hay, 1,570 tons; wool, 1,489 lbs.

Distances. Forty miles south-east by east from Concord, and fourteen south-west from Portsmouth, fifty-six miles south of Portland, and forty-nine north of Boston by railroad.

FARMINGTON.

STRAFFORD Co. Farmington was formerly a part of Rochester. The Cocheco meanders through the north-east part of the town. The Blue Hills, or Frost Mountains, extend nearly through the town, under different names. From the summit of the ridge in the south-east part, ships may be seen with the naked eye off Portsmouth Harbor; while to the north and west the White Hills and the Monadnock, with many other mountains meet the eye of the beholder. There is, not far from the village in Farmington, a rock supposed to weigh from sixty to eighty tons, so exactly poised on other rocks, that it may be caused to vibrate several inches by the hand.

At the bank of the Cocheco, a little more than a mile south-east from the principal village, is a place called the *Dock*, so named from the circumstance that the first settlers usually deposited their lumber here, to be floated down the river. This name is sometimes ignorantly applied to the village.

Hon. AARON WINGATE, for many years a member of the legislature, a counsellor from 1797 to 1803, and for some time chief justice of the common

pleas in Strafford, died here in 1822, aged seventy-eight years.

Boundaries. North-east by Milton, south-east by Rochester, south-west by Strafford, and north-west by New Durham.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 1,209 bushels; potatoes, 35,447 bushels; hay, 2,565 tons; wool, 4,415 lbs.; maple sugar, 2,206 pounds.

Distances. Thirty-five miles east north-east from Concord, and seventeen north-west by north from Dover.

FITZWILLIAM.

CHESHIRE Co. Camp and Priest Brooks, running in a southerly direction, are the principal streams in this town. South Pond, 230 rods long and of various width; Sip's Pond, 200 rods long and 100 wide; Rockwood's Pond, and Collin's Pond, are the only natural collections of water.

The surface of this town is hilly; the soil is rocky. There is a considerable quantity of very productive and highly valuable meadow land. The soil is suitable for grazing and tillage. Beef, pork, butter, and cheese, are the staples. The farmers have of late turned their attention to the raising of sheep.

Near the centre of the town is a large hill, remarkable for the beautifully romantic prospect it affords. Gap Mountain, which at a distance appears to be a part of the Monadnock, and on which are found various kinds of stones, suitable for whetstones, lies partly in Troy and partly in the north-east part of Fitzwilliam.

Brigadier-General James Reed, a revolutionary patriot, whose merits, as an officer and a man, will be long remembered, was a citizen of this town.

Boundaries. South by Royalston and Winchendon in Mass., west by Richmond, north by Troy, and east by Rindge.

First Settlers. James Reed, John Fassett, Benjamin Bigelow, and others, in 1760.

First Ministers. Rev. Benjamin Brigham, ordained in 1771; died in 1799.

Rev. Stephen Williams, settled in 1800; dismissed in 1802.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 3,945 bushels; potatoes, 37,793 bushels; hay, 1,644 tons; wool, 1,631 lbs.; maple sugar, 1,497 pounds.

Distances. Thirteen miles south-east from Keene, and sixty south-west from Concord. The Cheshire Railroad passes through this town.

FRANCESTOWN.

HILLSBOROUGH Co. The two south branches of the Piscataquog rise in this town: the largest branch from Pleasant Pond, the other from Haunted Pond. The former branch passes near the village in Francestown.

Pleasant and Haunted Ponds are considerable collections of water. The land is uneven, and in many parts stony, but the qualities of the soil are warm and moist. There are some small intervalles, which are very productive. The streams of water are not large, and almost every mill is situated on rivers that take their rise from hills and ponds within the limits of the town. The highest land is Crotched Mountain, the summit of which is more than 600 feet above the level of the common in the centre of the town. One of the summits of this mountain is covered with wood; the other is almost a solid ledge of rocks, affording a very extensive prospect to the south-west.

There is, in the easterly part of this town, a very extensive and valuable quarry of freestone. It is of a dark greyish color, and, when polished, strongly resembles the variegated marble of Vermont. In the north part of this town black lead has been found, of a good quality; and in the south part some beautiful specimens of rock crystal. The common garnet is met with in various places. Excellent soap stone is found here.

On the north side of Haunted Pond there is a bar of twenty rods in length, six feet high, and three or four feet through; but for what purpose, or by what means, this barrier was raised, is a matter of conjecture only.

The local situation of this town is very eligible for business, being near the centre of the county, and on the great thoroughfare from Windsor to Boston, and on a leading road from the south-west part of the State to Concord. The village is very pleasant, neatly built, and flourishing.—Francestown derived its name from *Frances*, the wife of the last Gov. Wentworth.

MR. JAMES WOODBURY, who died March 3, 1823, at the age of eighty-five, closed his life in this town. He was an active soldier in the old French war, and engaged by the side of Gen. Wolfe when he was killed, at the memorable siege of Quebec. He was one of the truly invincible *rangers* under the immortal Stark, and discharged every duty in a prompt and courageous manner.

Boundaries. West by Greenfield, north by Deering, east by New Boston and Weare, and south by Lyndeborough and Greenfield.

First Minister. Rev. Moses Bradford, settled in 1790; dismissed in 1827.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 6,847 bushels; potatoes, 34,031 bushels; hay, 2,773 tons; wool, 9,527 lbs.; maple sugar, 1,015 pounds.

Distances. Twelve miles north-west from Amherst, and twenty-eight south-west from Concord.

FRANCONIA.

GRAFTON Co. A large proportion of this town is mountainous. Its streams are branches of the Lower Amonoosuck River, and rise on the mountainous tracts to the east. Here are several ponds: one of which, called Ferrin's Pond, is the source of the middle branch of Pemigewasset River. The mountains adjoining the Notch, through which the road passes, are most conspicuous. These are called Mounts La Fayette and Jackson. On the latter is the celebrated "Profile," or "Old Man of the Mountain." It is situated on a peak of solid rock, 1,000 feet in height, and almost perpendicular. On this peak, nature, in her wild-

est mood, exhibits the profile of the human face, of which every feature is delineated with wonderful exactness.

The Franconia mountain pass presents to the traveller some of the wildest scenery in our country, and must ever remain a great thoroughfare between the upper waters of the Connecticut River and the ocean.

This place is remarkable for its cold weather; it is not unfrequent, that the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer stands thirty or forty degrees below zero.

"This town owes its rise and prosperity to the discovery and working of a rich vein of granular magnetic iron ore, which exists within the present limits of the town of Lisbon, at its south-eastern corner. The iron ore is a vein from three and a half to four feet wide, included in granite rocks. The course of the vein is north 30° east, south 30° west, and its dip is to the south-east 70 or 80°. It has been opened and wrought forty rods in length, and 144 feet in depth. The ore is blasted out by the workmen, employed by a contractor who supplies the Franconia furnace. The mine is wrought open to daylight, and is but partially covered to keep out the rain. On measuring the direction of this vein, it was evident that it extended into the valley below, and on searching on the hill side in that direction it was readily discovered."

Dr. Jackson says of the "Flume": "The Flume is a deep chasm, having mural precipices of granite on each side, while a mountain torrent rushes through its midst, falling over precipitous crags and loose masses of rock. During the freshets of the spring season and in early summer, it is not practicable to walk in the bed of the Flume, but in the driest season of the year there is but little water in it, and the bottom of the ravine affords a good footpath.

"The direction of this rocky fissure is north 80° east, and it appears to have resulted, not from the abrasion of the rocks by the action of running water, but to have been produced originally by a fracture of the uplifted rocks.

"The walls of the chasm on either hand exhibit proofs in favor of this opinion, for they are not water worn, but present surfaces of fracture, and the projecting ledges on each side are still comparatively sharp and well defined in their outlines.

"One of the most remarkable objects in the Flume is an immense rounded block of granite, which hangs over head, supported merely by small surfaces of contact against its sides. It appears to the traveller looking at it from below, as if ready to fall upon him.

"The trunk of a fallen tree crosses the top of the ravine, and affords a natural bridge to adventurous persons who rejoice in the feat of crossing so narrow a foot path suspended high in air. No one unaccustomed to feats of the kind should attempt so unnecessary and dangerous a pass."

Boundaries. North by Bethlehem, east by ungranted land, and south by Lincoln and Landaff.

First Settlers. Capt. Artemas Knight, Lemuel Barnett, Zebedee Applebee and others, in 1774.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 371 bushels; potatoes, 18,295 bushels; hay, 1,135 tons; wool, 2,302 pounds; maple sugar, 6,968 pounds.

Distances. Twenty-eight miles north-east from Haverhill, and ninety-five miles north from Concord.

FRANKLIN.

MERRIMAC CO. Franklin is a place of considerable and increasing business. The junction of the Winnipiseogee and Pemigewasset Rivers, in this town, form the noble Merrimac, creating on both streams an extensive and valuable water power. A famous peat bog is in this town—plumbago, &c. has been found here.

The Northern Railroad from Concord to Connecticut River passes through the centre of the town, which renders it one of the most eligible places of trade and manufactures in the country.

This town was taken from parts of the towns of Salisbury, Andover, Sanbornton and Northfield.

Boundaries. North by New Chester, east by Merrimac River, south by Boscaawen, and west by Salisbury and Andover.

First Settlers. See *Salisbury*.

First Ministers. Rev. Benjamin P. Stone, settled in 1831; dismissed in 1832.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 6,514 bushels; potatoes, 16,989 bushels; hay, 1,415 tons; wool, 4,957 lbs.

Distances. Nineteen miles north by north-west from Concord, by the Northern Railroad.

FREEDOM.

CARROLL CO. Freedom is an uneven township, but has some good farms. It is bounded in part by the Ossipee Lake, and River, which discharge eastwardly into the Saco.

This town was formerly called North Effingham.

First Settlers. See *Effingham*.

First Ministers. See *Effingham*.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 4,428 bushels; potatoes, 22,625 bushels; hay, 1,613 tons; wool, 3,299 lbs.

Distances. Sixty miles north north-east from Concord, and about seven miles north of Ossipee.

GILFORD.

BELKNAP CO. The soil of Gilford is generally productive. There are two ponds in this town, Little and Chattleborough. Gunstock and Miles's Rivers, rising in Suncook Mountains and flowing north into the lake, are the principal streams. The north source of the Suncook River is on the south of these mountains, which extend in a lofty pile over the east part of the town, from Gilmanton line nearly to the lake. There are two islands in the lake, belonging to Gilford, one of which has been connected to the main land by a bridge thirty rods in length. Four bridges across the Winnipiseogee connect the town with Meredith. The village at this place is thriving and pleasant. Gilford is the shire town of the county.

Boundaries. The Winnipiseogee Lake forms the northern boundary; on the

east lies Alton; south Gilmanton, and on the west Long Bay and Winnipiseogee River.

First Settlers. James Ames and S. S. Gilman.

First Ministers. Elder Richard Martin, settled in 1798. Elder Uriah Morton, ordained in 1808; died in 1817.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 6,193 bushels; potatoes, 38,825 bushels; hay, 3,158 tons; wool, 8,114 lbs.; maple sugar, 2,960 pounds.

Distances. The Concord and Montreal Railroad passes through this town, twenty-five miles from Concord.

GILMANTON.

BELKNAP CO. Besides the Winnipiseogee, this town is watered by the Suncook and Soucook Rivers, which have their sources in Gilmanton. The Suncook rises in a pond near the top of one of the Suncook Mountains, elevated 900 feet above its base. The water of this pond falls into another at the foot of the mountain, of one mile in length, and half a mile wide. Passing from this, it falls into another, covering about 500 acres, from which it meanders through the town, receiving several streams in its course. The Suncook rises from Loon, Rocky, and Shellecamp Ponds, in the south part of the town.

This town is very hilly and rocky. The soil is hard, but fruitful, when properly cultivated. The geology of this town presents many varieties. There are several springs in Gilmanton, termed mineral: one of which has proved efficacious in cutaneous and bilious affections.

Dorothy Weed, the first child, was born here Oct. 13, 1762. An Academy was founded here in 1764. Its productive funds are about \$11,000. The theological seminary at this place is connected with the academy, and is a flourishing institution. See *Public Institutions*.

Porcupine Hill in this town exhibits a romantic precipice which is much visited. This hill is a fine field for the exploration of the geologist and botanist.

Gen. Joseph Badger, one of the first

settlers, was the first magistrate in town; for many years representative, and for some time previous to his death, judge of probate for the county of Strafford.

Boundaries. North by Gilford, south-east by Barnstead, south-west by Loudon, Canterbury, and Northfield, north-west by Winnipiseogee River and Bay.

First Settlers. Benjamin Mudgett, John Mudgett, Orlando Weed, and others, in 1771.

First Ministers. Elder Walter Powers, ordained in 1786; dismissed in 1806. Rev. Isaac Smith, ordained in 1774; died in 1817.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 13,412 bushels; potatoes, 84,608 bushels; hay, 5,807 tons; wool, 15,299 lbs.; maple sugar, 10,522 pounds.

Distances. Twenty miles north-north-east from Concord, and about eight miles south-south-west from Gilford.

GILSUM.

CHESHIRE Co. This is a small township situated about ten miles east from the Connecticut. The soil is, in many parts, fertile, and produces good crops of grass and grain. Ashuelot River runs through this town and affords a good water power.

Gilsum was granted to Messrs. Gilbert, Sumner, and others. From the combination of the first syllables of the names of these men, it derives the name of Gil-sum.

Boundaries. East by Stoddard and Sullivan, south by Keene, west by Surry, and north by Alstead and Marlow.

First Settlers. Josiah Kilburn, Pelatiah Pease, Obadiah Wilcox, Ebenezer Dewey, and Jonathan Adams, in 1764.

First Ministers. Rev. Elisha Fish, installed in 1794; died in 1807.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 2,288 bushels; potatoes, 15,858 bushels; hay, 1,237 tons; wool, 3,662 lbs.; maple sugar, 15,835 pounds.

Distances. Fifty miles south-west by west from Concord, and about nine north from Keene.

GOFFSTOWN.

HILLSBOROUGH Co. Piscataquog River, the tributary branches of which unite near the west line of the town, runs through its centre in an easterly direction, and falls into Merrimac River at Piscataquog Village in Bedford. Large quantities of lumber are annually floated down this river to the Merrimac, and most of the mill privileges are derived from this valuable stream.

There are two considerable elevations in the south-west part of the town, which obtained from the Indians the name of *Un-cun-nu-muc*. On the rivers are considerable tracts of valuable intervals. Back from the rivers commence extensive plains, easy of cultivation, and producing abundant crops. From these plains the land rises on each side of Piscataquog River into large swells.

The village of Amoskeag is in this town, on the west side of Merrimac River, opposite the beautiful city of Manchester, to which it is connected by a substantial bridge. At this place are the celebrated *Amoskeag Falls*. Amoskeag is already a place of considerable business, and must eventually become the mart of large manufacturing operations. The vicinity of these falls was much frequented by the Indians. The Sachem Wonolanset resided here. The tribe under him was sometimes molested by the Mohawks, who carried terror to the hearts of all the eastern Indians. In time of war between these hostile tribes, the Indians living in the neighborhood of the falls, concealed their provisions in the large cavities of the rocks on the island in the middle of the upper part of the fall. They entertained an idea that their deity had cut out these cavities for that purpose.

Dr. JONATHAN GOVE, a man distinguished for his urbanity, his talents and professional skill, resided in this town. He was one of the oldest practitioners of medicine in the county. He was many years an active member of the legislature.

Boundaries. Northerly by Dumbarton, easterly by Manchester and Hook-

sett, southerly by Bedford, and westerly by New Boston.

First Ministers. Rev. Joseph Currier, ordained in 1771; dismissed in 1774. Rev. Cornelius Waters, ordained in 1781; dismissed in 1795. Rev. D. L. Morrill, LL. D., settled in 1802; dismissed in 1811.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 12,694 bushels; potatoes, 28,434 bushels; hay, 3,258 tons; wool, 3,621 lbs.; maple sugar, 534 pounds.

Distances. Twelve miles north by east from Amherst, and fifteen south from Concord.

GORHAM.

Coos Co. This is a rough and unproductive township, lying on the northerly base of the White Mountains. Several streams descend from the mountains through this town into the Androscoggin. It was formerly called *Shelburne Addition*.

Productions of the Soil. Buckwheat, 321 bushels; potatoes, 4,597 bushels; hay, 216 tons; wool, 393 pounds; maple sugar, 3,525 pounds.

Distances. Ninety-six miles north-east from Concord, and about twenty miles east from Lancaster.

GOSHEN.

SULLIVAN Co. From Sunapee Mountain, lying in the east part of this town, spring many small streams, which unite in forming Sugar River. Rand's Pond is in the north-east part of the town. The soil is particularly calculated for the production of grass.

The crops of the first settlers were greatly injured, and sometimes entirely destroyed by early frosts. In such cases they procured grain from Walpole and other places. At a certain time of scarcity, Capt. Rand went to Walpole after grain, and being detained by a violent snow storm, his family was obliged to live without provision for six days, during which time Mrs. Rand sustained one of his children, five years old, by the milk from her breast, having a short time before buried her infant child.

Boundaries. West by Lempster and Unity, north by Newport and Wendell, south-east by Bradford, and south by Washington.

First Settlers. Capt. Benjamin Rand, William Lang, and Daniel Grindle, in 1769.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 2,396 bushels; potatoes, 23,127 bushels; hay, 1,924 tons; wool, 8,811 lbs.; maple sugar, 13,397 pounds.

Distances. Forty-two miles west by north from Concord, and about ten miles south-east from Newport.

GOSPORT.

ROCKINGHAM Co. See *Isle of Shoals*.

GRAFTON.

GRAFTON Co. Grafton is watered by branches of Smith's and Mascomby Rivers. Heard's River, a small tributary to Smith's River, waters the south-east part. There are five ponds. The largest, containing from 200 to 300 acres, is called Grafton Pond. Two are named Mud Ponds. The surface of Grafton is very hilly, in some parts very mountainous; and the soil is so rocky as, in many places, to be unfit for cultivation. There are, however, some good tracts of land.

In this town there is a remarkable ledge, called the Pinnacle, on the south side of which the ground rises by a gradual ascent to the summit; but on the north side, it falls nearly 150 feet, within the distance of six or eight feet. Isinglass, as it is commonly called, is found in a state of great purity in Glass Hill Mountain. At Glass Hill in this town "is a very valuable quarry of mica. This hill is about three or four hundred feet above its immediate base, and is composed of a very coarsely crystalized granite, which is a vein in mica slate. The mica is very clear transparent and colorless, or when in thick masses has a delicate red tinge. The felspar is of a beautiful white color, and contains both soda and potash. The quartz is colorless and has a greasy lustre, and occurs in singularly modified crystals appearing as if compressed by the mica. Crystals of black

tourmaline occasionally are found compressed between the lamina of the mica. Large and very thin plates of compressed felspar and mica are also found."

Boundaries. North-east by Orange, south-west by Springfield, and north-west by Enfield.

First Settlers. Capt. Joseph Hoyt, and Capt. Alexander Pixby and wife, in 1772.

First Minister. Rev. Oliver Williams, ordained in 1786; died in 1790.
Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 3,115 bushels; potatoes, 30,052 bushels; hay, 3,211 tons; wool, 10,074 lbs.; maple sugar, 5,584 pounds.

Distances. Forty-four miles north-west from Concord by railroad, thirteen south-east from Dartmouth College, and about seventeen miles south-west from Plymouth.

GRAFTON COUNTY.

HAVERHILL and PLYMOUTH are the county towns. It is fifty-eight miles in length, and its greatest breadth is thirty miles. It is bounded north by the county of Coos and the Connecticut River, east by the counties of Coos, Carroll and Belknap, south by Merrimac and Sullivan, and west by the State of Vermont and Connecticut River.

Grafton County is watered by Connecticut River, on which are several pleasant and flourishing towns; by Pemigewasset and Lower Amonoosuck Rivers, and by many smaller streams. Squam and Newfound Lakes are the largest collections of water. See *Lakes and Ponds*.

There are numerous elevations which come under the name of mountains. Those of the most importance are Gardner's in Lyman, Peaked in Bethlehem, Mooschillock in Benton, Cushman's and the Blue Mount in Woodstock, Carr's in Warren and Ellsworth, Moose in Hanover, and Cardigan in Orange.

A large portion of Grafton County is mountainous and hilly, but this circumstance does not prevent its productiveness. It presents fine tracts for pasturage, a large proportion of arable land, and on the rivers, extensive and fertile intervals.

The first settlement in this county was made at Lebanon, and this was the first settlement on Connecticut River north of Charlestown. It received its name in honor of Augustus Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton.—See *County Table*.

COURTS IN GRAFTON COUNTY.

Superior Court, Fifth District. At Plymouth, on the Tuesday next after the fourth Tuesday of July; at Lancaster, on the Tuesday next after the term at Plymouth; and at Haverhill, on the Tuesday next after the fourth Tuesday of December.

Court of Common Pleas. At Haverhill, the second Tuesday of April, and first Tuesday of October, for the Western Judicial District; at Plymouth, the second Tuesday of May, and third Tuesday of November, for the Eastern Judicial District.

Probate Courts. At Haverhill, on the third Tuesday of January, April, August, and October; at Plymouth, on the third Tuesday of May, July, November, and February; at Canaan, on the third Tuesday of June, and December; at Lisbon, on the third Tuesday of March, and September.

GRANTHAM.

SULLIVAN Co. There are seven or eight ponds in Grantham, the largest of which lies in the south-east part of the town and is called Eastman's Pond, containing nearly 300 acres. Another, lying near the centre of the town, contains nearly 200 acres.

Croydon Mountain extends through the westerly part of Grantham in a direction from south-west to north-east. The soil is productive, especially on the west of the mountain. It seems to be more favorable for wheat than any other species of grain. The mountain affords good pasturage, and the lower land yields grass in abundance.

On the east side of the mountain is a spring supposed to possess medicinal qualities, visited by hundreds of valetudinarians in the summer season. On the summit of Croydon Mountain is a natural pond, containing about fifty acres.

Boundaries. North by Enfield, east by Springfield, south by Croydon, and west by Plainfield.

First Settlers. Grantham was granted to William Symmes, and sixty-three others.

First Minister. Rev. Dana Claves, ordained in 1821.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 1,097 bushels; potatoes, 22,160 bushels; hay, 2,446 tons; wool, 12,248 lbs.; maple sugar, 8,425 pounds.

Distances. Twelve miles south-east from Dartmouth College, forty north-west from Concord, and about twelve miles north of Newport.

GREENFIELD.

HILLSBOROUGH Co. Contoocook River forms part of the west boundary, and separates this town from Hancock.

The soil is generally fertile. The hills afford excellent pasturage; the valleys and plains are favorable for grain. Hops are raised in great abundance. A part of Crotched Mountain rises from the north part, and part of Lyndeborough Mountain from the south and east sections of this town.

There are some valuable meadows; in one of them have been found many valuable relics, from which it is conjectured that it was a favorite spot of the sons of the forest. There are five ponds; the largest about one mile in length, and one third of its length in width.

Boundaries. North by Francestown, east by Francestown and Lyndeborough, south by Lyndeborough and Temple, and west by Peterborough.

First Settlers. Capt. Alexander Parker, Major A. Whittemore, Simeon Fletcher, and others, in 1771.

First Ministers. Rev. Timothy Clark, settled in 1800; dismissed in 1811. Rev. John Walker, ordained in 1812; dismissed in 1822.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 4,351 bushels; potatoes, 24,359 bushels; hay, 1,909 tons; wool, 4,052 lbs.; maple sugar, 1,873 pounds.

Distances. Fourteen miles west north-west from Amherst, and thirty-eight south-west from Concord.

GREENLAND.

ROCKINGHAM Co. The soil is remarkably good. The orchards and gardens of this town are valuable, and yield annual profits to the farmers. In this town are some very valuable farms, and elegant country seats.

Rev. SAMUEL MCCLINTOCK, D. D., who died in the forty-eighth year of his ministry, was born at Medford, Mass., May 1, 1732; graduated at the

New Jersey College in 1751; ordained in 1756; and died April 27, 1804, aged seventy-two. His father was a native of Ireland. Dr. M'Clintock was a sound divine, eminent as a preacher, and distinguished for his attachment to the cause of his country. He served as a chaplain in the army of the revolution.

Boundaries. North by the Great Bay and Newington, east by Portsmouth and Rye, south by Northampton, and west by Stratham.

First Ministers. Rev. William Allen, ordained in 1707; died in 1760. Rev. Samuel M'Clintock, D. D., ordained in 1756; died in 1804.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 5,508 bushels; potatoes, 24,260 bushels; hay, 1,878 tons; wool, 2,221 lbs.

Distances. Five miles west south-west from Portsmouth, and forty-five east south-east from Concord. The Eastern Railroad passes through this town.

GROTON.

GRAFTON Co. The north part of this town is watered by a branch of Baker's River, and the southerly part has several small streams, which fall into Newfound Lake. There is but one pond of any consequence lying wholly in this town, and that is situated about a mile north-east of the meeting-house.

Boundaries. Rumney is on the north, Hebron on the east, Orange on the south, and Dorchester on the west.

First Settlers. James Gould, Capt. Ebenezer Mellen, Jonas Hobart, Phinehas Bennett, and Samuel Farley, in 1779. Groton was granted in 1776 to George Abbot and others, by the name of Cockermouth.

First Ministers. Rev. Samuel Perley, ordained in 1779; dismissed in 1785. Rev. Thomas Page, ordained in 1790; died in 1813.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 1,448 bushels; potatoes, 26,211 bushels; hay, 2,610 tons; wool, 5,674 lbs.; maple sugar, 11,475 pounds.

Distances. Ten miles south-west from Plymouth, forty-five north-west from Concord, and fifteen south-east from Hanover.

HAMPSTEAD.

ROCKINGHAM Co. This town lies partly on the height of land between Merrimac and Piscataqua Rivers. Most of the waters descend south-west into the Merrimac through Spiggot River, which flows from Wash Pond, near the centre of the town. Angly Pond is in the north-east part of the town, the waters of which pass into Powow River. Island Pond, in the south-west part of the town, contains a valuable farm of 300 acres.

The town was granted by Gov. Benjamin Wentworth, and named by him after a pleasant village five miles north of London, England. He reserved the island before mentioned for his own farm.

Among the valuable citizens, who have resided in this town, were Daniel Little, Esq., Richard Harzen, Esq., Col. Jacob Bailey, and Hon. John Calfe.

Boundaries. North by Sandown, east by Kingston, south by Plaistow, and west by Londonderry.

First Settlers. Mr. Emerson, Mr. Ford, Mr. Heath, and others, in 1728.

First Ministers. Rev. Henry True, ordained in 1752; died in 1782. Rev. John Kelly, installed in 1792.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 4,583 bushels; potatoes, 13,970 bushels; hay, 1,124 tons; wool, 694 pounds.

Distances. Thirty miles south-east from Concord, and about twelve miles south-west from Exeter.

HAMPTON.

ROCKINGHAM Co. The soil of Hampton is well adapted to tillage and mowing, and about one fifth of the territory is a salt marsh. Hampton is pleasantly situated; many eminences in the town affording romantic views of the ocean, Isles of Shoals, and sea-coast from Cape Ann to Portsmouth. Its beaches have long been the resort of invalids and parties of pleasure, and are little inferior to the famous Nahant beach near Boston. Here are a number of commodious houses for the accommodation of numerous visitors.

Boar's Head is an abrupt eminence extending into the sea, and dividing

the beaches about half way between the river's mouth and the north-east corner of the town. On the north beach are numerous fish-houses, from which the winter and summer fisheries have been carried on with much success. Great quantities of the winter fish are carried frozen into Vermont and Canada.

The Indian name of this town was *Winnicomet*.

This town was formerly the scene of Indian depredations. On the 17th Aug., 1703, a party of Indians killed five persons in Hampton, among whom was a widow Mussey, celebrated as a preacher among the Friends.

The Hon. CHRISTOPHER TOPPAN died here in Feb., 1819, aged eighty-four: he was a very useful and distinguished citizen.

Boundaries. North-east by north by Hampton, south-east by the Atlantic, south-west by Hampton Falls, north-west by a part of Exeter.

First Settlers. Emigrants from the county of Norfolk.

First Ministers. Rev. Stephen Batchelder, ordained in 1638; removed in 1641. Rev. Timothy Dalton, ordained in 1639; died in 1661. Rev. John Wheelwright, ordained in 1647; dismissed in 1658. Rev. Seaborn Cotton, settled in 1660; died in 1686. Rev. John Cotton, settled in 1696; died in 1710. Rev. Nathaniel Gookin, settled in 1710; died in 1734. Rev. Ward Cotton, settled in 1734; dismissed in 1765. Rev. Ebenezer Thayer, settled in 1766; died in 1792. Rev. Jesse Appleton, D.D., settled in 1797; dismissed in 1807, and died in 1819.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 10,972 bushels; potatoes, 55,485 bushels; hay, 2,590 tons; wool, 1,835 lbs.

Distances. Ten miles south-west from Portsmouth, five south-east from Exeter, by railroad, and forty-six south-east from Concord.

HAMPTON FALLS.

ROCKINGHAM Co. The soil of this town is generally good. Hampton Falls was originally a part of Hampton, and is now much associated with

it, in the various employments of the people.

Boundaries. North-east by Hampton, south-east by the marshes, south by Seabrook, west by Kensington.

First Settlers. See Hampton.

First Ministers. Rev. Theophilus Cotton, settled in 1712; died in 1726. Rev. Joseph Whipple, ordained in 1727; died in 1757. Rev. Josiah Bayley, settled in 1757; died in 1762. Rev. Paine Wingate, settled in 1763; removed in 1771. Rev. Samuel Langdon, D.D., settled in 1781; died in 1797. Rev. Jacob Abbot, settled in 1798.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 5,119 bushels; potatoes, 19,885 bushels; hay, 1,245 tons; wool, 1,886 lbs.

Distances. Fifty miles south-east from Concord, and by railroad eleven miles south-west from Portsmouth, and six south-east from Exeter.

HANCOCK.

HILLSBOROUGH Co. The soil of this town is various, but generally productive, and is considered a good farming town. The west part of the town is mountainous, but affords excellent pasturing and many good farms. The other parts of the town are agreeably diversified with plains, hills and valleys. On the Contoocook, and some of its tributary streams, there are several tracts of excellent intervals.

There are two considerable ponds in the town, one of which is in the centre, a few rods north of the meeting-house. The ponds afford a great variety of fish, and are much resorted to by anglers.

This town was named for Gov. Hancock, of Boston, who was one of the original proprietors.

Boundaries. Contoocook River on the east divides it from Greenfield, south by Peterborough and Dublin, west by Nelson, and north by Antrim.

First Settler. John Grimes, in May, 1764.

First Minister. Rev. Reed Paige, ordained in 1791; died in 1816.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 5,080 bushels; potatoes, 29,589 bushels; hay, 2,811 tons; wool, 6,991 lbs.; maple sugar, 3,557 pounds.

Distances. Thirty-six miles south-west from Concord, and twenty-two north-west from Amherst.

HANOVER.

GRAFTON CO. The Connecticut River separates Hanover from Norwich, Vermont. In this town there is no river nor any considerable stream besides the Connecticut. Mink Brook, running in a south-west direction, Slate Brook in a west course, and Goose-Pond Brook in the north-east part of the town, are among the principal streams. Neither of them is large enough for permanent mill privileges. There are several small islands in Connecticut River within the limits of Hanover, the largest of which is Parker's Island, containing about twenty acres. There are no natural ponds in the town.

The surface of Hanover is agreeably diversified with hills and valleys, and the greatest part is suitable for farms. There is but a small proportion of waste land; less, perhaps, than in any other town in Grafton county. It is estimated that nearly one half is under improvement. Moose Mountain is a considerable elevation, extending across the town from north to south, at the distance of about five miles from Connecticut River. A handsome bridge connects the south-west part of the town with Norwich.

The principal village is in the south-west corner of the town, on a beautiful and extensive plain, half a mile from Connecticut River, and 180 feet above the level of its waters. Vegetable substances are found in different parts of this plain at a depth of from fifty to eighty feet. The principal houses are erected round a square, level area, of twelve acres. The remainder stand on different streets, leading from the Green in all directions.

In this pleasant village is located Dartmouth College.—See *Colleges*.

Among the worthy men who have finished their earthly career in this place, may be mentioned the following:

Rev. ELEAZAR WHELOCK, D. D., who died April 24, 1779, aged sixty-nine.

Hon. JOHN WHELOCK, LL. D., president of the college thirty-five years, who died April 4, 1817, aged sixty-three.

Hon. BEZALEEL WOODWARD, who died Aug., 1804.

Rev. JOHN SMITH, D. D., who died April, 1809.

Hon. JOHN HUBBARD, who died in Sept., 1810.

Rev. FRANCIS BROWN, D. D., who died July 27, 1820, aged thirty-six. These gentlemen were all connected with the college.

Boundaries. Northerly by Lyme, easterly by Canaan, southerly by Lebanon, and westerly by Norwich, Vt.

First Settlers. Col. Edmund Freeman, Benjamin Davis, Benjamin Rice, Gideon Smith, and Asa Parker, in 1765.

First Ministers. Rev. Eden Burroughs, D. D., installed in 1772; dismissed in 1810. Rev. Samuel Collins, installed in 1788; dismissed in 1795. Rev. Abel Bridgman, settled in 1791; died in 1800. *College Church*—Rev. E. Wheelock, D. D., settled in 1771; died in 1779. Rev. Sylvanus Ripley, settled in 1779; died in 1787. Rev. John Smith, D. D., settled in 1786; died in 1809.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 7,634 bushels; potatoes, 63,662 bushels; hay, 3,704 tons; wool, 43,987 lbs.; maple sugar, 11,185 pounds.

Distances. This town is four miles north-east from the rail-road depot at Lebanon; sixty-nine miles north of Concord. Hanover is about thirty miles south from Haverhill.

HAVERHILL.

This is a very pleasant town, and is one of the shire towns of Grafton county. It is watered by Oliverian and Hazen Brooks. The soil is suited to every species of cultivation common to the climate. There is a quarry of granite suitable for mill stones and buildings, and a bed of iron ore, on the west side of Benton, bordering this town.

The principal village is at the south-west angle of the town, and known by the name of *Haverhill Corner*. There

is a beautiful common in this village, laid out in an oblong square, around which the buildings regularly stand. The site is a handsome elevation, overlooking the adjacent country many miles north and south, and not less than six or seven miles east and west. From the street, the ground slopes with unusual elegance to the west, and is succeeded by broad intervals. The prospect here is delightful. There is another village at the north-west angle of the town, on a street nearly a mile in length, straight and very level. Several of the early settlers of the town were from Newbury and Haverhill, Mass., and from the last place, this town derived its name.

Hon. MOSES DOW was one of the most distinguished citizens of this place.

Hon. CHARLES JOHNSTON, who died March 5, 1813, aged seventy-six, resided here. He was a valuable officer in the revolution, and was many years judge of probate in Grafton County.

Hon. James Woodward and Hon. Ezekiel Ladd were among the early settlers, and were judges of the old county court.

Dr. Jackson says, "The best crystals are found in Haverhill, and occur near the house of Mr. Roswell Wilmot, in chlorite, the crystals being quite perfect, and an inch or more in diameter. Their colors are rather too dull for jewelry."

Boundaries. North-east by Bath, east by Benton, south-west by Piermont, and west by Newbury, Vt.

First Settler. Capt. John Hazen, 1764.

First Ministers. Rev. Ethan Smith, ordained in 1792; dismissed in 1799. Rev. John Smith, ordained in 1802; dismissed in 1807.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 10,700 bushels; potatoes, 85,824 bushels; hay, 5,251 tons; wool, 22,159 lbs.; maple sugar, 8,335 pounds.

Distances. Thirty-one miles north-west from Plymouth, and ninety-nine miles north north-west from Concord, by the Northern Railroad and stages.

Soon the "Iron Horse," will pass through this part of the lovely valley of Connecticut River.

HEBRON.

GRAFTON CO. A considerable part of Newfound Lake lies in the south-east part of this town. It has no river, nor any important streams. Nearly one half of the town was included in the grant of Cockermouth, now Groton. The remaining part was taken from Plymouth.

Boundaries. North by Rumney and Plymouth, east by Plymouth, south by Bridgewater, Alexandria and Orange, and west by Groton.

First Ministers. See Groton.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 1,673 bushels; potatoes, 10,850 bushels; hay, 1,542 tons; wool, 4,594 lbs.; maple sugar, 11,090 pounds.

Distances. Nine miles south-west from Plymouth, and forty north-west from Concord.

HENNIKER.

MERRIMAC CO. Contoocook River passes easterly through its centre, and divides the town into nearly equal portions of territory and population. Its course is rather circuitous, and in many places presents scenes of considerable interest and beauty. Few places afford better prospects for the successful operation of water machinery than this. There are several ponds of considerable size. Long Pond is the largest, being between one and two miles in length, and from forty to eighty rods wide—situated one mile north of the centre village. Craney Hill is the principal elevation, and embraces a large portion of territory on the south of the town. It is mostly in a state of cultivation. The soil of the hills is favorable for wheat—the valleys produce good crops of corn.

Henniker received its present name from Gov. Wentworth, in honor of his friend Henniker, probably John Henniker, Esq., a merchant in London, and a member of the British parliament at that time.

The Hon. Robert Wallace was a distinguished citizen of Henniker. He died Jan. 1815, aged sixty-six.

Boundaries. Hopkinton is on the east, Deering and Weare on the south,

Hillsborough on the west, Warner and Bradford on the north.

First Settler. James Peters, in 1761.

First Ministers. Rev. Jacob Rice, ordained in 1769; dismissed in 1782. Rev. Moses Sawyer, ordained in 1802; dismissed in 1826.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 13,300 bushels; potatoes, 35,279 bushels; hay, 4,373 tons; wool, 7,564 lbs.; maple sugar, 2,105 pounds.

Distances. Twenty-three miles north-west from Amherst, and fifteen west from Concord.

HILL.

GRAFTON CO. This town is watered by Pemigewasset and Smith's Rivers, and several small streams. Eagle Pond is the only one of note. Ragged Mountain is of considerable elevation, and but little inferior to Kearsarge. Viewed from the summit of the neighboring hills, this town appears very uneven, yet there are many fine tracts converted into productive farms. The soil in some parts is rich and fertile; it is generally good. There is at the south-east section of the town a flourishing village, situated on a spacious street one mile in length.

This town was granted, Sept 14, 1753, to eighty-seven proprietors, who held their first meeting at Chester; and as the greater part of the inhabitants belonged to that place, it was called New Chester, which name it retained until Jan. 1837, when it was changed to its present name.

In Dec. 1820, six children of Mr. William Follansbee were consumed in the flames of his house, while he and his wife were absent.

Boundaries. North by Bristol, Danbury, and Alexandria, east by New Hampton and Sanbornton, south by Andover, and west by Wilmot.

First Settlers. Capt. Cutting Favor, and Carr Huse, Esq., settled in 1768.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 4,555 bushels; potatoes, 19,712 bushels; hay, 1,972 tons; wool, 4,045 lbs.; maple sugar, 552 pounds.

Distances. Twenty-four miles north north-west from Concord, and forty-four south south-east from Haverhill.

HILLSBOROUGH.

HILLSBOROUGH CO. This town is well watered. Contoocook River passes through the south-east corner, and affords several excellent water privileges. Hillsborough River has its source from ponds in Washington; runs in a south-east course through the whole extent of Hillsborough, receiving the outlets of several ponds on the east, and forms a junction with the Contoocook, on the south line of this town. The land here is uneven, but it affords many good farms.

Plumbago, in great purity, is found here.

There are four pleasant villages in this town, the largest of which is called *Hillsborough Bridge*. It is situated on both sides of Contoocook River, and is the seat of considerable trade.

The citizens of this town struggled hard for the independence of our country; and Hillsborough boasts of having given birth, in former and latter years, to gallant soldiers and wise counselors.

The first children born in Hillsborough were John McCalley and Mary Gibson, who intermarried, and received as a gift a tract of land from the principal proprietor.

Boundaries. North by Bradford, east by Henniker, south by Deering and Antrim, and west by Windsor and part of Washington.

First Settlers. James McCalley, Samuel Gibson, Robert McClure, James Lyon and others, in 1741.

First Minister. Rev. Jonathan Barns, ordained in 1772; dismissed in 1803.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 8,509 bushels; potatoes, 40,757 bushels; hay, 3,809 tons; wool, 5,472 lbs.; maple sugar, 5,900 pounds.

Distances. Twenty-three miles north-west from Amherst, thirty west south-west from Concord.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

AMHERST is the shire town. Hillsborough has Merrimac county on the north, Rockingham on the east, the State of Massachusetts on the south, and Cheshire county on the west. The surface of this county is generally uneven, though there are but few lofty mountains. Lyndeborough Mountain, in the township of Lyndeborough, the Unconoonock, in Goffstown, Crotched, in Francestown, are of considerable altitude.

This section of New Hampshire is well watered. The noble and majestic Merrimac passes its south-eastern border. At Nashua and Nashville the Nashua, a beautiful stream from Massachusetts, discharges its waters into the Merrimac. North of the Nashua the Souhegan and Piscataquog, streams of much value and consequence to the manufacturing interests, discharge themselves into the Merrimac; the former in the township of Merrimac, the latter in Bedford.

Part of a large collection of water, denominated a lake, the Massabesick, lies on the east boundary of Manchester. Besides these there are numerous ponds interspersed through the whole extent of territory. Some of the largest of these are Gregg's Pond, in Antrim, Pleasant Pond, in Francestown, Babboosuck Pond, in Amherst, and Potanipo, in Brookline.

This county possesses many advantages for manufacturing establishments; and it is gratifying to find that many of its citizens are turning their attention to this branch of national and individual wealth.

The settlement of this county was made at Nashua, lately Dunstable, some years before the war with King Philip, in 1765. It received its name from the Earl of Hillsborough, one of the Privy Council of George III.—See *County Table*.

COURTS IN HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

Superior Court, Second District. At Concord, on the second Tuesday of July; and at Amherst, on the second Tuesday of December.

Court of Common Pleas. At Amherst, the third Tuesday of April; at Manchester, the fourth Tuesday of October.

Probate Courts. At Amherst, on the first Tuesday of every month; at Francestown, on the Wednesday next following the first Tuesday of January, April, July, and October; at Nashua, on the Wednesday next after the first Tuesday of December and February; at Temple, on the Wednesday next after the first Tuesday of May and August; at Manchester, on the Wednesday next after the first Tuesday of June and September.

HINSDALE.

CHESHIRE Co. This town is well watered with springs and rivulets of the purest water. The Connecticut washes its western border; and the Ashuelot runs through the centre, forming a junction with the Connecticut, a little below the great bend called Cooper's Point. Kilburn Brook rises in Pisgah Mountain, runs south, and falls into Ashuelot River. Ash-swamp Brook rises in West River Mountain, runs a south-west course, and falls into the Connecticut, near the side of Hinsdale's Fort. There are several islands in the Connecticut in this town.

On the north line of Hinsdale is West River Mountain, which extends from the banks of the Connecticut east across the whole width of the town. Its greatest elevation is at the west end. In this mountain is found iron ore, and some other minerals and fossils. South of Ashuelot is Stebbins' Hill, a tract of excellent land, and principally in a high state of cultivation. The intervalles here are extensive, and of an excellent quality.

On the point of a hill, not far from Connecticut River, there is to be seen the remains of an Indian fortification, constructed prior to the settlement of the town. There is a deep trench drawn across the hill, to separate it from the plain back, and is continued to the river.

This town encountered all the difficulties of the Indian wars, and struggled with other hardships incident to frontier settlements, begun in the wilderness and remote from cultivated lands.

Hinsdale was originally a part of Northfield, and received its name from Col. Ebenezer Hinsdale, one of the principal inhabitants, who was highly esteemed for his virtue and talents.

Boundaries. West by Vernon and Brattleborough, north by Chesterfield, east by Winchester, and south by Northfield in Mass.

First Minister. Rev. Bunker Gay, ordained in 1760; died in 1815.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn,

8,338 bushels; potatoes, 12,529 bushels; hay, 1,586 tons; wool, 4,012 lbs.; maple sugar, 980 pounds.

Distances. Seventy-five miles south-west by west from Concord, and about fifteen south-west from Keene. A railroad passes through the town.

HOLDERNESS.

GRAFTON Co. The soil of this town is hard, and not easily cultivated, but when subdued is quite productive. The Pemigewasset imparts a portion of its benefits to this place; and here are various other streams, which serve to fertilize the soil, and to furnish mill sites. Squam River, the outlet of Squam Ponds, runs in a south-west direction, and empties into the Pemigewasset, near the south-west angle of the town. This stream affords excellent mill privileges; there are three ponds, or lakes; and here are also beautiful scenery, and fine fishing.

The road from Plymouth through this place, to Winnipiseogee Lake, and along the borders of that lake through Centre Harbor, to Wolfeborough, is highly interesting.

Boundaries. North by Campton, east by Sandwich, Moultonborough, and Centre Harbor, south by New Hampton, and west by the Pemigewasset River.

First Settler. William Piper, in 1763.

First Minister. Rev. Robert Fowle.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 5,897 bushels; potatoes, 36,891 bushels; hay, 3,188 tons; wool, 6,629 lbs.; maple sugar, 8,397 pounds.

Distances. The Concord and Montreal Railroad passes through the town, about thirty-six miles from Concord. Holderness lies about six miles north-east from Plymouth.

HOLLIS.

HILLSBOROUGH Co. Nashua River waters the south-east part of this town, and Nisitissit crosses the south-west extremity. There are four ponds, known by the name of Flint's, Penichook, Long, and Rocky Ponds. There is a pleasant village near the centre of

the town, on a site somewhat elevated. The original name of Hollis was *Nisitissit*, its Indian name. The name is either derived from Thomas Hollis, a distinguished benefactor of Harvard College, or from the Duke of Newcastle. This town contains a variety of soils. On the Nashua is some excellent intervale.

Boundaries. Northerly by Milford and Amherst, easterly by Dunstable, southerly by the State line of Mass.

First Settler. Capt. Peter Powers, in 1731.

First Minister. Rev. Daniel Emerson, ordained in 1743; died in 1801.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 7,648 bushels; potatoes, 17,935 bushels; hay, 806 tons; wool, 2,625 pounds; wheat, 1,015 bushels.

Distances. Eight miles south from Amherst, and thirty-eight south from Concord.

HOOKSETT.

MERRIMAC Co. The River Merrimac, whose course is nearly north and south, passes through this town a little west of the centre. Here are those beautiful falls, known by the name of Hooksett Falls. The descent of water is about sixteen feet in thirty rods. A high rock divides the stream. Hooksett has become an important manufacturing town.

From an eminence called the Pinnacle, on the west side, there is a delightful landscape. The water, above and below the falls, the verdant banks, the cultivated fields, and the distant hills in the back-ground, form a picturesque scene. There is a pleasant village on the west side of the river.

Over the Merrimac, at this place, are two bridges, one of which is for the Concord Railroad. Hooksett Canal is in this town. It is one-fourth of a mile in length.

Boundaries. North by Bow and Allenstown, east by Deerfield and Candia, south by Chester and Manchester, and west by Goffstown.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 4,527 bushels; potatoes, 9,660 bushels; hay, 854 tons; wool, 873 pounds.

Distances. Eight miles south south-

east from Concord, and nine miles north of Manchester, by the Concord Railroad.

HOPKINTON.

MERRIMAC Co. Contoocook River flows from Henniker into the south-westerly part of this town, and meanders in a north-east direction. In its course it receives Warner and Blackwater Rivers, and several large brooks, and empties into Merrimac River, at Concord. On these streams are some valuable tracts of intervale and meadow land. The principal village in Hopkinton is seven miles from the State House in Concord. In this town the county jail is located.

In the west part of the town is a thriving village, on the Contoocook River, known as *Hill's Bridge*, or *Contoocookville*, where is a valuable water power, and several mills. This town suffered from Indian depredations.

Boundaries. North by Warner and Boscawen, east by Concord, south by Bow, Dumbarton, and Weare, and west by Henniker.

First Settlers. Emigrants from Hopkinton, Mass., in 1740.

First Ministers. Rev. James Scales, ordained in 1757; dismissed in 1770. Rev. Elijah Fletcher, ordained in 1773; died in 1789. Rev. Jacob Cram, ordained in 1789; dismissed in 1794. Rev. Ethan Smith, settled in 1800; dismissed in 1817.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 13,685 bushels; potatoes, 35,897 bushels; hay, 4,136 tons; wool, 12,077 lbs.

Distances. Twenty-eight miles north from Amherst, and seven west from Concord.

HUDSON.

HILLSBOROUGH Co. The land in this town is of easy cultivation. On the Merrimac are fine intervalles, of a deep rich soil. Distant from the river, the land is hilly and somewhat broken. There are two ponds, known by the name of Little Massabesick and Otter-nick Ponds.

The first settlements were made on

the banks of the river, where the Indians had cleared fields for cultivating corn. The first inhabitants lived in garrisons. While the men were abroad in the fields and forests, the women and children were lodged in these places of security. Near the Indian corn fields have been found cinders of a blacksmith's forge, which have led to the conjecture that they employed a smith to manufacture their implements of war and agriculture. The name of this town formerly was Nottingham West.

Boundaries. North by Litchfield and Londonderry, east by Windham and Pelham, south by Tyngsborough in Mass., and west by Merrimac River, which separates it from Nashua.

First Settlers. Settled as early as 1710, by Messrs. Blodgett, Winn, Lovewell, Colburn, Hill, Greeley, Cross, Cummings, Pollard, Marsh, and Merrill.

First Ministers. Rev. Nathaniel Merrill, settled in 1737; died in 1796. Rev. Jabez P. Fisher, settled in 1796; dismissed in 1801.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 8,341 bushels; potatoes, 18,090 bushels; hay, 2,098 tons; wool, 2,398 lbs.; buckwheat, 1,219 bushels.

Distances. Seventeen miles south-east from Amherst, and forty south from Concord.

JACKSON.

Coos Co. Jackson is situated on the east side of the White Mountains. The surface of the town is uneven, but the soil is rich and productive. It is watered principally by the two branches of Ellis's River, passing from the north, and uniting on the south border, near Spruce Mountain. The principal elevations are called Black, Baldface, and Thorn Mountains. Jackson was formerly called Adams.

Tin ore, of an excellent quality and in great abundance, is found in this town. See *Jackson's Geology of New Hampshire*, p. 139.

Boundaries. East by Chatham, north by Unlocated Lands, and south by Bartlett.

First Settler. Benjamin Copp, settled in 1779.

First Minister. Rev. Daniel Elkins, settled in 1809.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 2,060 bushels; potatoes, 24,750 bushels; hay, 1,824 tons; wool, 2,788 lbs.; maple sugar, 2,645 pounds.

Distances. Ninety miles north-east from Concord, and about forty south-east from Lancaster.

JAFFREY.

CHESHIRE CO. The Grand Monadnock is situated in the north-west part of this town and in Dublin. Innumerable streams of water issue from the mountain. Those which issue from the western side discharge themselves into the Connecticut River; those from the eastern form the head waters of Contoocook River. The largest stream rises about one hundred rods from the summit, and descends in a south-east direction. With this brook, the thirsty and fatigued visitors of the mountain associate the most pleasing recollections. The uneven soil of Jaffrey, affording numerous meadows, and rich pastures, is peculiarly adapted to raising cattle.

There are several ponds in Jaffrey. Out of three of which issue streams sufficient to carry mills erected near their outlets. In the largest, which is 400 rods long, and 140 wide, is an island comprising about ten acres.

About one and a half miles south-east from the mountain is the "Monadnock mineral spring." The spring is slightly impregnated with carbonate of iron and sulphate of soda. It preserves so uniform a temperature as never to have been known to freeze. Where the spring issues from the earth, yellow ochre is thrown out.

Jaffrey received its name from George Jaffrey, Esq., of Portsmouth, one of the original proprietors.

Boundaries. North by Dublin, east by Peterborough and Sharon, south by Rindge and Fitzwilliam, and west by Troy and Marlborough.

First Settlers. Mr. Grout and John Davison, in 1758.

First Ministers. Rev. Laban Ainsworth, settled 1778; dismissed in 1782. Rev. Giles Lyman, settled in 1832.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 5,037 bushels; potatoes, 47,184 bushels; hay, 3,014 tons; wool, 6,168 lbs.; maple sugar, 7,492 pounds.

Distances. Forty-six miles south-west by south from Concord, and about fifteen miles south-east from Keene.

JEFFERSON.

Coos Co. Pondicherry Pond, in this town, is about 200 rods in diameter, and is the principal source of John's River. Pondicherry Bay is about 200 rods wide and 100 long.

Mount Pliny lies in the easterly part of this town, and around its base there is excellent grazing and tillage land. On the south-west side of this mountain are several fine farms, which command a most delightful view of the White Mountains. Israel's River passes through Jefferson from south-east to north-west, and here receives a considerable branch.

Boundaries. North by Lancaster, east by Kilkenny, and west by Whitefield.

First Settlers. Col. Joseph Whipple, Samuel Hart, and others, in 1773.

Productions of the Soil. Buckwheat, 2,047 bushels; potatoes, 21,175 bushels; hay, 1,037 tons; wool, 1,637 lbs.; maple sugar, 7,807 pounds.

Distances. Ninety-eight miles north from Concord, and ten south-east from Lancaster.

KEENE.

CHESHIRE CO. Keene is one of the most flourishing towns in New Hampshire. The soil is of various kinds, and generally good.

Ashuelot River has its source in a pond in Washington, and discharges itself into the Connecticut at Hinsdale, twenty miles distant from Keene. — Keene has been called one of the "prettiest villages in New England;" and president Dwight, in his travels, pronounced it one of the pleasantest inland towns he had seen.

The principal village is situated on

a flat, east of the Ashuelot, nearly equidistant from that and the upland. It is particularly entitled to notice for the extent, width, and uniform level of its streets. The main street extending one mile in a straight line, is almost a perfect level, and is well ornamented with trees. The buildings are good and well arranged; some of them are elegant.

Keene has ever been an important site for inland trade; but since the construction of the Cheshire Railroad, which passes through the centre of the town, great additions to its business must be the consequence. It is the county town.

The usual scourge, which attended the frontier settlements, visited this town. In 1745 the Indians killed Josiah Fisher, a deacon of the church: in 1746, they attacked the fort, the only protection of the inhabitants. They were, however, discovered by Capt. Ephraim Dorman in season to prevent their taking it. He was attacked by two Indians, but defended himself successfully against them, and reached the fort. An action ensued, in which John Bullard was killed; Mrs. McKenney, who being out of the fort, was stabbed and died; and Nathan Blake taken prisoner, carried to Canada, where he remained two years. Mr. Blake afterwards returned to Keene, where he lived till his death, in 1811, at the age of ninety-nine years and five months. When he was ninety-four he married a widow of sixty. The Indians burnt all the buildings in the settlement, including the meeting-house. The inhabitants continued in the fort until April, 1747, when the town was abandoned. In 1753 they returned, and recommenced their settlements. In 1755 the Indians again attacked the fort. Their number was great, and the onset violent, but the vigilance and courage of Capt. Syms successfully defended it. After burning several buildings, killing cattle, &c., they withdrew. They again invaded the town, but with little success. — See Note 11.

Col. ISAAC WYMAN, an active and influential man, marched the first detachment of men from this town, in the

war of the revolution, and was present at the battle of Breed's Hill.

Manufactures. This place has become quite a manufacturing town. Among the most important manufactures, is that of window glass, of a superior quality, the most important materials for which are found in this town.

Boundaries. North by Surry and Gilsun, east by Sullivan and Roxbury, south by Swanzev, and west by Chesterfield and Westmoreland.

First Settlers. Jeremiah Hall, Eliasha Root, Nathaniel Rockwood, Josiah Fisher, and Nathan Blake. in 1734.

First Ministers. Rev. Jacob Bacon, ordained in 1738; left in 1747. Rev. Ezra Carpenter, settled in 1753; left in 1760. Rev. Clement Sumner, ordained 1761; left in 1772. Rev. Aaron Hall, settled in 1778; died in 1814.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 9,402 bushels; potatoes, 41,800 bushels; hay, 3,568 tons; wool, 7,687 lbs.; maple sugar, 16,128 pounds.

Distances. Fifty-five miles to Concord by stage, and about four hours' ride to Boston by railroad. — See *Hayward's Book of Reference.*

KENSINGTON.

ROCKINGHAM CO. This town has no streams of any note; its surface is pretty even. There is much good land in the town fit for grazing and tillage.

This place is very pleasant, and was formerly a part of Hampton.

Boundaries. North by Exeter, east by Hampton Falls, south by South Hampton, and west by East Kingston.

First Settlers. See *Hampton.*

First Ministers. Rev. Jeremiah Fogg, ordained in 1737; died in 1789. Rev. Naphtali Shaw, ordained in 1793; dismissed in 1812.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 5,072 bushels; potatoes, 14,460 bushels; hay, 1,414 tons; wool, 2,070 lbs.

Distances. Forty-four miles south-east from Concord, and about six miles south of Exeter railroad depot.

KILKENNY.

COOS CO. This place was granted in 1774, and contained, in 1840, but

nineteen inhabitants. They are poor, and for aught that appears to the contrary, must always remain so, as they may be deemed actual trespassers on that part of creation destined by its author for the residence of bears, wolves, moose, and other animals of the forest. An exception, however, may possibly be made in favor of a narrow strip of land along the south boundary of the town.

Pilot and Willard's Mountains, so called from a dog and his master, cover a considerable part of this town. Willard, a hunter, had been lost two or three days on these mountains, on the east side of which his camp was situated. Each day he observed his dog Pilot left him, as he supposed in pursuit of game; but towards night he would constantly return. Willard being, on the second or third day, nearly exhausted with fatigue and hunger, put himself under the guidance of his dog, who in a short time conducted him in safety to his camp.

Boundaries. West by Jefferson and Lancaster, north by Piercy, east by Milan and Randolph, and south by ungranted land.

Productions of the Soil. Wheat, 50 bushels; potatoes, 320 bushels; hay, 46 tons; wool, 50 pounds; maple sugar, 275 pounds.

Distances. One hundred and twenty miles north of Concord, and about fifteen north-east from Lancaster.

KINGSTON.

ROCKINGHAM CO. There are several ponds in this town. The largest is Great Pond, which lies on the west of the village, and contains upwards of 300 acres, with an island of ten or twelve acres covered with wood. There are no high hills in Kingston; those called the Great Hill and Rockrimmon are the highest. The soil of Kingston is generally loamy.

This town suffered in common with others in the vicinity, from Indian depredations. Many Indian implements, with some ancient French coin, have been ploughed up in the vicinity of the ponds.

Maj. EBENEZER STEVENS, one of the early settlers, was a very distinguished and useful citizen.

This town was also the residence of the Hon. JOSIAH BARTLETT, one of the first worthies of the State, and an eminent physician. His public career commenced in 1765, and from that time to his death he was an unwearied advocate and supporter of the liberties of America. He was the first governor of the State under its free constitution. He died in 1795, aged sixty-five.

Boundaries. North by Brentwood, east by East Kingston, south by New-town and Plaistow, and west by Hampstead.

First Settlers. James Prescott, Ebenezer Webster, and others, in 1694.

First Ministers. Rev. Ward Clark, ordained in 1725; died in 1737. Rev. Joseph Secombe, settled in 1737; died in 1760. Rev. Amos Tappan, ordained in 1762; died in 1771. Rev. E. Thayer, D. D., settled in 1776; died in 1812.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 5,265 bushels; potatoes, 15,275 bushels; hay, 1,126 tons; wool, 1,247 lbs.

Distances. Thirty-eight miles south-east from Concord, and six south from the railroad depot at Exeter.

LANCASTER.

Coos Co. This is the shire town of the county, and situated on the south-eastern bank of Connecticut River, which forms and washes its north-west boundary, a distance of ten miles.

Besides the Connecticut, which is deep and about twenty-two rods in width while it passes through Lancaster, the town is watered by Israel's River, and several brooks. Across this river a bridge and several dams are thrown, forming a valuable water power. There are several ponds in Lancaster, the largest of which is called Martin-Meadow Pond, from Martin, a hunter. This communicates with Little Pond.

Lancaster is situated near lofty mountains, but is not itself mountainous. There are three hills in the south part of the town, called Martin-Mea-

dow Hills; and the land in the south-east part lies too high up the mountains for cultivation. The soil along the Connecticut is alluvial, the meadows extending back nearly three fourths of a mile; and at the mouth of Israel's River much further.

The village, or most compact part of the town, lies on a street extending from the bridge across Israel's River northwardly; it is very pleasant, and is the site of considerable trade.

The war of the revolution tended to retard the settlement of the town. After the war closed, the town settled with considerable rapidity, and has since gradually increased in wealth and business.

It is probable that the *Fiery Steed* in his fantastic prances about the country will, ere long, pass through this romantic town on his passage to Lake Connecticut, to wet his whistle with the crystal waters at the fountain head of one of the most beautiful streams in the world.

Boundaries. South-west by Dalton, south by Whitefield and Jefferson, north-east and east by Kilkenny and Northumberland.

First Settlers. Capt. David Page, Emmons Stockwell, and Edward Bucknam, in 1763.

First Minister. Rev. Joseph Willard, installed in 1794; dismissed in 1822.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 2,506 bushels; potatoes, 59,228 bushels; hay, 3,555 tons; wool, 8,331 lbs.; maple sugar, 24,365 pounds.

Distances. Ninety-five miles north from Concord, and about forty miles north-east of Haverhill.

LANDAFF.

GRAFTON Co. Wild Amonoosuck River runs from south-east to north-west through the south part of the town. Through the north-westerly extremity passes the Great Amonoosuck River.

Landaff Mountain in the east part, Cobble Hill in the centre, and Bald Hill in the west, are the principal elevations. The farmers here are very

industrious, and the soil well rewards them for their labor.

Boundaries. North-east by Franco-nia, east by Lincoln, south by Benton, and west by Bath.

First Settlers. Landaff was granted in 1764 to James Avery, and others.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 1,592 bushels; potatoes, 5,297 bushels; hay, 2,825 tons; wool, 7,416 pounds; maple sugar, 13,935 pounds.

Distances. Twelve miles north-east from Haverhill, and ninety-five north by west from Concord.

LANGDON.

SULLIVAN Co. The principal village in this town is three miles east from Connecticut River, and six from Bellows Falls. A considerable branch of Cold River passes south-west through the whole extent of this town, and unites with the main branch near the south line. Langdon was named in honor of Gov. Langdon.

Boundaries. North by Charlestown, east by Acworth, south by Alstead and Walpole, and west by Walpole and Charlestown.

First Settlers. Seth Walker, Nathaniel Rice, and Jonathan Williard, in 1773.

First Minister. Rev. Abner Kneeland, ordained in 1805; dismissed in 1810.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 4,863 bushels; potatoes, 20,000 bushels; hay, 2,013 tons; wool, 8,808 lbs.; maple sugar, 2,562 pounds.

Distances. Eighteen miles south south-west from Newport, and fifty-six west by south from Concord.

LEBANON.

GRAFTON Co. Besides the Connecticut on its west border, this town is watered by Mascomy River, running from east to west through its centre, and affording many valuable mill sites and a constant supply of water. The soil here is alluvial, the intervalles on the Connecticut extending back from the river about half a mile. There are meadows or intervalles on Mascomy River.

The principal village is situated on

a plain near the central part, at the head of the falls of Mascomy River.

This is a very pleasant village, and has recently become an important place of business in consequence of the Northern Railroad passing through it.

There are falls in the Connecticut in this town, which have been locked and canalled by a company, called the White River Company. Lyman's Bridge connects this town with Hartford, Vt. A medicinal spring has been discovered here, a lead mine has been opened, and there has been found on Enfield line, near the outlet of the Great-Pond, a vein of iron ore.

Lebanon was the first town settled on Connecticut River to the north of Charlestown. The first settlers were a hardy, brave people, tenacious of their principles; most of them were men of strong minds, good habits, correct principles, and good common education.

Boundaries. Hanover is on the north, Enfield on the east, Plainfield on the south, and Hartford, Vt. on the west.

First Settlers. William Downer, William Dana, Levi Hyde, Charles Hill, Silas Waterman, and Nathaniel Porter.

First Minister. Rev. Isaiah Potter, installed in 1772; died in 1817.

Manufactures. In consequence of its great hydraulic power, this town has become the site of large manufacturing operations, the statistics of which, when received, will be given in a note at the close of the volume.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 7,942 bushels; potatoes, 44,654 bushels; hay, 4,075 tons; wool, 46,361 lbs.; maple sugar, 5,660 pounds.

Distances. Four miles south from Dartmouth College, sixty-five north-west from Concord by the Northern Railroad, and about four miles east of the mouth of White River in Vermont.

LEE.

STRAFFORD Co. In the north part of this town lies Wheelwright's Pond, containing about 165 acres, and form-

ing the principal source of Oyster River.

This pond is memorable for the battle which was fought near it, in 1690, between a scouting party of Indians and two companies of rangers, under Captains Floyd and Wiswall. The engagement lasted two hours. Wiswall, his lieutenant, sergeant, and twelve men, were killed, and several wounded. Floyd continued to fight till his men, wearied and wounded, drew off, and obliged him to follow. The enemy also retreated.

From the north-east extremity of Epping, Lamprey River enters Lee, and, after a serpentine course of about seven miles, it passes into Durham. Other parts of the town are watered by Little, North, and Oyster Rivers.

Boundaries. North by Madbury, east by Durham, south by New Market and Epping, and west by Nottingham and Barrington.

First Minister. Rev. Samuel Hutchins, settled in 1792.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 7,605 bushels; potatoes, 24,725 bushels; hay, 1,428 tons; wool, 2,642 lbs.

Distances. Thirty-one miles east south-east from Concord, and twelve south-west from Dover.

LEMPSTER.

SULLIVAN Co. The surface of this town is in general uneven, and the eastern part is mountainous. The soil is moist, and better suited for grass than grain. The town is well watered, although its streams are small. One branch of Sugar River, and the south and west branches of Cold River, afford conveniences for water machinery. Near the west boundary line is a pond, 320 rods long and eighty wide. Sand Pond lies in this town and Marlow.

Boundaries. North by Unity, east by Goshen and Washington, south by Marlow, and west by Acworth.

First Settlers. Emigrants from Connecticut, in 1770.

First Minister. Rev. Elias Fisher, ordained in 1787; died in 1831.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn,

2,184 bushels; potatoes, 32,876 bushels; hay, 2,672 tons; wool, 11,443 lbs.; maple sugar, 8,232 pounds.

Distances. Forty-two miles west from Concord, and about twelve miles south-east from Newport.

LINCOLN.

GRAFTON Co. Lincoln is a mountainous township. The middle branch of the Pemigewasset passes through nearly the centre of the town. It has its source in Ferrin's Pond, in the south part of Franconia. Here are several ponds, viz., Bog, Fish, and Loon Ponds. There are many elevations, of which Kinsman's Mountain is the most considerable.

In the north part of the town are two large gulfs, made by an extraordinary discharge of water from the clouds, in 1774. The numerous "slips," as they are called, from the mountain are worthy of notice. They commence near the summit of the mountain, and proceed to its base, forcing a passage through all obstructions. The soil here is poor. Wild animals, such as bears, racoons, foxes, sables, otters, deer, &c., are very numerous. This town affords a fine field for the sportsman.

Boundaries. North by Franconia, south by Peeling, east by Thornton, and Ungranted Lands, south and west by Landaff.

First Settlers. This town was granted, in 1764, to James Avery and others.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 34 bushels; potatoes, 2,045 bushels; hay, 143 tons; wool, 239 pounds; maple sugar, 3,410 pounds.

Distances. Eighty miles north from Concord, and about twenty miles east from Haverhill.

LISBON.

GRAFTON Co. Lisbon is watered by Amonoosuck River, running through the whole extent of the town, and by several smaller streams. Here are several ponds, the most noted of which is called Mink Pond, lying in the south part of the town, affording mill-sites at its outlet.

The soil admits of three divisions: the meadows, or intervalles, on Ammonoosuck River, which are generally very productive; the plain land, of a light, thin soil, requiring considerable manure to make it productive; and the uplands, of a strong, deep soil, which afford many good farms.

Blueberry Mountain is the principal elevation. Large quantities of iron ore and limestone are found here. The Franconia Iron Works receive their supply of ore from this town. This town was called Concord, until 1824.

Boundaries. North by Littleton and Bethlehem, east by Franconia, south by Landaff, and west by Lyman.

First Settlers. Lisbon was granted, in 1763, to Joseph Burt and others.

First Minister. Elder Joshua Quimby was ordained in 1800.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 4,348 bushels; potatoes, 46,159 bushels; hay, 3,584 tons; wool, 8,569 lbs.; maple sugar, 10,845 pounds.

Distances. Twenty miles north-east from Haverhill, and ninety-five north-west from Concord.

LITCHFIELD.

HILLSBOROUGH Co. Litchfield is a small fertile township, on the east bank of Merrimac River. This town has an excellent soil. There are two ferries: Thornton's, near the meeting-house, on the post road from Amherst to Portsmouth; and Read's, three miles above.

It was originally known by the Indian name of *Naticott*, and by the English one of *Brenton's Farm*.

The HON. WYSEMAN CLAGETT closed his life in this town. He was a native of England, came to this country before the revolution commenced, and sustained several important offices. He was attorney-general under the provincial and state governments, and filled the office with dignity and honor.

Boundaries. East by Londonderry, and west by Merrimac River.

First Ministers. Rev. Joshua Tufts, ordained in 1741; dismissed in 1744. Rev. Samuel Cotton, ordained in 1765;

dismissed in 1784. Rev. Enoch Pillsbury, settled in 1815; died in 1818.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 4,072 bushels; potatoes, 7,315 bushels; hay, 664 tons; wool, 1,236 pounds; buckwheat, 669 bushels.

Distances. Eight miles east from Amherst, and thirty south by east from Concord. The Concord Railroad passes on the opposite bank of the river, where there is a station.

LITTLETON.

GRAFTON Co. Littleton is on the Connecticut, and extends on that river about fourteen miles. The beautiful Connecticut, in passing down the rapids called *Fifteen Mile Falls*, extending the whole length of Littleton, runs in foaming waves for miles together, which render it impossible to ascend or descend with boats in safety.

There are three bridges over the Connecticut in Littleton. Ammonoosuck River waters the south part, having on its banks small tracts of excellent intervalle. The principal village is on the Ammonoosuck, about four miles from the Connecticut, in the south part of the town, and is called *Glynnville*. Raspberry, Black, Palmer's, and Iron Mountains, are the most prominent elevations.

Near Ammonoosuck River there is a mineral spring, the water of which is said to be similar to the Congress Spring at Saratoga. Hone slate is found here, in great abundance and purity.

Littleton is an important point for travellers passing from the Connecticut River to and from the White Mountains.

Boundaries. North-west by Concord, and Waterford, Vt., north-east by Dalton, south-east by Bethlehem, and south-west by Lyman.

First Settler. Captain Nathan Caswell, about 1774.

First Minister. Rev. Drury Fairbank, settled in 1820.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 2,269 bushels; potatoes, 38,203 bushels; hay, 3,019 tons; wool, 9,620 lbs.; maple sugar, 16,798 pounds.

Distances. Thirty miles north by east from Haverhill, and one hundred north north-west from Concord.

LONDONDERRY.

ROCKINGHAM CO. Londonderry adjoins the east line of the county of Hillsborough. This town contains very little waste land, and, it is believed, has as extensive a body of fertile soil as any town in the east section of the State.

The most considerable stream in this town is Beaver Brook, or River, issuing from Beaver Pond, a beautiful body of water, nearly circular in form, and about 300 rods in diameter, about one mile north-east from the village. Three miles north-west from this pond are three other small ponds: Scoby's, Upper and Lower Shields. Small streams issuing from these unite, and fall into the Beaver Brook, on which are extensive and valuable meadows. There are several other ponds in the town.

Londonderry, which formerly included the present town of Derry, was settled in 1719, by a colony of Presbyterians from the vicinity of the city of Londonderry, in the north of Ireland, to which place their ancestors had emigrated about a century before, from Scotland. They were a part of 120 families, chiefly from three parishes, who, with their religious instructors, came to New England in the summer of 1718. In October, 1718, they applied to the government of Massachusetts for the grant of a township, and received assurances that a grant should be made them, when they should select a place for its location. After some time spent in viewing the country, they selected the tract afterwards composing the town of Londonderry, at first known by the name of *Nutfield*. In 1719, sixteen families, accompanied by Rev. James McGregore, one of the clergymen who had emigrated from Ireland with them, took possession of the tract; and, on the day of their arrival, attended religious services and a sermon, under an oak on the east shore of Beaver Pond.

The inhabitants of Londonderry, in 1720, purchased the Indian title; and, although it was long a frontier town, were never molested by the Indians. They introduced the culture of the potatoe, a vegetable till then unknown in New England; and the manufacture of linen cloth, which, though long since declined, was for many years a considerable source of their early prosperity.

A portion of this town, in 1828, was taken to form the pleasant town of Derry.

Rev. MATTHEW CLARK, second minister of Londonderry, was a native of Ireland, who had, in early life, been an officer in the army, and distinguished himself in the defence of the city of Londonderry, when besieged by the army of King James II., A. D. 1688-9. He afterwards relinquished a military life for the clerical profession. He possessed a strong mind, marked by a considerable degree of eccentricity. He died Jan. 25, 1735, and was borne to the grave, at his particular request, by his former companions in arms, of whom there were a considerable number among the early settlers of this town; several of whom had been made free from taxes throughout the British dominions, by King William, for their bravery in that memorable siege.

A company of seventy men from this town, under the command of Capt. George Reid, were in the battle of Breed's Hill, and about the same number were in that at Bennington, in which Capt. David M'Clary, one of their citizens, a distinguished and brave officer, was killed.

Major-General John Stark, and Col. George Reid, officers of the army of the revolution, were natives of this town. Londonderry has produced many other distinguished men.

Boundaries. North by Chester and Manchester, east by Derry, south by Windham and Salem, and west by Manchester and Litchfield.

First Ministers. Rev. James McGregore, ordained in 1719; died in 1729. Rev. Matthew Clark, settled in 1729; died in 1735. Rev. Thomas Thomp-

son, settled in 1732; died in 1738. William Davidson, settled in 1740; died in 1794. Jonathan Brown, settled in 1795; dismissed in 1804.

Second Church. Rev. David McGregore, settled in 1737; died in 1777. Rev. William Morrison, settled in 1783; died in 1818.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 10,203 bushels; potatoes, 30,466 bushels; hay, 2,230 tons; wool, 2,897 lbs.

Distances. Twenty-six miles south south-east from Concord, thirty-five south-west from Portsmouth, and about six miles south-east from Manchester.

LOUDON.

MERRIMAC Co. Soucook River passes from Gilmanton south through Loudon, furnishing valuable mill privileges. There is some good intervals on its borders. Loudon was originally a part of Canterbury, and lies on the east side of Merrimac River.

Boundaries. North-west by Canterbury, north-east by Gilmanton, south-east by Pittsfield and Chichester, and south-west by Concord.

First Settlers. Abraham and Jethro Batchelder and Moses Ordway.

First Ministers. Rev. Jedediah Tucker, settled in 1789; dismissed in 1809.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 8,000 bushels; potatoes, 43,639 bushels; hay, 3,905 tons; wool, 7,958 lbs.; maple sugar, 22,619 pounds.

Distances. About ten miles north-east from the State House in Concord.

LYMAN.

GRAFTON Co. Lyman is situated on Connecticut River. There is in this town one considerable elevation, called Lyman's Mountain. The north-west branch of Burnham's River has its source from this mountain.

There are several ponds in the east part of Lyman, through the largest of which Burnham's River has its course. The lower bar of the Fifteen Mile Falls is in this town. Carleton's Falls are several miles below; and below these is Steven's Ferry, which communicates with Barnet. The scen-

ery in this town is wild and romantic.

Boundaries. North-west by Barnet, Vt., north-east by Littleton, south-east by Lisbon, and west by Bath.

First Settlers. Lyman was granted in 1761, to a number of proprietors, of whom was Daniel Lyman, from whom it probably received its name.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 3,751 bushels; potatoes, 41,960 bushels; hay, 3,127 tons; wool, 13,502 lbs.; maple sugar, 1,169 pounds.

Distances. Thirteen miles north of Haverhill, and one hundred miles north north-east from Concord.

LYME.

GRAFTON Co. The soil here is similar to that of other towns on Connecticut River, with this difference, that there is a less proportion of intervals, and a less difference between that directly adjoining the river and the other parts of the town.

There are three small streams passing through Lyme and emptying into Connecticut River. There are two small ponds, the largest of which is called Ports Pond. Here is an elevation called Smart's Mountain. The town received its name from Lyme, Connecticut.

The Hon. Jonathan Franklin resided in this town many years, and was a valuable citizen.

Boundaries. North by Orford, east by Dorchester, south by Hanover, and west by Thetford, Vt.

First Settlers. Settled in 1764 by Walter Fairfield, John and William Sloan, and others from Connecticut.

First Minister. Rev. William Conant, settled in 1783; died in 1810.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 7,649 bushels; potatoes, 57,303 bushels; hay, 5,014 tons; wool, 32,655 pounds; maple sugar, 3,785 pounds.

Distances. Twenty miles south from Haverhill, and fifty-five north-west from Concord.

LYNDEBOROUGH.

HILLSBOROUGH Co. This is an elevated township, having a considera-

ble mountain which divides it from east to west. There is, in the north-east part of the town, below the mountain, a plain, where there is a small village, pleasantly situated near Piscataquog River. The soil of this town, though stony, is deep and strong. For grazing it is, perhaps, not exceeded by any town in the county. The streams are small, originating principally from sources in the town, and running north and south from the mountain.

In 1753, Benjamin Lynde, Esq. of Salem, purchased a considerable part of the township, and adjoining lands. From him the place took the name of Lyndeborough.

On the 15th of November, 1809, three children were burnt in a barn, while their parents were attending an installation at Mount Vernon.

Boundaries. North by Francestown, east by New Boston and Mount Vernon, south by Milford and Wilton, and west by Temple.

First Settlers. The earliest names were Putnam, Chamberlain and Cram.

First Ministers. Rev. John Rand, settled in 1757; dismissed in 1762. Rev. Sewall Goodrich, settled in 1768; died in 1809.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 6,379 bushels; potatoes, 22,983 bushels; hay, 1,860 tons; wool, 3,339 pounds; maple sugar, 6,143 pounds.

Distances. Ten miles west north-west from Amherst, and thirty south south-west from Concord.

MADBURY.

STRAFFORD CO. The soil of this town is generally productive. In some parts of the town, bog iron ore has been dug up in considerable quantities, and in some instances red and yellow ochre.

Bellamy Bank River is the only stream of any magnitude, and Barba-does Pond the only considerable body of water. This pond lies between Dover and Madbury, and is 120 rods long, fifty wide. Madbury formerly constituted a part of the ancient town of Dover.

Boundaries. North-east by Dover, south-west by Durham and Lee, and north-west by Barrington.

First Settlers. See Dover.

First Ministers. Rev. Samuel Hyde commenced preaching in 1758, and continued till 1770. Rev. Eliphaz Chapman officiated from 1771 to 1773.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 4,457 bushels; potatoes, 6,280 bushels; hay, 1,107 tons; wool, 1,557 pounds.

Distances. Thirty-six miles east south-east from Concord, and about three miles from the railroad depot at Dover

MANCHESTER.

HILLSBOROUGH CO. This town lies on the east side of Merrimac River, on which it is bounded, nine miles; it is otherwise bounded north by Hooksett, east by Chester, and south by Litchfield.

Massabesick Lake lies at the east of the town. It is a fine sheet of water, with many islands and presenting some of the finest prospects in this part of the State; this lake or pond is divided into two nearly equal parts by a narrow strait crossed by a bridge; each of these parts is about three miles long by one mile wide. Its outlet, the Cohas Brook, is a fine mill stream, and the only considerable stream rising in the town.

The soil of a considerable part of the town is light and sandy. The intervals on the river are inconsiderable, but of easy cultivation and productive, and the swells afford some fine farms.

The Amoskeag Falls, between Manchester and Goffstown, are the largest on the Merrimac. At an ordinary stage of the water, the fall to the foot of the locks is forty-seven feet, and the whole fall in the distance of a mile is fifty-four feet. A permanent stone dam is erected across the river at the head of the falls, and on the east side, guard-gates of most substantial masonry are constructed, through which the water passes into a spacious basin connected with the upper canal for the use of the mills, and with the Amoskeag Canal for purposes of navigation.

The upper canal is 4,950 feet long, seventy-five feet wide at the basin, from which it is gradually narrowed to forty-five feet, is ten feet deep and walled throughout with stone. The lower ca-

nal which occupies the place of the Amoskeag Canal, is 7,500 feet long, of a size and depth corresponding with the upper canal, and constructed in a similar manner. The fall from the upper into the lower canal is twenty feet, and from the latter into the river varies from twenty to thirty feet. The water power is estimated by competent engineers, to be sufficient to drive 216,000 spindles, with all the machinery to complete the manufacture of the cloth. The rapid fall of the river below prevents any obstruction from back water.

There are now in operation at this place, seven large cotton mills, four owned and operated by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and three by the Stark Mills Corporation, containing 105,000 spindles and 3000 looms, employing 640 males and 3500 females, consuming annually 36,000 bales cotton, 635,000 pounds potatoe starch, 31,000 gallons sperm oil, 6700 cords wood, 1200 tons anthracite coal, and producing 39,500,000 yards of sheeting, shirting, ticking, denims, merino stripes, and cotton flannel.

There are connected with these mills an extensive blue dyeing establishment, long ranges of cotton warehouses and buildings for repair shops and counting-houses, numerous blocks of boarding houses for the operatives, containing 166 tenements, all of which buildings are built of bricks in the most substantial manner, with slated roofs, and well adapted for the purposes for which they are used.

There is a large machine shop and foundry owned by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company in which are employed 500 hands, and consumes 350 tons bar iron and steel, 400 tons anthracite coal, 3000 tons pig iron, 30,000 bushels charcoal, and can furnish annually 25 locomotives and the machinery necessary for a 25,000 spindle mill. There are blocks of houses containing sixty-six tenements for the help employed in the shop and foundry, and more in contemplation.

The muslin de laine mill, owned by the Merrimac Mills Corporation, contains 22,000 spindles, 600 looms, and

with the print works connected therewith, employs 450 males and 550 females, consumes 2000 bales cotton, 500,000 pounds wool, 1500 cords wood, 3000 bushels charcoal, 6000 gallons Ohio oil, 6000 gallons sperm oil, 40,000 pounds oil soap, and 40,000 pounds starch annually, and produces 5,200,000 yards of muslin de laines and fine printing cloths, which are printed at their print works, and are celebrated for the brilliancy of their colors, and the taste displayed in the patterns.

Since the beginning of the year 1839, a large village has grown up near the mills, in which are eight meeting-houses erected, at an expense of more than \$50,000, for the use of the Congregationalists, Baptists, Universalists, Methodists, Freewill Baptists, Episcopalians, and Unitarians. Several of these are large and handsome buildings. Nine school-houses afford accommodations for fifteen schools, and upwards of 900 scholars; four large hotels; seventy-five stores, and more than 400 private dwellings. A town house ninety by sixty-eight feet, two stories high, with a spacious town hall, cupola, clock, bell, &c., erected in 1841, at an expense of \$23,000, was destroyed by fire in August, 1842, and is now rebuilt.

The village is beautifully situated on a plain about ninety feet above the river. The boarding houses of the corporations occupying the slope towards the canals. It is laid out upon a plan at once neat and convenient. The principal street is one hundred feet wide, and extends more than a mile north and south, and from sixty to one hundred rods distant from the river; ten other streets intersect this, and four others run parallel to it at right angles. These streets are about fifty feet wide. Four large squares have been laid out for public use, some of which are enclosed and planted with trees.

A public cemetery, called the valley, containing twenty acres, at a short distance from the village, is a beautiful spot. It is intersected by a deep valley and a running stream, and is laid out with winding paths and avenues. It is always a place of great resort and of just pride to the citizens.

An athenaeum was established in January, 1844, which has a library of 2200 volumes, and a reading room for periodicals and newspapers, and a law library has been commenced which has now about 400 volumes.

Three bridges across the Merrimac connect this town with Goffstown and Bedford. Two of these are new and handsome structures, erected at an expense of more than \$23,000.

The villages of Piscataquog and Amoskeag on the west side of the river are connected by these bridges with Manchester, and in fact constitute with it but one place of business.

At the mouth of the Cohas is a thriving village growing up around the mills on that stream.

The growth of the village of Manchester is unrivalled by any place in the world except Lowell, and is a magnificent specimen of the enterprise and skill of the New England people. The population within the limits of the city in 1838 was about 50; in 1848 the city contained 12,000 inhabitants. Manchester was incorporated as a city in 1846.

Gen. John Stark was long a resident of this town and is buried here.—See *Stark*.

Hon. Samuel Blodgett, the founder of the Amoskeag Canal, died here in 1806. He was a man of intelligence and enterprise, and a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas early after the Revolution. He had formed a just estimate of the value of the immense water power afforded here by the Merrimac, and expended an ample fortune acquired by commerce in early life, in the construction of this canal, which was completed about the time of his death, and has been a work of great public utility.

The Concord Railroad, which passes through the village near the margin of the upper canal and has a neat and spacious depot at the south side of the village, affords great facilities to the manufacturing companies, and the general business of the village and surrounding country.

Boundaries. North and east by Chester, south by Londonderry and Litchfield.

First Settlers. See *Londonderry*.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 6,584 bushels; potatoes, 18,261 bushels; hay, 1,222 tons; wool, 2,061 lbs.

Distances. By the Concord Railroad seventeen miles south-east from Concord, and fifty-eight north from Boston. Amherst lies about twelve miles south-west from this city.

MARLBOROUGH.

CHESHIRE Co. There are several ponds in this town which are the sources of some of the branches of Ashuelot River. The soil is rocky, but good for grazing.

Col. Andrew Colburn, an officer killed in the revolutionary war, belonged to this town.

Boundaries. North by Roxbury, east by Dublin and Jaffrey, south by Troy, west by Swanzy and a part of Keene.

First Settlers. William Barker, Abel Woodward, Benjamin Tucker, and Daniel Goodenough.

First Ministers. Rev. Joseph Cummings, ordained in 1778; dismissed in 1780. Rev. Holloway Fish, ordained in 1793; died in 1824.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 2,305 bushels; potatoes, 24,190 bushels; hay, 1,627 tons; wool, 2,105 lbs.; maple sugar, 6,667 pounds.

Distances. Six miles south-east from Keene, and fifty-eight south-west from Concord. The Cheshire Railroad passes through the town.

MARLOW.

CHESHIRE Co. Ashuelot River passes through almost the whole length of this town. There are no ponds of note, nor any mountains. The soil is rather wet, but considerably productive. There are large tracts of meadow land on Ashuelot River and other streams, of an excellent quality. The land is generally uneven, but not very rocky. It produces the various kinds of grain.

Boundaries. North by Acworth and Lempster, east by Washington and Stoddard, south by Gilsum, and west by Alstead.

First Settlers. Joseph Tubbs, Samuel and John Gustin, N. Royce, N. Miller, Nathan Huntley, and others.

First Minister. Rev. Caleb Blood, settled in 1778; dismissed in 1779. Rev. Eleazar Beckwith succeeded, and preached till his death in 1809.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 1,287 bushels; potatoes, 32,450 bushels; hay, 1,609 tons; wool, 4,393 lbs.; maple sugar, 9,870 pounds.

Distances. Fifteen miles north from Keene, and fifty west by south from Concord.

MASON.

HILLSBOROUGH CO. The surface of Mason is uneven; the hills are chiefly large swells, with narrow valleys between them. The streams are rapid. There are no natural ponds. The principal meadows were formerly beaver ponds. Souhegan is the principal stream, affording many fine mill sites. The small streams run into Nashua River, and into Tanapus, or Potanipo Pond, in Brookline.

The soil in the east part is rather light. The west part is mostly a strong, deep soil, red or dark loam, but stony. It is good for grass or grain.

Boundaries. North by Temple and Wilton, east by Milford and Brookline, south by Townsend and Ashby in Ms., and west by New Ipswich.

First Settlers. Enoch Lawrence and Deacon Nathan Hall.

First Ministers. Rev. Jonathan Searle, ordained in 1772; dismissed in 1782; Rev. Ebenezer Hill, ordained in 1790.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 2,415 bushels; potatoes, 14,384 bushels; hay, 947 tons; wool, 1,099 lbs.; wheat, 1,010 bushels.

Distances. Fifteen miles south-west from Amherst, and forty-five south south-west from Concord.

MEREDITH.

BELKNAP CO. There is in this town a pond adjoining to Centre Harbor, about two miles long and one wide, emptying into the lake, near the village. Besides this, there are several

smaller ponds. There is probably no town in the country more pleasantly and advantageously situated, or of a better soil, than Meredith. The waters of the Winnipiseogee, washing the boundaries of a great part of the town, convey many heavy mercantile articles to and from almost the doors of several of the inhabitants in the summer; and in the winter the ice serves as a level and easy road. But now the railroad from Concord to the north passing through this town, gives it every advantage which can be derived from easy and cheap transportation, and an abundant water power.

Near the upper, or north-west part of the town, the traveller passing along the road is presented with a very beautiful landscape. On the east and south-east the placid Winnipiseogee, the largest lake in New Hampshire, with its numerous islands, arrests the eye, and bounds the circle of vision in a south-east direction. On the north-east, Osipee Mountain rises boldly to view. On the north the prospect is intercepted by Red Hill, a pleasant and noted eminence in Moultonborough, only a few miles distant.

At Meredith Bridge is a handsome and flourishing village, and the seat of much business. The water power of Meredith is immense. It is connected with the principal village of Gilford, by a bridge over the Winnipiseogee.

Hon. EBENEZER SMITH moved into this town at an early period of its settlement, and was as a father to the new settlers for many years. He died Aug. 22, 1807, aged seventy-three.

Boundaries. North by Centre Harbor, and Winnipiseogee Lake, north-east and east by said Lake and River, south-east by Great Bay, south and south-west by Sanbornton, north and north-west by New Hampton.

First Ministers. Rev. Simon F. Williams, settled in 1792; dismissed in 1798. Rev. David Smith, settled in 1819; died in 1824.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 14,117 bushels; potatoes, 66,279 bushels; hay, 5,263 tons; wool, 9,854 lbs.; maple sugar, 5,325 pounds.

Distances. By the Concord and

Montreal Railroad twenty-four miles north from Concord, and one mile north-west from Gilford.

MERRIMAC.

HILLSBOROUGH Co. The Merrimac River waters the east borders of this town, through its whole extent, opening a communication by water from this place to Boston. Souhegan enters this town from Amherst, pursues a winding course to the Merrimac, where it discharges itself, one mile above Thornton's Ferry. There are fine water privileges upon this stream. Babboosuck Brook, issuing from Babboosuck Pond, in Amherst, empties into Souhegan River; and Penichook Brook, from a pond in Hollis, forms the southern boundary. The soil in various places is very fertile, but a considerable portion of the land is plain. There are some fine intervalles on the Merrimac. Some of the best and most extensive water privileges the county affords, about a mile and a half from the Merrimac, on Souhegan River, lie unimproved.

This town claims the first discovery in this region, in making what are called Leghorn bonnets. They were first made, several years since, by the Misses Burnaps. Some of their bonnets were sold at auction for \$50 each.

The first house in this town was erected on the margin of the river, for a house of traffic with the Indians. For some time one Cromwell carried on a lucrative trade with the Indians, weighing their furs with his foot, till, enraged at his supposed or real deception, they formed the resolution to murder him. This intention was communicated to Cromwell, who buried his wealth and made his escape. Within a few hours after his flight, a party of the Penacook tribe arrived, and, not finding the object of their resentment, they burnt his habitation.

HON. MATTHEW THORNTON, one of the signers of the Declaration of American Independence, resided many years in this town. He died in 1803, at the age of eighty-nine.

Boundaries. Bedford is on the north, Litchfield on the east, Dunstable on the south, and Amherst on the west.

First Minister. Rev. Jacob Burnap, settled in 1772; died in 1821.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 6,463 bushels; potatoes, 14,969 bushels; hay, 1,480 tons; wool, 1,532 lbs.; buckwheat, 908 bushels.

Distances. Six miles south-east from Amherst, and twenty-eight miles south from Concord, by railroad. The railroad between Lowell and Concord passes through this town.

MERRIMAC COUNTY.

CONCORD is the county town. The county of Merrimac is bounded north by the counties of Grafton and Belknap, east by the counties of Strafford and Rockingham, south by the county of Hillsborough, and west by the county of Sullivan.

Its greatest length is thirty-six miles; its breadth, at the broadest part, is twenty-six miles. The surface is uneven, and in some parts rugged and mountainous; but its general fertility is, perhaps, equal to either of the other counties in the State. The northerly part of the county is rough and mountainous.

Kearsarge is the highest mountain, its summit being about 2,400 feet above the level of the sea. It is composed of a range of hills, running north and south about six miles. Its general aspect is rugged and craggy, excepting

when its roughness is shaded by the woody covering that darkens its sides. The Ragged Mountains, so called from their appearance, lie north-east of Kearsarge, and between Andover and Hill. They are nearly 2,000 feet high, at the north points of the range. Bear's Hill, in Northfield, Sunapee Mountain, in Newbury, Catamount, in Pittsfield, and the Peak, in Hooksett, are the other most considerable elevations. A part of Lake Sunapee lies in Newbury; and there are numerous ponds interspersed throughout the whole territory.

The Merrimac River meanders through nearly the centre of the county, and forms the boundary some distance at the north-eastern part. It receives from the west the Blackwater and Contoocook Rivers, and from the east Soucook and Suncook, and other smaller streams.—See *County Table*.

COURTS IN MERRIMAC COUNTY.

Superior Court, Second District. At Concord, on the second Tuesday of July; and at Amherst, on the second Tuesday of December.

Court of Common Pleas. At Concord, the fourth Tuesday of March, and second Tuesday of October.

Probate Court. At Concord, on the fourth Tuesday of every month.

MIDDLETON.

STRAFFORD Co. This town is a very level township, having no high ground except a part of Moose Mountain, which separates it from Brookfield. There are no rivers nor ponds, and the soil is rocky.

Boundaries. North by Brookfield, east by Wakefield, south by Milton, and west by New Durham.

First Settlers. Thomas Morgan and others settled a short time before the Revolution.

First Minister. Rev. Nehemiah Ordway, settled in 1778.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 1,895 bushels; potatoes, 11,660 bushels; hay, 815 tons; wool, 969 pounds; maple sugar, 1,180 pounds.

Distances. Twenty-five miles north-west from Dover, and forty miles north-east from Concord.

MILAN.

Coos Co. The Upper Amonoosuck and Androscoggin Rivers pass through

this town. There are several ponds, and some considerable mountains. It was called Paulsburgh until 1824.

Boundaries. North by Dummer and Cambridge, east by Success, south by Berlin, and west by Kilkenny and Winslow's Location.

First Settlers. This town was granted in 1771, to Sir William Mayne and others.

Productions of the Soil. Buckwheat, 982 bushels; potatoes, 16,080 bushels; hay, 859 tons; wool, 1,613 pounds; maple sugar, 8,645 pounds.

Distances. One hundred and fifty miles north by east from Concord, and about twenty-two north-east from Lancaster.

MILFORD.

HILLSBOROUGH Co. Milford lies on both sides of Souhegan River, which runs through the town from west to east, forming a rich meadow or interval, from one quarter to one half a mile wide. The banks of this river are annually overflowed, by which

means, the soil, which is black and deep, is much enriched. This town has extensive water privileges.

Boundaries. North by Mason and Wilton, north by Mount Vernon and Lyndeborough, east by Amherst, and south by Hollis and Brookline.

First Settlers. John Burus, William Peabody, Benjamin Hopkins, and Caleb Jones.

First Minister. Rev. Humphrey Moore, ordained in 1802.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 8,524 bushels; potatoes, 14,574 bushels; hay, 1,640 tons; wool, 900 pounds; buckwheat, 800 bushels.

Distances. Thirty-two miles south by west from Concord, and about five miles south-west from Amherst.

MILLSFIELD.

Coos Co. Clear Stream waters its north extremity, and Phillip's River with several small streams the other parts. Here are several ponds, the largest is about 300 rods long, 140 wide. This town was named after Sir Thomas Mills, a grantee.

The surface of the town is too rough and the climate too cold for cultivation.

Boundaries. Errol is on the east. Dummer is on the south, Ervin's Location and ungranted lands are on the west, and Dixville on the north.

First Settlers. Millsfield was granted in 1774, to George Boyd and eighty-one others.

Productions of the Soil. Buckwheat, 160 bushels; potatoes, 125 bushels; hay, 52 tons; wool, 24 pounds; maple sugar, 100 pounds.

Distances. One hundred and fifty miles north of Concord, and about thirty-five miles north-east from Lancaster.

MILTON.

STRAFFORD Co. The Salmon Fall River washes its whole eastern boundary, a distance of thirteen miles; and a branch of the same river crosses from the south part of Wakefield, and unites near the centre of the eastern boundary.

Teneriffe, a bold and rocky mountain, extends along the eastern part of Milton near which lies Milton Pond,

of considerable size, connecting with the Salmon Fall River. This town was formerly a part of Rochester.

Boundaries. North-west by Middleton and Wakefield, east by Salmon Fall River, separating it from Maine, and south-west by Farmington.

First Settlers. See Rochester.

First Ministers. See Rochester.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 7,282 bushels; potatoes, 32,660 bushels; hay, 2,193 tons; wool, 3,625 lbs.; maple sugar, 670 pounds.

Distances. Forty miles north-east from Concord, and twenty north-west by north from Dover.

MOUNT VERNON.

HILLSBOROUGH Co. There is but one stream of any note, and this was called by the Indians *Quohquinapassakessanauanog*. The situation is elevated, and towards the east and south-east there is a considerable prospect. There is a flourishing village situated near the highest point of elevation. This town was originally a part of Amherst, from which it was detached in 1803.

Dr. DANIEL ADAMS, who commenced and conducted the Medical and Agricultural Register, and is author of a popular system of arithmetic, school geography, and a number of useful school books, has his residence in this place.

Boundaries. North by New Boston, east by Amherst, south by Amherst and Milford, and west by Lyndeborough.

First Settlers. See Amherst.

First Ministers. Rev. John Bruce, ordained in 1785; died in 1809. Rev. Stephen Chapin, D. D., installed in 1809; dismissed in 1818.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 4,037 bushels; potatoes, 13,061 bushels; hay, 1,261 tons; wool, 804 pounds; wheat, 1,168 bushels.

Distances. Three miles north-west from Amherst, and twenty-nine south-west from Concord.

MOULTONBOROUGH.

CARROLL Co. This town is situated on the north-west shore of Winnipis-

eegee Lake. This town is broken by mountains and ponds. Red Hill, lying wholly within this town, commands notice from the east, south, and west; and extends about three miles from east to west, between Red Hill River on the north, Great Squam on the west, Great Squam and Long Pond on the south, terminating south-east by a neck of fine land extending into the Winnipiseogee. Its summit is covered with the *uva ursa* and low blueberry bush, which in autumn give the hill a reddish hue, from which circumstance its name was probably derived. A number of oval bluffs rise on its summit, from each of which the prospect on either hand is extensive and delightful. The north bluff is supposed to consist of a body of iron ore. Bog ore is found in a brook descending from this bluff.

Ossipee Mountain extends its base into this town, and is a commanding elevation. On the south part of this mountain, in Moultonborough, is a mineral chalybeate spring, the waters strongly impregnated with iron and sulphur, and efficacious in cutaneous eruptions. About a mile north is a spring of pure cold water, sixteen feet in diameter, through the centre of which the water, containing a small portion of fine white sand is constantly thrown up to the height of two feet—the spring furnishing water sufficient for mills. On the stream nearly a mile below, is a beautiful waterfall of seventy feet perpendicular. Descending on the left of this fall, a cave is found, containing charcoal and other evidences of its having been a hiding place for the Indians.

Red Hill River originates in Sandwich, and passes through this town into the Winnipiseogee. Long Pond is a beautiful sheet of water, and connects with the lake by a channel sixty rods in length. Squam and Winnipiseogee Lakes lie partly in Moultonborough. The soil of this town is fruitful, though in some parts rocky.

Many Indian implements and relics have been found indicating this to have been once their favorite residence. In 1820, on a small island in the Winnipiseogee, was found a curious gun bar-

rel, much worn by age and rust, divested of its stock, enclosed in the body of a pitch pine tree sixteen inches in diameter. Its butt rested on a flat rock, its muzzle elevated about 30°. In 1819, a small dirk, one and a half feet in length from the point to the end of the hilt, round blade, was found in a new field, one foot under ground, bearing strong marks of antiquity. This gun barrel is now in the possession of Dr. Prescott of Lowell.

On the line of Tuftonborough, on the shore of the lake, at the mouth of Melvin River, a gigantic skeleton was found about thirty years since, buried in a sandy soil, apparently that of a man more than seven feet high—the jaw bones easily passing over the face of a large man. A tumulus has been discovered on a piece of newly cleared land, of the length and appearance of a human grave, and handsomely rounded with small stones, not found in this part of the country; which stones are too closely placed to be separated by striking an ordinary blow with a crow-bar, and bear marks of being a composition. The Ossipee tribe of Indians once resided in this vicinity, and some years since a tree was standing in Moultonborough, on which was carved in hieroglyphics the history of their expeditions.

Dr. Jackson says: "Red Hill, in this town, which rises about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, is composed of a beautiful sienite, in which the felspar is of an ash grey color, when freshly exposed. Near the summit of the mountain, where the ledges of rock are exposed to the action of the air, it is of a reddish hue. The mountain is crossed at about one-third of its height by a large dyke of porphyritic trap, whose general direction is about north 30° west. Being covered with soil, it is impossible to trace its limits. The hornblende of the sienite is in some instances well crystalized, so as to afford very good cabinet specimens. Near the house of Mr. Cook, about half way from the base to the summit, occurs a deposit of bog iron ore. It is only a few inches thick, and of limited extent. From it a crow-bar has been manufac-

tured. Near this spot small quantities of iron pyrites have been found, also black tourmaline, which has been mistaken for coal.

"This mountain is covered with soil and is wooded nearly to the summit. It owes its name to the circumstance of the leaves uva ursæ with which it is covered, changing to a brilliant red in the autumn."

Boundaries. North by Sandwich and Tamworth, north-east by Ossipee, south-east by Tuftonborough, and west by Centre Harbor and Squam Lake.

First Settlers. Ezekiel Moulton and others.

First Ministers. Rev. Samuel Perley, ordained in 1778; died in 1779. Rev. Jeremiah Shaw, ordained in 1779. Rev. Joshua Dodge, settled in 1808.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 7,169 bushels; potatoes, 31,606 bushels; hay, 2,663 tons; wool, 4,843 lbs.; maple sugar, 8,901 pounds.

Distances. Fifty miles north from Concord, and about fifteen miles north-west from Ossipee.

NASHUA.

HILLSBOROUGH CO. This town, which was called Dunstable until 1836, originally embraced a large extent of territory, comprising the towns of Nashua, Nashville, Hollis, Merrimac and Hudson in New Hampshire, and Tyngsborough and Dunstable in Massachusetts, and also portions of Pelham, Litchfield, Milford, Brookline and Pepperell.

In the north-east corner of the town (and in Nashville) on Nashua River is the flourishing village of Nashua, the centre of a large trade and the seat of important manufactures. The village lies partly in Nashua and partly in Nashville, the river forming the dividing line. (See *Nashville*). That part of the village lying in Nashua, contains four churches, a beautiful town house, a bank, a large number of handsome dwelling houses, about fifty stores and three taverns. There are also four taverns in town out of the village.

The Nashua Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1823. It

has four mills, two 155 feet in length, 45 in breadth, and six stories in height; two about 190 feet in length, 50 feet in breadth, and five stories high. They contain 37,000 spindles, 1,090 looms, and manufacture 13,000,000 yards of cloth per annum, use 10,000 bales cotton weighing 4,000,000 pounds, and their pay roll is \$16,000 every four weeks. Their canal is three miles long, sixty feet wide, and eight feet deep, head and fall thirty-six feet. There are 1,000 females and 200 males employed in these mills.

In 1845, the Nashua Company built a large machine shop; the main building is 150 feet long, with an addition of 158 feet, used for a blacksmith's shop, furnace, &c. The main building is occupied by shuttle and bobbin makers, locksmiths, gunsmiths, manufacturer of axes, hoes, ploughs, and by artisans in other branches; there are about 300 men employed in this concern. More than \$35,000 worth of mortise locks and latches for dwelling house doors, and rosewood and brass knobs for the handles of the same, are manufactured during a year.

In 1845, a large and extensive iron foundry was erected; more than 4,000 pounds of castings per day are manufactured from pig iron; eighteen tons can be melted in twelve hours; more than thirty men are employed, and the business exceeds \$40,000 a year.

The same year a cotton manufacturing establishment went into operation in the Salmon Brook, at "the Harbor," so called: about \$30,000 worth of goods are annually manufactured. There are also other valuable manufactures on Nashua River and the waters of Salmon Brook. In the spring of 1848, an extensive concern went into operation for making railroad iron.

The soil of Nashua has considerable variety. The land in the east part of the town, on Merrimac River, is level and fertile, as well as some portion of the valleys of the Nashua and Salmon Brook, but a considerable part of the town is sandy or uneven. It is watered by Salmon Brook, a small stream flowing from Groton, Mass., and emp-

tying into the Merrimac, and by the Merrimac and Nashua Rivers.

This was the earliest settlement in the southern part of New Hampshire. It was incorporated in 1673, and settled before that time. Since 1679 it has had a settled minister. It was a frontier settlement for fifty years, and as such peculiarly exposed to Indian attacks. In 1675, during Philip's war, it was abandoned. In 1691 several persons were killed in town by the Indians. From this time to 1706, frequent attacks were made and ravages committed, and in one of which, the celebrated friendly Indian, Joe. English, was killed. In 1724, two persons were captured in Nashville, and carried away. A party of eleven persons started in pursuit, but were soon waylaid by the Indians, and ten of them killed. The only survivor was Josiah Farwell, who was the next year lieutenant in Lovewell's expedition.

In 1725, Capt. John Lovewell of this town, raised a company of volunteers, and marched northward in pursuit of the enemy. In his first expedition they killed one Indian and took one prisoner; in his second excursion they killed ten Indians, but in his third expedition he fell into an ambuscade at Lovewell's Pond, in Fryeburg, Me. Capt. Lovewell, Lieut. Farwell, and Ensign Robbins, all of this town, were killed, as also the chaplain, Mr. Frye, and twelve others, and eleven wounded. In this conflict the noted chief Paugus was killed. The blow fell heavily upon the feeble settlement, but it was a triumph for New England. The power of the Indians was broken forever, and song and romance have embalmed the memory of the heroes of "Lovewell's Fight."

Dunstable belonged to Massachusetts till the division line between the two provinces of Massachusetts and New Hampshire was settled in 1741. It was incorporated by New Hampshire, April 1, 1746, and the name altered to Nashua, in December, 1836.—See N. 16.

Boundaries. North by Merrimac, east by Merrimac River, south by Tyngsborough and Dunstable, Mass., and west by Hollis.

First Settlers. In 1680, there were

thirty families in Dunstable, the former name of this place. Edward Tyng came here soon after its incorporation. The names of Weld, Blanchard, Waldo, Cummings, &c. were among the first comers.

First Ministers. Rev. Thomas Weld, settled in 1685; died in 1702. Rev. Nathaniel Prentice, settled in 1718; died in 1737. Rev. Josiah Swan, settled in 1738; dismissed in 1746. Rev. Samuel Bird, settled in 1747; dismissed in 1751. Rev. Joseph Kidder, settled in 1767; died in 1818.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 5,278 bushels; potatoes, 15,395 bushels; wool, 1,200 pounds; hay, 1,116 tons.

Distances. Thirty-four miles south of Concord, and thirty-nine north from Boston by railroad, and about twelve miles south-east from Amherst by stage. A railroad passes from this place to Worcester and Providence.

NASHVILLE.

HILLSBOROUGH Co. This town was a part of Nashua, from which it was set off and incorporated June 23, 1842.

The soil on the rivers and other streams is rich, but elsewhere is light and sandy.

In the south-east corner of the town is a considerable portion of Nashua village.—See *Nashua*.

The part lying in Nashville contains a number of churches, the Jackson Manufacturing Company, the Nashua and Lowell Railroad Depot, a beautiful cemetery, a large number of handsome dwelling houses, and about thirty stores.

The cemetery is very beautiful. It lies in a grove in the rear of the Unitarian Church, occupying about two acres, and the lots, about 200 in number, are owned by individuals of all the religious societies, both in Nashua and Nashville. Cost of ground, fences, walks, &c., about \$3,000.

NELSON.

CHESHIRE Co. This town is situated on the height of land between Connecticut and Merrimac Rivers. The

surface is hilly, but good for grazing. In the south part, a branch of the Ashuelot River rises; and from Long Pond, in this town, and Hancock, issues a branch of Contoocook River. The best mill privileges are furnished by streams issuing from ponds in this town, of which there are four, containing a surface of 1,800 acres. The inhabitants are principally farmers, of industrious habits.

Boundaries. Stoddard is on the north, Antrim on the east, Dublin on the south, Roxbury and Sullivan on the west.

First Settlers. Breed Batchelder and Dr. Nathaniel Breed, in 1767.

First Ministers. Rev. Jacob Foster, installed in 1781; dismissed in 1791.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 1,550 bushels; potatoes, 31,741 bushels; hay, 2,207 tons; wool, 12,258 lbs.; maple sugar, 5,227 pounds.

Distances. Forty miles south-west from Concord, and eight north-east from Keene.

NEW BOSTON.

HILLSBOROUGH Co. Several streams water this town, the largest of which is the south branch of Piscataquog River, having its source in Pleasant Pond, in Francestown. This town consists of fertile hills, productive vales, and some valuable meadows. The soil is favorable for all the various productions common to this section of the State, and there are many excellent farms, under good cultivation.

In the south part of New Boston there is a considerable elevation, called Jo English Hill, on one side of which it is nearly perpendicular. Its height is 572 feet. Beard's Pond and Jo English Pond are the only ponds of note.

Boundaries. North by Weare, east by Goffstown and Bedford, south by Amherst and Lyndeborough, and west by Lyndeborough.

First Settlers. The names of some of them were Cochran, Wilson, Caldwell, McNeil, Ferson, and Smith, 1733.

First Minister. Rev. Solomon Moor, ordained in 1768; died in 1803.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 10,794 bushels; potatoes, 31,350 bushels; hay, 3,431 tons; wool, 4,299 lbs.; maple sugar, 1,269 lbs.; wheat, 2,143 bushels.

Distances. Nine miles north north-west from Amherst, and seventy-two south by west from Concord.

NEWBURY.

MERRIMAC Co. The south part of Sunapee Lake lies in the north-west part of this town. Todd Pond, 500 rods in length, and sixty in width, affords a small branch to Warner River. From Chalk Pond issues a small stream, communicating with Sunapee Lake. The land is generally mountainous, and the soil hard and rocky.

Newbury was originally called Dantzic; in 1778 it took the name of Fishersfield; and in 1837 it took its present name.

Boundaries. North by New London, east by Sutton, south by Bradford, and west by Goshen and Wendell.

First Settlers. Zephaniah Clark, settled in 1762.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 4,455 bushels; potatoes, 25,828 bushels; hay, 2,260 tons; wool, 7,297 lbs.; maple sugar, 1,191 pounds.

Distances. Thirty miles west by north from Concord.

NEW CASTLE.

ROCKINGHAM Co. New Castle is a rough and rocky island, situated in Portsmouth harbor, and formerly called *Great Island*. A handsome bridge, built in 1821, connects this town with Portsmouth.

This island was the seat of business, when ancient *Strawberry Bank* was the mere germ of the town of Portsmouth. Fishing is here pursued with success; and the soil among the rocks, being of good quality, is made to produce abundantly. Fort Constitution and the light-house stand on this island. This island may be considered a part of Portsmouth.

Hon. Theodore Atkinson, for a number of years chief justice of the

province, secretary and president of the council, was born at New Castle, Dec. 20, 1697, and died Sept. 22, 1789, aged eighty-two years.

First Ministers. Rev. John Emerson, ordained in 1704; dismissed in 1712. Rev. Wm. Shurtleff, settled in 1712; dismissed in 1732. Rev. John Blunt, settled in 1732; died in 1748. Rev. David Robinson, settled in 1748; died in 1749. Rev. Stephen Chase, settled in 1750; died in 1778. Rev. Oliver Noble, settled in 1784; died in 1792.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 60 bushels; potatoes, 5,232 bushels; hay, 176 tons.

Distances. An island in Portsmouth harbor, about two miles from Portsmouth.

NEW DURHAM.

STRAFFORD CO. The surface of this town is very uneven, a portion so rocky as to be unfit for cultivation. The soil is generally moist, and well adapted to grazing. There are five ponds in New Durham, the largest of which is Merrymeeting Pond, about ten miles in circumference, from which a copious and perpetual stream runs into Merrymeeting Bay, in Alton. Ela's River flows from Coldrain Pond into Farmington, on which is a fine waterfall. The Cochecho also has its source here.

Mount Betty, Cropple-crown, and Straw's Mountains, are the principal eminences. On the north-east side of the latter is a remarkable cave, the entrance of which is about three feet wide and ten feet high. The outer room is twenty feet square; the inner apartments become smaller, until, at the distance of fifty feet, they are too small to be investigated. The sides, both of the galleries and the rooms, are solid granite. They bear marks of having been once united, and were probably separated by some great convulsion of nature.

There is a fountain, over which a part of Ela's River passes, which is regarded as a curiosity. By sinking a small mouthed vessel into this fountain, water may be procured extremely

cold and pure. Its depth has not been ascertained.

Near the centre of the town is Rattlesnake Hill, the south side of which is almost 100 feet high, and nearly perpendicular. Several other hills in this town contain precipices and cavities, some of considerable extent.

Boundaries. North-west by Wolfborough and Alton, east by Brookfield and Middleton, south-east by Farmington, south-west and west by Alton.

First Settlers. New Durham was granted, in 1749, to Ebenezer Smith and others.

First Minister. Rev. Nathaniel Porter, D. D., ordained in 1773; removed in 1777.—See *Conway*.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 4,785 bushels; potatoes, 26,320 bushels; hay, 1,804 tons; wool, 2,226 lbs.; maple sugar, 1,740 pounds.

Distances. About thirty-five miles north-east from Concord, and thirty-two north-west by north from Dover.

NEW HAMPTON.

BELKNAP CO. Pemigewasset River, which washes the west boundary, is the only stream of magnitude in the town; and over it is thrown the bridge, which unites the town with Bristol.

There is a remarkable spring on the west side of Kelly's Hill, in this town, from which issues a stream sufficient to supply several mills. This stream is never affected by rains or droughts, and falls into the river, after running about a mile. Pemigewasset Pond lies on the border of Meredith. There are four other ponds in this town.

The soil of New Hampton, though the surface is broken and uneven, is remarkably fertile, producing in abundance most kinds of grain and grass. The industry of the inhabitants has enabled them, in years of scarcity, to supply the wants of other towns. In the south part of the town there is a high hill, of a conical form, which may be seen in almost any direction, from ten to fifty miles; the prospect from the summit of which is very pleasant.

In 1763, Gen. Jonathan Moulton, of Hampton, having an ox weighing 1,400 pounds, fattened for the purpose, hoisted a flag upon his horns, and drove him to Portsmouth, as a present to Gov. Wentworth. He refused to receive any compensation for the ox, but merely as a token of the governor's friendship and esteem, he would like to have a charter of a small gore of land he had discovered adjoining the town of Moultonborough, of which he was one of the principal proprietors. It was granted, and he called it *New Hampton*, in honor of his native town. This *small gore* of land contained 19,422 acres, a part of which now constitutes the town of Centre Harbor.

The *Academical and Theological Institution* in this town is finely located, and in a very prosperous condition. The average number of male and female scholars is about 400. This is one of the best seminaries of learning in our country.

Boundaries. West by the Pemigewasset River, north by Holderness, east by Centre Harbor, south by Meredith and Sanbornton.

First Settler. Samuel Kelley settled in 1775.

First Ministers. Rev. Jerem. Ward, ordained in 1782; died in 1816. Rev. Salmon Hibbard, ordained in 1800; dismissed in 1816.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 6,463 bushels; potatoes, 41,944 bushels; hay, 3,306 tons; wool, 6,066 lbs.; maple sugar, 5,245 pounds.

Distances. Thirty miles north by west from Concord, and about fifteen north-west from Gilford. The Concord and Montreal Railroad passes through this town.

NEWINGTON.

ROCKINGHAM CO. The soil of this town is generally sandy and unproductive, excepting near the waters, where it yields good crops of grain and grass. At Fox Point, in the north-west part of the town, Piscataqua Bridge is thrown over the river to Goat Island, and thence to Durham shore. The bridge was erected in 1793, is 2,600

feet long, and forty wide; cost \$65,401.

Newington was among the settlements early exposed to the ravages of the Indians. In May, 1690, a party of Indians, under a sagamore of the name of Hoophood, attacked Fox Point, destroyed several houses, killed fourteen persons, and took six prisoners. They were immediately pursued by the inhabitants, who recovered some of the captives and a part of the plunder, after a severe action, in which Hoophood was wounded.

Newington was originally a part of Portsmouth and Dover, and was early settled.

Boundaries. North-east by the Piscataqua, east by Portsmouth, south by Greenland and Great Bay, west and north-west by Great and Little Bays.

First Ministers. Rev. Joseph Adams, ordained in 1715; died in 1783. Rev. Joseph Langdon, ordained in 1788; dismissed in 1810.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 4,310 bushels; potatoes, 18,275 bushels; hay, 1,148 tons; wool, 1,424 lbs.

Distances. Forty-four miles east south-east from Concord, and five west from Portsmouth.

NEW IPSWICH.

HILLSBOROUGH CO. This town is watered by many rivulets, but principally by the Souhegan River, which is formed by the junction of two streams; the west issuing from a small pond on the Pasture Mountain, so called; the south from two ponds in Ashburnham, Mass., near the base of Watatick Hill. Over this river, in this town, is a stone bridge, built in 1817. It is 156 feet long, twenty-two feet wide, and forty-two feet high, resting on a single arch of split stone; cost \$3,500.

The first cotton factory in the State was built in this town, in 1803. New Ipswich has become an important manufacturing town. Pratt's and Hoar's Ponds contain about fifty acres each. Here is fine pasture land under cultivation.

The New Ipswich Academy was incorporated June 18 1789.

The principal village is in the centre of the town, in a pleasant and fertile valley. Many of the dwelling-houses are of brick, and are elegant in appearance.

New Ipswich has produced many men, who have become eminent as patriots, merchants, and men of science.

Boundaries. South by Massachusetts, west by Rindge, north by Sharon and Temple, and east by Mason.

First Settlers. Reuben Kidder, Archibald White, Joseph and Ebenezer Bulard, and J. Stevens, prior to 1749.

First Minister. Rev. Stephen Farrar, ordained in 1760; died in 1809.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 2,262 bushels; potatoes, 17,413 bushels; hay, 1,480 tons; wool, 800 lbs; buckwheat, 930 bushels.

Distances. Fifty miles south south-west from Concord, and about eighteen miles south-west from Amherst.

NEW LONDON.

MERRIMAC Co. Lake Sunapee separates this town from Wendell, and is the principal source of Sugar River. There are three considerable ponds in this town. Little Sunapee Pond, one and a half miles in length, and three-fourths of a mile in width, lies in the west part, and empties its waters into Lake Sunapee.

Harvey's and Messer's Ponds, near the centre of the town, are the principal sources of Warner River. They are about a mile in length, and three-fourths of a mile in breadth, and are separated by a bog, many parts of which rise and fall with the water. Pleasant Pond, in the north part of the town, is nearly two miles long and one wide. The settlements of New London are formed, principally, on three large swells of land. The soil is deep and good. In the north part are several elevations. In some parts the land is rocky, but there is little not capable of cultivation. There are in this town many excellent farmers, who make the business of agriculture profitable.

The damage sustained by the in-

habitants of this town, by the violent whirlwind of Sept. 9, 1821, was estimated at \$9,000. A large rock lying out of the ground, 100 feet long, fifty wide, and twenty high, was rent into two pieces, and thrown about twenty feet asunder.

Boundaries. North and east by Wilmot, south by Sutton and Newbury, west by Sunapee Lake, and north-west by Springfield.

First Settlers. Nathaniel Merrill and James Lamb.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 4,142 bushels; potatoes, 26,994 bushels; hay, 2,095 tons; wool, 8,665 lbs.

Distances. Thirty miles west north-west from Concord.

NEW MARKET.

ROCKINGHAM Co. Piscassick River passes through this town into Durham. The Lamprey River washes its north-east boundary, as does the Swamscot the south-east. The soil is good, and agricultural pursuits are here crowned with much success. There are several pleasant and thriving villages, in which are large and valuable manufactures.

Mrs. Fanny Shute, who died in this town, September, 1819, was respected, not only for her excellent qualities, but the adventures of her youth. When thirteen months old, she was taken by a party of Indians, carried to Canada, and disposed of to the French; educated in a nunnery, and, after remaining thirteen years in captivity, was redeemed and restored to her friends.

Daniel Brackett recently died in this town. He weighed 560 pounds.

New Market was originally a part of Exeter.

Boundaries. North by Lee and Durham, east by Squamscot River and Great Bay, south by Exeter, and west by Epping.

First Settlers.—See *Exeter*.

First Ministers. Rev. John Moody, ordained in 1730; died in 1778. Rev. Nathaniel Ewers, settled in 1795; died in 1832.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn,

6,102 bushels; potatoes, 20,722 bushels; hay, 1,550 tons; wool, 1,120 lbs.

Manufactures. In this town are the following manufactures, viz:—Three cotton mills, containing 18,000 spindles, 520 looms, manufacture 4,000,000 yards Nos. 18 and 30 sheetings and shirtings per annum; consume 1,500,000 pounds of cotton, employ 450 persons, value of manufactured goods \$325,000; two machine shops, for manufacturing of cotton machinery, steam engines, boilers, &c., employ fifty persons; two founderies, for castings of iron and brass, make 1,200 tons castings per annum, and employ fifty persons.

Distances. Thirty-six miles south-east from Concord by stage, and by railroad twelve miles west by south from Portsmouth.

NEWPORT.

SULLIVAN CO. This is the shire town of Sullivan county. Its central situation and its water power, together with the enterprising spirit of its inhabitants, has rendered Newport a place of considerable business.

Near the centre of the town, and the confluence of the east and south branches of Sugar River and the Croydon Turnpike, is a handsome village. In general the soil is rich and productive. Sugar River flows through this town, and its three branches unite near the village, whence it passes through Claremont into the Connecticut.

There are a few eminences in Newport, designated as Bald, Coit, and East Mountains, and Blueberry Hill. This town is noted for its good schools, and its various charitable societies.

Boundaries. Croydon is on the north, Wendell on the east, Goshen and Unity south, and Claremont on the west.

First Settlers. The first effort towards a settlement was made in the fall of 1763, by Jesse Wilcox, Ebenezer Morrit, Jesse Kelsey, and Samuel Hurd. The first settlers were principally from Killingworth, Conn.

First Ministers. Rev. John Remelee, ordained in 1783; dismissed in

1791. Rev. Abijah Wines, settled in 1795; dismissed in 1816.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 3,673 bushels; potatoes, 26,086 bushels; hay, 2,637 tons; wool, 8,306 lbs.; maple sugar, 9,658 pounds.

Distances. Forty miles west by north from Concord, about thirty-five north from Keene, and fourteen east south-east from Windsor, Vt.

NEWTOWN.

ROCKINGHAM CO. Country Pond lies in Newtown and Kingston, and two other small ponds connect by outlets with its waters. The soil produces good crops of grain or grass, and is well tilled by skilful husbandmen.

Boundaries. North by Kingston, east by South Hampton, south by Massachusetts, and west by Plaistow.

First Settler. Joseph Bartlett, in 1720.

First Minister. Rev. John Eames, settled in 1759; removed in 1791.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 3,537 bushels; potatoes, 9,860 bushels; hay, 753 tons; wool, 991 pounds.

Distances. Forty miles south-east from Concord by stage, and twenty-seven south-west from Portsmouth by the Boston and Maine Railroad.

NORTHFIELD.

MERRIMAC CO. The soil of this town is in some parts good—that of the best quality lies on the two ridges extending through the town. Chesnut Pond lies in the east part of the town, and its waters flow into the Winnipiseogee three miles from its junction with the Pemigewasset. Sondogardy Pond flows into the Merrimac. Near Webster's Falls, the Winnipiseogee falls into the Pemigewasset, and the united streams form the Merrimac River.

The principal elevation, called Bean Hill, separates the town from Canterbury. Northfield formerly possessed valuable water privileges on the Winnipiseogee River, but this portion of its territory is embraced by the new town of Franklin.

Boundaries. North by Winnipiseogee River, which divides it from Sanbornton, east by Gilmanton, south by

Canterbury, and west by the Merrimac River.

First Settlers. Benjamin Blanchard and others, in 1760.

First Minister. Rev. Liba Conant, settled in 1823.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 6,518 bushels; potatoes, 25,635 bushels; hay, 2,363 tons; wool, 8,095 lbs.; maple sugar, 945 pounds.

Distances. Sixteen miles north from Concord.

NORTHAMPTON.

ROCKINGHAM CO. This town, formerly constituting the parish called *North Hill*, in Hampton, lies on the sea coast.

Little River rises in the low grounds in the north part of the town, and after running south-east one or two miles, takes an east course, falling into the sea between Little Boar's Head, in this town, and Great Boar's Head, in Hampton. Winnicut River rises near the centre of the town, and passes north-west into Great Bay.

Boundaries. North by Greenland, east by Rye and the sea, south by Hampton, and west by Stratham.

First Settlers. See *Hampton*.

First Ministers. Rev. Nathaniel Gookin, ordained in 1731; died in 1766. Rev. Joseph Hastings, ordained in 1767; removed in 1774. Rev. David McClure, D. D., settled in 1776; dismissed in 1784. Rev. Benjamin Thurston, settled in 1785; dismissed in 1800.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 6,032 bushels; potatoes, 39,750 bushels; hay, 1,522 tons; wool, 2,101 lbs.

Distances. Forty-seven miles south-east by east from Concord by stage, and nine miles south by west from Portsmouth by the Eastern Railroad.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

COOS CO. This town lies on the east bank of Connecticut River. The soil along the Connecticut is very productive, perfectly free from stone and gravel, and originally covered with a growth of butternut. A portion of the upland is also good, and covered with pine, spruce, fir, ash, maple, &c.

Cape Horn, an abrupt mountain of

1,000 feet in height, lies near the centre of the town. Its north base is separated from the Connecticut by a narrow plain, and the upper Amonoosuck passes near its east base, as it falls into the Connecticut. Here the meadows are extensive, and are annually covered by the spring floods, presenting the appearance of an inland sea.

At the falls in the Connecticut, below the mouth of the Amonoosuck, a handsome bridge connects Northumberland with Guildhall, in Vermont. A dam is also thrown across the river at this place, at both ends of which are pleasant villages, and mills of various kinds are erected.

Near the river a small fort was erected during the revolutionary war, and placed in the command of Capt. Jeremiah Eames, afterwards well known for his usefulness, wit, and pleasantry.

The scenery of Northumberland is very wild and beautiful, and the people industrious, prosperous and happy.

Boundaries. North-east by Stratford, south by Stark, south-west by Lancaster, and west by Guildhall and Maidstone.

First Settlers. Thomas Burnside and Daniel Spaulding, with their families, settled in 1767.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 1,617 bushels; potatoes, 21,600 bushels; hay, 1,241 tons; wool, 3,114 lbs.; maple sugar, 12,560 pounds.

Distances. One hundred and thirty miles north from Concord, and seven north-east from Lancaster.

NORTHWOOD.

ROCKINGHAM CO. There are a number of ponds in this town, and excellent fishing. Suncook Pond, 750 rods long, 100 wide; Jenness' Pond, 300 rods long, 150 wide; Long Pond, about 300 rods long, 50 wide; Harvey's Pond, 200 rods long, from 40 to 80 wide; a part of Great Bow Pond is also in this town, and a part of North River Pond; Pleasant Pond, and Little Bow Pond.

The north branch of Lamprey River has its rise in this town near Saddleback Mountain, a high ridge between

this town and Deerfield. On the east side of this ridge are found crystals and crystalline spars of various colors and sizes. This town has an elevated site, and commands a distant and varied prospect. The waters flowing from the farm of the late Jonathan Clarke, Esq., one of the first settlers, fall into three different rivers, the Suncook, Lamprey, and Isinglass.

The soil of this town is generally moist, and well suited to grazing. Northwood was originally a part of Nottingham.

Boundaries. North-east by Strafford, south-east by Nottingham, south and south-west by Deerfield, and north-west by Epsom and Pittsfield.

First Settlers. Moses Godfrey, John Batchelder, Increase Batchelder, from Northampton, in 1763.

First Ministers. Rev. Edmund Pillsbury, ordained in 1779; left in 1797. Rev. Josiah Prentice, ordained in 1799; left in 1805.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 5,536 bushels; potatoes, 26,842 bushels; hay, 2,144 tons; wool, 3,403 lbs.

Distances. Twenty miles east from Concord, twenty north-west from Exeter, and about the same distance west from Dover.

NOTTINGHAM.

ROCKINGHAM CO. There are several ponds in this town, mostly of small size. Little River and several other streams rise here; and North River passes through the town. The soil is in many parts good, though the surface is rough and broken. Several mountains extend along the western part of the town, forming parts of the range called Blue Hills.

Nottingham Square is a pleasant village on an elevated site.

Bog iron ore is found here in great quantities; and it is said inexhaustible masses of mountain ore exist in the mountains. Crystals and crystalline spars are found here; and also ochres in small quantities.

Gen. JOSEPH CILLEY, of this town, entered the army of the Revolution at its commencement and commanded the

first New Hampshire regiment. He was distinguished for bravery and patriotism during the whole contest.

Hon. THOMAS BARTLETT, also of this town, was an active revolutionary patriot, one of the committee of safety; Lt. Col. under Stark at the capture of Burgoyne, and commanded a regiment at West Point in 1780, when the treachery of Arnold betrayed that post.

Gen. HENRY BUTLER, was also a native of this town, an officer in the army of the Revolution, and Major General of militia. Descendants of these revolutionary worthies now live in the town.

Boundaries. North-east by Barrington, south-east by Lee and part of Epping, south by Epping and Raymond, and west by Deerfield and Northwood.

First Settlers. Capt. Joseph Cilley and others, in 1727.

First Ministers. Rev. Stephen Emery, ordained in 1742; dismissed in 1749. Rev. Benjamin Butler, settled in 1758; left in 1770.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 6,824 bushels; potatoes, 25,360 bushels; hay, 2,215 tons; wool, 3,464 lbs.

Distances. Twenty-five miles east south-east from Concord, and twenty west from Portsmouth.

ORANGE.

GRAFTON CO. In this town are found many mineral substances, such as lead ore, iron ore, &c. There is in the south-east part a small pond, in which is found a species of paint resembling spruce yellow. Chalk, intermixed with magnesia, is said to be procured from the same pond. In 1810, a valuable species of ochre was discovered. It is found in great abundance, deposited in veins, and of a quality superior to the imported.

The surface of Orange is uneven, but the soil in many parts of it is productive. Cardigan Mountain lies in the eastern part of the town.

Dr. Jackson says: "In Orange, on the west side of the turnpike and near the summit of the elevated land, which divides the waters flowing into the Connecticut from those which flow into the Merrimac, a series of deep pot holes

occur in the solid granite rocks, one of which, from its great depth and perfect regularity, is called the well. It is four and one quarter feet in diameter at the top and two feet at the bottom. One side has been broken away, so that a concave portion of a semi-cylinder is seen. From the top on that side to the bottom of the well the perpendicular depth is eleven feet, and on the opposite side, where the surface is level with the road, the depth is eight feet. The abraded surface or interior of this ancient pot-hole, is polished smooth, having the same appearance as is observed in those of more recent origin at Bellows Falls. The inhabitants of the neighboring village had cleared the rocks, soil and water from this well for the sake of inspecting it, so that a good opportunity was offered for a full examination of its surface and depth. I was informed that the stones which were found in it were rounded and polished, resembling those usually found in the pot-holes at Bellows Falls.

"On exploring the immediate vicinity, we found a great number of more shallow holes of a similar nature, and on the surface of the rocks, where they had been recently uncovered, numerous drift scratches were observed."

Boundaries. North-east by Groton, east by Alexandria, south-west by Grafton, and west by Canaan.

First Settlers. Silas Harris, Benjamin Shaw, David Eames, Col. Elisha Bayne, and Capt. Joseph Kenny, 1773.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 1,033 bushels; potatoes, 13,840 bushels; hay, 1,136 tons; wool, 2,503 lbs.; maple sugar, 3,479 pounds.

Distances. Sixteen miles east from Dartmouth College, ten south-west from Plymouth, and forty north-west from Concord.

ORFORD.

GRAFTON Co. This town lies on Connecticut River, over which is a bridge, connecting with Fairlee. The soil is generally of a fertile character. The large intervale farms, watered by the Connecticut, are particularly distinguished for their beauty and fertility.

Here are two considerable elevations, called Mount Cuba and Mount Sunday, lying near the centre of the town.

There are four or five ponds of considerable size, one of which, called Baker's Upper Pond, lies within three or four miles of Connecticut River. This pond discharges its waters into another pond, lying partly in Wentworth, and the waters of both empty into Baker's River. Indian Pond lies about one mile west from Baker's Upper Pond.

Limestone is found in great abundance. It is of the primitive kind, coarse grained, and forms a strong and hard cement. It is found at the foot of a mountain, about 400 or 500 feet above Connecticut River. Soap stone is also found here in great abundance. A light grey granite rock, much used for mill stones and for building, is found in various places. Galena, or lead ore, of a very fine texture, containing needles of crystallized quartz, or lead, has been found, in considerable quantities in sinking a well.

Orford contains a pleasant village, situated on the main road. "It is built on a beautiful plain bordered by intervale on the west. The hills on both sides of the river, near the centre of the expansion, approach each other so as to form a kind of neck; and with a similar approximation at the two ends give the whole the appearance of a double amphitheatre, or of the numerical figure 8. The greatest breadth of each division is about one and a half miles; and the length of each between two and three miles." The buildings stand principally on a single street, of two or three miles in extent. Excellent limestone abounds in this town, and also many beautiful specimens of minerals have been found here.

Boundaries. North by Piermont, east by Wentworth, south by Lyme, and west by Fairlee, Vt.

First Settlers. Mr. Cross, in the year 1765.

First Ministers. Rev. Oliver Noble, ordained in 1771; dismissed in 1777. Rev. John Sawyer, settled in 1787; left in 1795. Rev. Sylvester Dana, settled in 1801; left in 1822.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn,

8,569 bushels; potatoes, 62,117 bushels; hay, 4,481 tons; wool, 9,585 lbs.; maple sugar, 8,530 pounds.

Distances. About twelve miles south of Haverhill, and sixty-two north-west from Concord.

OSSIPEE.

CARROLL Co. Ossipee, the shire town of the county, is about sixteen miles in length and seven in breadth. The west and south-west parts of the town are hilly and mountainous, presenting a beautiful contrast with the north and east parts of the town, which are moderately uneven or level.

Along the east side of the town lies the direct road from Dover to Conway and the White Mountains, which is one of the easiest and most pleasant stage-routes in New England; presenting every variety of scenery.—mountains, hills, valleys, meadows, and many beautiful sheets of water,—among the most interesting of which is Ossipee Lake, about eight miles long and seven wide; and not less remarkable on account of its entire destitution of islands, and the bright silvery belt that surrounds it, than the Winnipiseogee, so famous for its numerous islands. Ossipee Lake is generally shallow, and has many small bays and inlets, and numerous kinds of fish. In the south part is a large bed of iron ore, which extends some distance inland, and requires only capital and enterprise to make it of great utility.

In July and August, all along the shores of this lake, the ground is blue with berries, and becomes the resort of numerous flocks of pigeons, and other birds, which altogether make Ossipee Lake a most inviting spot for those fond of sport, or seeking recreation. And then again, the prospect afforded and associations connected, add to the charms that nature has so lavishly bestowed upon the place.

At the distance of about three miles to the south-east is Green Mountain, in the crevices of whose rocks ice is to be found at all seasons of the year. And in the distance, at the north, the White Mountains show their snowy

summits; and a little further to the west Chocorua Peak is distinctly seen, down the precipitous side of which an Indian is said to have leaped, after having prayed to the "Great Spirit" that the white man might never be able to raise cattle in its vicinity. Upon the top of this mountain, though so high and bleak that neither trees nor shrubs can grow, there is water, and a cranberry bed. And very near between the main road and the lake, in a level field, is a large mound, supposed to be the place where the Indians buried their dead, after an encounter with Capt. Lovell; and a few rods to the north of this, is a river that bears his name. This is also supposed to be the place where the good young Frye died so nobly.

Near the foot of Ossipee Mountain is a beautiful little cascade, which attracts numerous visitors to the mountain. Also a spring, slightly impregnated with sulphuric acid gas, which has attained some celebrity among the inhabitants, as a remedy for cutaneous diseases.

Boundaries. North by Tamworth, east and north-east by Eppingham, south-east by Wakefield, south-west and west by Wolfeborough, Tuftonborough, and Moultonborough.

First Minister. Rev. Samuel Arnold, settled in 1829; dismissed in 1831.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 8,106 bushels; potatoes, 44,745 bushels; hay, 2,868 tons; wool, 4,023 lbs.

Distances. Sixty miles north-east from Concord, about forty-five miles north from Dover, and fifteen north-east from Gilford, across Winnipiseogee Lake.

PELHAM.

HILLSBOROUGH Co. There are in Pelham three ponds, called Gumpas, Island, and North Ponds. Beaver River passes through the town. On this river and the tributary streams there is much valuable meadow. The inhabitants depend principally on agriculture for the means of support. Considerable timber and cord wood was formerly carried annually to the banks

of the Merrimac, and thence conveyed to Newburyport, or to Boston through the Middlesex Canal.

This is a very pretty town, and contains many excellent farms.

Boundaries. North by Windham and Salem, east, south-east, and south, by the State of Massachusetts, and west by Hudson.

First Settlers. John Butler, William Richardson, and others, in 1792.

First Ministers. Rev. James Hobbs, ordained in 1751; died in 1765. Rev. Ames Moody, ordained in 1765; dismissed in 1792. Rev. J. H. Church, D.D., settled in 1798.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 7,155 bushels; potatoes, 17,900 bushels; wool, 1,635 pounds; buckwheat, 774 bushels.

Distances. Thirty-seven miles south from Concord, and nineteen south-east from Amherst.

PEMBROKE.

MERRIMAC CO. This town is generally well watered. The Suncook, on the south-east boundary, furnishes many valuable water privileges. The main street extends nearly on a parallel with the Merrimac River, in a straight course, about three miles, and is very pleasant. On this are situated the Academy, and the principal village.

Pembroke has a variety of soils, mostly very productive. On the rivers are small but valuable tracts of intervale, and from these the land rises in extensive and beautiful swells, yielding in abundance when properly cultivated. Pembroke is the ancient *Suncook* of the Indians.

Boundaries. West by Merrimac River, north-west by Soucook River, which separates it from Concord, north-east and east by Chichester and Epsom, and south-east by Suncook River, dividing the town from Allenstown.

First Settlers. This town was granted to the brave Capt. John Lovewell, and sixty of his associates, and was settled by some of them in 1729.

First Ministers. Rev. Aaron Whittemore, ordained in 1737; died in

1767. Rev. Jacob Emery, settled in 1768; left in 1775. Rev. Zacheus Colby, settled in 1786; dismissed in 1803.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 7,724 bushels; potatoes, 25,320 bushels; hay, 2,130 tons; wool, 2,857 lbs.

Distances. Six miles south-east from Concord.

PETERBOROUGH.

HILLSBOROUGH CO. Peterborough lies in a north-east direction from the Grand Monadnock, and is bounded on the east by a chain of hills, called *Pack Monadnock*. Contoocook River runs in a north-east and north direction, through the centre of the town, affording several good privileges for mills and factories. The north branch, from Dublin, originating partly from waters near the Monadnock, and partly from Long, or Hunt's Pond, lying in Nelson and Hancock, affords a never-failing supply of water, and furnishes those noble falls, on which are situated several factories. There are extensive and valuable meadows on this branch, above these falls; and the soil generally, throughout the town, is excellent.

In the centre of the town is a high hill, formerly the site of a meeting-house, at an elevation of 200 feet above the river. The chain of hills on the east is distinguished by two principal summits. Between these summits is a depression, of a quarter part of the mountain's height. About sixty rods west of the ridge, or summit, of this depression, on an *embankment* of the mountain, is a pond of about nine acres extent, very deep, and replenished with fish, at an elevation of 200 feet above the site of the meeting-house. There is another pond near the foot of the southern summit, of thirty-three acres; from which, during the dry season, there is no visible outlet. There are rocks in several places, which afford indications of sulphur, and crumble on exposure to the sun and air. Iron ore, of an excellent quality, has been discovered, but as yet in small quantities.

The first settlers, wholly unused to

clearing and cultivating wild lands, endured great hardships. Their nearest gristmill was at Townsend, twenty-five miles distant—their road a line of marked trees. The first male child born here was John Richie; he was born Feb. 22, 1751, and died in the service of his country at Cambridge, in 1776.

Boundaries. North by Hancock and Greenfield, east by Temple, south by Sharon, west by Jaffrey and Dublin.

First Settlers. William Robbe, Alexander Scott, Hugh Gregg, Wm. Scott, and Samuel Stinson, about 1793.

First Ministers. Rev. John Morrison, ordained in 1766; resigned in 1775. Rev. David Annan, settled in 1778; left in 1792. Rev. Elijah Dunbar, ordained in 1799; dismissed in 1827.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 5,588 bushels; potatoes, 34,291 bushels; hay, 3,390 tons; wool, 5,150 lbs.; maple sugar, 4,149 pounds.

Distances. This town lies mid-way between Amherst and Keene, being twenty miles from each. It is forty miles south-west from Concord.

PIERMONT.

GRAFTON Co. The soil of this town, especially on the Connecticut, is good. The meadows, or intervalles, are extensive, and in some instances highly cultivated. The meadows are composed of sandy loam, in some places inclined to marle, and are favorable to the growth of wheat, corn, and every kind of grain. Back from the river the town is made up of swells of fine grazing and mowing land, well watered with brooks and springs.

In the north-east part of the town are three considerable ponds, called Eastman's Ponds. From these ponds issues Eastman's Brook, which, passing in a south-east direction, falls into Connecticut River, forming a number of excellent mill sites. Indian Brook, on which mills are erected, is in the south part of this town.

Here is found a mine of valuable iron ore.

Boundaries. North by Haverhill

east by Warren, south by Oxford, and west by Bradford, Vt.

First Settlers. This town was granted, in 1764, to John Temple and fifty-nine others, and was first settled in 1770.

First Minister. Rev. John Richards, settled in 1776; left in 1802.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 4,403 bushels; potatoes, 32,715 bushels; hay, 3,428 tons; wool, 14,198 lbs.; maple sugar, 7,660 pounds.

Distances. Seventy-five miles north north-west from Concord, and about ten miles south from Haverhill.

PITTSBURG.

Coos Co. Previous to the date of the incorporation of this town, Dec. 10, 1840, it was called *Indian Stream Territory*.

This town lies on the borders of Canada. Lake Connecticut, and several considerable ponds, are within its borders. This tract contains 160,360 acres, principally of unsubdued land.

Distances. This town lies about one hundred and fifty miles north of Concord, and about forty miles north-east from Lancaster.

PITTSFIELD.

MERRIMAC Co. The surface of Pittsfield is pleasantly varied, with a good soil. Suncook River passes through the town, affording good mill privileges. Catamount Mountain extends across the south-east part of the town, from the summit of which delightful views are obtained. There are a number of ponds in the town; west of which the magnetic needle varies materially. Berry's Pond is on the mountain. It is half a mile in length, and is supplied by mountain springs.

There is a neat and flourishing village in Pittsfield, which possesses a fine water power.

Boundaries. North-east by Barnstead, south-east by Strafford and Northwood, south-west by Chichester and Epsom, and north-west by Loudon.

First Settlers. John Cram and others.

First Ministers. Rev. Christopher Page, settled in 1789; dismissed in 1793. Rev. Ezra Scovel, settled in 1827; dismissed in 1829.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 5,641 bushels; potatoes, 31,651 bushels; hay, 2,392 tons; wool, 3,420 lbs.; maple sugar, 1,702 pounds.

Distances. Fifteen miles north-east from Concord.

PLAINFIELD.

SULLIVAN CO. In this town there is considerable valuable intervalle; on Connecticut River, and in other parts of the town, are excellent meadows. Here are two ponds. At the south-west part of this town, in Connecticut River, is Hart's Island, which contains nineteen acres. Waterqueechy Falls are in this town. A bridge was erected here in 1807. A small stream, flowing from Croydon Mountains, waters the town. Plainfield has a pleasant village, situated on a handsome plain, through the centre of which the street passes north and south.

On a pleasant eminence in Meriden Parish is located "The Union Academy," incorporated June 16, 1813. It is endowed with a permanent fund of \$40,000, the liberal bequest of the late Hon. DANIEL KIMBALL, the interest of which, as directed by his last will, is to be applied as follows, viz.:—\$150 annually to the support of a Calvinistic preacher, and the remainder for the instruction of pious young men for the ministry. The seminary is in a flourishing condition.

Boundaries. North by Lebanon, east by Grantham, south by Cornish, and west by Hartland, Vt.

First Settlers. L. Nash and J. Russell, settled in 1764.

First Ministers. Rev. Abraham Carpenter, settled in 1765; dismissed in 1799. Rev. Micah Porter, settled in 1804; dismissed in 1824.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 5,467 bushels; potatoes, 35,408 bushels; hay, 3,654 tons; wool, 18,606 lbs.; maple sugar, 5,307 pounds.

Distances. Twelve miles south from Dartmouth College, sixty miles north-

west from Concord, and about fifteen miles north-west from Newport.

PLAISTOW.

ROCKINGHAM CO. Plaistow was originally a part of Haverhill, Mass., and included in the purchase of the Indians in 1642. After it became annexed to New Hampshire, a charter was granted in 1749. The soil of this town is good, being a mixture of black loam, clay, and gravel.

Boundaries. North-west by Hampstead, north-east by Kingstown and Newtown, south-east and south-west by Haverhill, Mass., and west by Atkinson.

First Settlers. Capt. Charles Bartlett, Nicholas White, Esq., Dea. Benjamin Kimball, and J. Harriman.

First Ministers. Rev. James Cushing, settled in 1730; died in 1764. Rev. Gyles Merrill, ordained in 1765; died in 1801.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 3,793 bushels; potatoes, 7,256 bushels; hay, 703 tons; wool, 724 pounds.

Distances. Forty miles south-east from Concord by stage, and twelve miles south from Exeter by the Boston and Maine Railroad.

PLYMOUTH.

GRAFTON CO. Plymouth is one of the shire towns of the county. Besides numerous smaller streams, there are two rivers in the town, Pemigewasset and Bakers, both of which are of considerable importance. They take their rise in the height of land between the Connecticut and Merrimac, called the Eastern Ridge. Baker's River is thirty miles in length. The soil is tolerably good, and in general is well cultivated. Holmes' Academy is situated in this town, and is a very flourishing school.

The intervalles in this town were formerly the resort of Indians, for hunting. At the mouth of Baker's River they had a settlement, where Indian graves, bones, &c., have been found; also gun barrels, stone mortars, pestles, and other utensils. Here

it is said, the Indians were attacked by Captain Baker and a party from Haverhill, Mass., who defeated them, killed a number, and destroyed a large quantity of fur. From him Baker's River derives its name.

In consequence of the great water power in this town, and the passage of the Concord and Montreal Railroad through it, it bids fair to become an important place of trade and manufacture.

Boundaries. The Pemigewasset, on the east, separates it from Holderness, south-west by Bridgewater, west by Rumney, and north by Campton.

First Settlers. Zachariah Parker and James Hobart, in 1764.

First Ministers. Rev. Nathan Ward, ordained in 1765; dismissed in 1794; Rev. Drury Fairbanks, ordained in 1800; dismissed in 1818.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 4,020 bushels; potatoes, 26,087 bushels; hay, 2,443 tons; wool, 5,223 lbs.; maple sugar, 9,579 pounds.

Distances. Forty-three miles north from Concord by stage, and thirty-one south-east from Haverhill. The Concord and Montreal Railroad passes through this town.

POPLIN.

ROCKINGHAM CO. There is a small pond in the north part of Poplin, called Loon Pond; and the town is watered by Squamscoot, or Exeter River, beside several small streams. The soil is generally of a good quality, and the surface of the town is not broken by high hills. The inhabitants are principally industrious farmers.

Boundaries. North by Epping, east by Brentwood, south by a corner of Kingston, west by Chester and Raymond.

First Minister. Rev. Orlando Hinds. The date of this gentleman's settlement is not stated.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 1,318 bushels; potatoes, 9,340 bushels; hay, 796 tons; wool, 1,371 pounds.

Distances. Twenty-four miles west south-west from Portsmouth, and thirty south south-east from Concord.

PORTSMOUTH.

ROCKINGHAM CO. This important town is the only seaport in the State. Portsmouth is built on a beautiful peninsula, on the south side of the river; and, as seen from the towers of the steeples, the river, harbor, points, islands, and adjacent country, presents a delightful assemblage of objects.

In many parts of the town are beautiful gardens. That part of it which lies round Church Hill, extending north and west, was originally called *Strauberry Bank*. The first house of which we have any account, erected in what is now the compact part of the town, was built by Humphrey Chadbourne, and according to tradition, stood near the corner of Court and Pond Streets. It was called the "Great House," and is frequently referred to in early histories. Within the memory of the present generation, a garrison house stood in Water Street, another in Fore Street, and a third at the Ferry-ways. These were probably the principal houses on "the Bank." The first meeting-house stood on Pleasant Street. Except the garrison houses above mentioned, the earliest settlements were probably on the south road.

From the peculiar advantages of its situation, Portsmouth appears almost wholly to have escaped the ravages of the Indians. Secured on three sides by the Piscataqua, the ocean, and an inlet, it was accessible to the savages only by the isthmus which connects it with the main; and across that a stockade fence was extended for defence. The settlements were also compact, and the number of inhabitants at an early date considerable.

In 1822, the wealthy and enterprising citizens of this town connected Portsmouth with Kittery, in Maine, by two bridges, one 480 feet in length, supported by twenty piers; the other 1750 feet, supported by seventy piers. Under the long bridge, for 900 feet, the water varies from forty-five to fifty-three feet in depth at low water. The draw is 1336 feet from the island, and the water is twenty-one feet deep at low tide. This bridge greatly increases

and facilitates the travel. The town is also connected with New Castle by a bridge built in 1821. The streets, though not laid out with much regularity, are neat and pleasant, and contain many beautiful buildings.

Portsmouth Aqueduct Company was incorporated 1797, and commenced its operations in 1799. Water of excellent quality is brought from a fountain about three miles distant, and conducted into all the principal streets.

Portsmouth pier, 340 feet in length, and about sixty feet wide, was incorporated 1795.

Portsmouth Athenæum was incorporated 1817, and has a large library, and cabinets of mineralogy, natural history, &c. The institution is rapidly increasing in value. The people of this town were at an early period friendly to literature, and their institutions for learning are highly respectable.

Portsmouth is the centre of a considerable trade directed by wealthy and enterprising citizens. The Piscataqua, as it passes this town, is from a half to three quarters of a mile wide; and although the current is so swift as to prevent the river from freezing, yet it forms one of the most secure and commodious harbors in the United States, into which ships of any size or burthen may enter with perfect safety. It is protected by nature from the ravages of the north-east storms, and can very easily be rendered inaccessible to enemies. The main entrance to the harbor, which is well protected by forts, is on the north-east, between New Castle and Kittery; the other entrance, on the south of New Castle, is called *Little Harbor*, where the water is shoal, and the bottom sandy. At this place, in the spring of 1623, the first settlers of this State made their landing, and in the same year commenced settlements here and at Dover.

About one mile below the town the navigation is rendered somewhat difficult by the rapidity of the current; the main body of the river being forced through a channel only about forty-five rods wide.

There are in the harbor a number of

islands, the most considerable of which is Great Island. The others are Continental Island, on which is the Navy yard, one of the safest and most convenient on the coast; Badger's Island, on which the *North America* (the first line of battle ship launched in the western hemisphere) was built during the revolutionary war.

Few towns in New England have suffered so much from fires as Portsmouth. On Dec. 26, 1802, 102 buildings were burnt. Dec. 24, 1806, fourteen buildings, including St. John's Church, were destroyed. But the most calamitous fire broke out Dec. 22, 1813, when 397 buildings were burnt, of which more than 100 were dwelling houses. The ravages extended over about fifteen acres.

The United States Navy Yard is admirably located for its object. There are at present three ship houses in the yard, in which are a seventy-four and a forty gun ship. One of the houses is 240 feet long and 131 feet wide:—the roof is covered with 130 tons of slate. In this building the keel of the frigate Congress was laid in 1837. The government of the United States has been liberal in its appropriations for this excellent naval depot, at which a dry dock is constructed. Portsmouth has ever been celebrated for its fine white oak timber, and its naval architects.

Ship building for the merchant service is extensively pursued, and other manufactures flourish. There are a very large number of vessels owned at this place constantly engaged in the freighting business, principally from other parts; also a large number of vessels engaged in the cod and mackerel fisheries, and in the coasting trade; also some engaged in the whale fishery. As much of the capital of this wealthy town has been employed abroad, and much of the inland trade passes on the river, there is but little show of business in the streets, compared with some other commercial places.

Portsmouth has always been noted for its enterprise and commercial spirit; the railroad now constructing into the interior, cannot fail to render it an important mart of foreign commerce.

The proximity of Portsmouth to the ocean, its neatness, quietness and beauty, render it an agreeable residence, and a fashionable resort.

Among the citizens of Portsmouth distinguished for their talents or public services, we may mention WILLIAM VAUGHAN, the original projector of the expedition against Louisbourg, who was born at Portsmouth, Sept. 12, 1703, and died in London, in Dec. 1746.

JOHN WESTWORTH, the first governor of that name in New Hampshire. He died Dec. 12, 1730, aged fifty-nine.

BENNING WESTWORTH, who died Oct. 14, 1770, aged seventy-five.

Dr. JOSHUA BRACKETT, a distinguished physician and founder of the New Hampshire Medical Society, died July 17, 1802, aged sixty-nine.

Hon. SAMUEL HALE, a native of Newbury, Mass., who for more than thirty years, taught a public school in Portsmouth. He died July 10, 1807, aged eighty-nine.

Rev. SAMUEL HAVEN, D. D. was born at Framingham, Mass., Aug. 4, 1727; settled at Portsmouth in 1752; received the degree of D. D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1772; and died March 3, 1806, aged seventy-nine. He was eminently useful.

Dr. AMMI R. CUTTER, was born at North Yarmouth, Me., in March, 1735. For sixty years he was an eminent practitioner in this town, and during life a firm supporter of his country. He died Dec. 8, 1820, aged eighty-six.

Hon. JOHN PICKERING, LL. D., was a native of Newington. He was appointed chief justice of the superior court in 1790, and continued in office five years. He was afterwards district judge of the United States, and died April 11, 1805, aged sixty-seven.

Hon. JOHN LANGDON, LL. D. was born at Portsmouth in 1740. In 1785 he was chosen president of the State. He was elected to the same office in 1788, and after the adoption of the constitution was governor six years. He ever discharged the duties of the offices to which he was elected faithfully and acceptably. Unlike many elevated to office, he remembered that the people clothed him with authority, and his on-

ly study was to serve them honestly and faithfully. He died Sept. 18, 1819, aged seventy-nine.

Hon. WOODBURY LANGDON, a firm patriot and useful citizen.

Hon. RICHARD EVANS was born at Portsmouth, May 13, 1777. He died July 18, 1816, aged thirty-nine.

JONATHAN M. SEWALL, Esq., counsellor at law, and a respectable poet, was born at Salem, Mass., in 1748, and died at Portsmouth, March 29, 1808.

Rev. JOSEPH BUCKMINSTER, D. D., a native of Rutland, Mass., settled at Portsmouth, 1779, and died at Reedsborough, Vt., June 10, 1812, aged sixty-one. Dr. B. was a distinguished scholar and an eminent divine.

Boundaries. North-west by Newington, north-east by Piscataqua River, which separates it from Maine, south-east and south by Rye, and west by Greenland and Newington.

First Ministers. Rev. Joshua Moody, settled in 1671; died in 1697. Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, settled in 1699; died in 1723. Rev. Jabez Fitch, settled in 1725; died in 1746. Rev. S. Langdon, D. D., settled in 1747; dismissed in 1777. Rev. Joseph Buckminster, D. D., settled in 1779; died in 1812.—*Second Church.* Rev. John Emerson, settled in 1715; died in 1732. Rev. William Shurtleff, settled in 1733; died in 1747. Rev. Job Strong, settled in 1749; died in 1751. Rev. Samuel Haven, D. D., settled in 1752; died in 1806.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 3,369 bushels; potatoes, 28,830 bushels; hay, 1,549 tons.

Manufactures. The Portsmouth Machine Shop, owned by Gookin and Stearns, has a large machine shop, blacksmith's shop, and car factory, in successful operation. About sixty men are employed in the building of cotton machinery of every description. The blacksmith's shop with five forges, trip hammer, &c., has the use of power from the engine in the machine shop, which is sixteen horse power. The car factory has just commenced operation. The cars for the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad are now being built there; engine, seven horse power; about 200 tons coal consumed yearly. This

establishment has every convenience for the prosecution of its several departments, is very pleasantly situated, being bounded by the Piscataqua River, on the east, with ample wharf accommodations.

The Portsmouth Iron Foundry, owned by Phineas Drake & Co., manufacture stove and machinery castings of all kinds; employs about twenty men; engine, eight horse power; consumes 100 tons coal, and 400 tons iron, yearly.

The Portsmouth Steam Hosiery Factory work sixty stocking frames by hand, seven do. by steam; one warp frame by hand, two do. by power; six jacks for spinning; 1,100 spindles; three sections of cards; about 50,000 pounds of wool manufactured, or about \$75,000 worth of manufactured goods; eighty hands are employed at the mill, and about 150 hands are employed for a part of the time at the houses, finishing and framing. The establishment with its present machinery, when in full operation, is capable of manufacturing 75,000 pounds, and turning out \$150,000 worth of manufactured goods.

The Portsmouth Steam Factory was erected in 1846-7. This establishment was erected for the production of the finer class of cotton fabrics, as jaconets, plain and figured muslins and lawns. The present building is 200 feet long by 70 wide, and six stories high, with two L's 100 by 30 feet, two stories high each. It contains 21,250 spindles and 420 looms, and is at the present time appropriated entirely to the manufacture of lawns, made from yarns No. 70 and 90. Of this description of goods, which in dark grounds are becoming a staple article, they are manufacturing some 200,000 yards a month, with as little difficulty as is met with in the coarse fabrics. The machinery is driven by a high pressure steam engine of 200 horse power, and some 400 hands are employed. The mill is located in a central part of the town, on the bank of the north mill pond, has spacious grounds around it, and the Boston and Portland and the Portsmouth and Concord Railroads pass immediately in the rear. For location, and architectural

character of the mill without, as well as for general arrangement and appearance of the rooms and machinery within, this is one of the most attractive manufacturing establishments in the country.

The Sagamore Mill contains 3,400 spindles, adapted and appropriated to the manufacture of fine twist or doubled warps used in the manufacture of stuff goods and woollenets. Some fifty hands are employed, and the mill is driven by a steam engine of some fifty horse power.

Distances. The Eastern Railroad passes through this town, and is fifty-one miles south of Portland, and fifty-four north from Boston. The railroad from Portsmouth to Concord is forty-two miles in length, and will be a channel of great trade between the interior country and the seaboard at this place.

RANDOLPH.

Coos Co. Until 1824 this town was called Durand. It is situated directly under the north end of the White Mountains, its south-east corner bounding on the base of Mount Madison, the east peak of the range. Branches of Israel's and Moose Rivers pass through it. The soil is in some parts good, but the town increases slowly in its settlements.

Boundaries. It has Berlin on the north, Shelburne on the east, Kilkenny on the west, and its south-east corner is bounded by the base of Mount Madison.

First Settlers. This town was granted in 1772 to John Durand and others of London. Joseph Wilder and Stephen Jillson were the first settlers.

Productions of the Soil. Buckwheat, 304 bushels; potatoes, 5,110 bushels; hay, 317 tons; wool, 511 pounds; maple sugar, 1,540 pounds.

Distances. One hundred and twenty miles north of Concord, and about twenty miles south-east from Lancaster.

RAYMOND.

ROCKINGHAM Co. Two branches of the Lamprey River, from Deerfield and Candia, unite in Raymond; and

the waters of two ponds also fall into this river, as it passes through the town. The Patuckaway, from Nottingham, crosses the north-east corner into Epping. The soil is various; that of the meadows bordering on the river is productive.

In the north part of the town, about 100 rods from the principal road leading to Deerfield, near the summit of a hill about 100 feet high, is a natural excavation in a ledge, called the *Oven*, from the appearance of its mouth. It is a regular arch about five feet high and of the same width, extending into the hill about fifteen feet, and terminating in a number of fissures.

The names of twenty-four inhabitants of Raymond are found enrolled among the soldiers of the Revolution, beside numbers of the militia engaged for short periods. Four were killed or died in service.

HON. JOHN DUDLEY, a distinguished patriot of the Revolution, member of the committee of safety, speaker of the house, and judge of the superior court, died here May 21, 1805, aged eighty.

Boundaries. North by Deerfield and Nottingham, east by Epping and Poplin, south by Chester, and west and north-west by Chester and Candia.

First Minister. Rev. Jonathan Stickney was ordained in 1800.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 5,885 bushels; potatoes, 15,236 bushels; hay, 1,577 tons; wool, 2,140 lbs.

Distances. Twenty-five miles west by south from Portsmouth, twenty-eight south-east from Concord, and thirteen west by north from Exeter.

RICHMOND.

CHESHIRE Co. Richmond is watered by branches of Ashuelot and Miller's Rivers, which fall into the Connecticut. The ponds are three in number, one of which is one of the sources of Miller's River. The soil here is favorable for yielding rye, wheat, Indian corn, and most of the productions found in this section of New England. The land is generally level. There are no remarkable elevations.

Boundaries. North by Swanzey, east

by Fitzwilliam, south by Royalston, and Warwick, Mass., and west by Winchester.

First Settlers. People from Massachusetts and Rhode Island, about 1758.

First Ministers. Rev. Maturin Ballou, ordained in 1770; died in 1804. Rev. Isaac Kenny, settled in 1792.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 5,018 bushels; potatoes, 22,786 bushels; hay, 2,054 tons; wool, 3,385 lbs.; maple sugar, 13,302 pounds.

Distances. Twelve miles south from Keene, and seventy south-west from Concord. The Cheshire Railroad passes through the town.

RINDGE.

CHESHIRE Co. This town is very rocky, but productive of butter and cheese of an exceeding good quality. Its other productions are numerous and valuable.

There are thirteen ponds in this town, the largest of which are called Manomonack, Emerson, Perley, Long, Grassy, and Bullet. The three first discharge their waters into Miller's River in Massachusetts, thence communicating with the Connecticut; the three last discharge themselves into Contoocook River, and from thence into the Merrimac. These ponds abound with fish, and in ancient times were much frequented by the Indians for procuring fish and furs. Rindge is a favorite resort for anglers at the present day.

There is a small elevation of land in Rindge, from which the waters that issue on one side descend into the Merrimac, and those on the other side, into the Connecticut.

Rev. Seth Payson, D. D. long resided in this town, and died in 1820, aged sixty-two. Dr. Payson was the father of Rev. Edward Payson, D. D., who died at Portland, Me., Oct. 22, 1827, aged fifty-six. Both the father and son were eminently distinguished for their virtues and ministerial labors.

Boundaries. North by Jaffrey and Sharon, east by New Ipswich, south by Massachusetts, and west by Fitzwilliam.

First Settlers. Jonathan Stanley, George Hewitt, and Abel Platts, 1752.

First Ministers. Rev. Seth Deane, ordained in 1765; left in 1780. Rev. Seth Payson, D. D., ordained in 1782; died in 1820.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 2,812 bushels; potatoes, 30,894 bushels; hay, 1,307 tons; wool, 2,474 lbs.; maple sugar, 1,307 pounds.

Distances. Twenty miles south-east from Keene, and fifty south-west from Concord.

ROCHESTER.

STRAFFORD Co. Besides Salmon Fall River, which divides this town from Berwick and Lebanon, in the State of Maine, the Cocheco River runs the whole length of the town, and nearly in the middle, and the Isinglass River crosses the southerly corner of the town just before its junction with Cocheco River, at a place called Blind Will's Neck. Both Salmon Fall and Cocheco Rivers afford valuable mill sites; on the latter of which, near the centre of the town, stands the principal village, called *Norway Plains*. It is a place of considerable trade, and a great thoroughfare from the upper towns in the county to Dover and Portsmouth.

There is another village about two miles south-west from this, called *Squamanagonnick*, the Indian name of the falls in the Cocheco at that place.

Much of the soil in Rochester is good; the surface is uneven, with several swells, the principal of which is *Squamanagonnick Hill*, which constitutes a considerable part of several valuable farms. In the west part of the town, is a large tract of oak land, which is hard and stony; has a deep rich soil, and is very productive when well cultivated.

Until Canada was taken by the British and American troops in 1760, Rochester remained a frontier town; the people were poor and distressed, but not discouraged. Their men were bold, hardy, and industrious; and their sons were trained to the use of arms. They early became a terror to their foes.

In 1748, the wife of Jonathan Hodgdon was killed on a Sunday morning, by the Indians, on refusing to be taken to Canada with the party. Her husband married again, had twenty-one children in all, and died in 1815, aged ninety years.

In the revolutionary war, many of the inhabitants bore a part. Captains David Place and John Brewster led companies to Ticonderoga, and suffered much in their retreat from that place in 1777. Of the soldiers from Rochester, twenty-nine were killed or died in that contest.

ALBERT G. UPHAM, M. D., who died in Boston, June 16, 1847, aged twenty-nine, was a native of this town. He was the youngest son of the late Hon. Nathaniel Upham, who was a member of Congress from New Hampshire from 1817 to 1823.

From a memoir of Dr. Upham, published in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," for Oct. 1847, we copy the following extract, to the truth of which we heartily respond: "Dr. Upham was distinguished for his high aims through life, for the enthusiasm that marks the man of genius, for his simplicity of character and confiding affection, for his strength of intellect, sound judgment, and indomitable perseverance. He was six feet in stature, of commanding appearance, with an ingenuous countenance, and a heart strung with the finest chords of sympathy and benevolence. Each year of his life gave assurance of a man constantly advancing in knowledge and maturing in excellence, to whom nothing within the range of his efforts seemed unattainable. As we stand by his grave, and mark the poignant grief of friends, and the blasting of such promise, the providence seems inscrutable. It is only as we look upwards, that the eye of faith discerns gleams of hope, shining from another world, hid from us only by the effulgence of the Divine glory, as stars by the sunlight. He is not dead, but transferred to brighter realms, where his pure mind may exult in a deeper love, and soar to sublimer heights. To those unacquainted with him, our words of eulogy may

seem strange, but it has rarely entered into the heart of a stranger to conceive of such a man. In the depth of our affliction words are powerless, the tongue becomes mute, the currents of the heart pause, speaking in their hushed agony, our only consolation, the voice alike of inspiration and nature, 'Be still, and know that I am God.'"

Boundaries. South-east by Dover and Somersworth, south-west by Barrington and Strafford, and north-west by Farmington and Milton.

First Ministers. Rev. Ames Main,

settled in 1737; died in 1760. Rev. Samuel Hill, ordained in 1760; died in 1764. Rev. Avery Hall, settled in 1766; dismissed in 1775. Rev. Joseph Haven, settled in 1775; dismissed 1825.

Manufactures. In this town are a number of mills, among which are three woollen factories, employing about 250 operatives.

Distances. Ten miles north-west from Dover, and about forty north-east from Concord. A railroad is contemplated passing from Dover north through this town.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

PORTSMOUTH and EXETER are the chief towns. The county of Rockingham is bounded north by Strafford County, east by the Atlantic, from the mouth of Piscataqua River to the line of Massachusetts, south by the State of Massachusetts, and west by the counties of Merrimac and Hillsborough. Its greatest length is about thirty-four miles; its greatest breadth, from the west corner of Chester to the extremity of Rye, is about thirty miles. There are no remarkable elevations in this county; the surface, however, is uneven, and in the north part, from the higher eminences, there are some very fine views of the surrounding country. The highest point is Saddleback Mountain, in Northwood and Deerfield.

The rivers are the Lamprey, Exeter, Beaver, and Spiggot, which water the east and south-east parts of the county. Great Bay, between Newington and New Market, and connecting with the Piscataqua, is the largest collection of water. Massabesick Pond or Lake is principally in Chester, and is picturesque from its numerous islands and the surrounding elevations. The other principal ponds are Islandy, in Hampstead, Country, in Kingston, and Pleasant, in Deerfield.

The soil of this county having been longer cultivated than that of any other county in the State, is very productive; and agricultural pursuits have been very successful.—See *County Table*.

COURTS IN ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Circuit Court of the United States. At Portsmouth, on the 8th of May; at Exeter, on the 8th of October.

District Court of United States. At Portsmouth, on the third Tuesday of March and September; at Exeter, on the third Tuesday in January and December.

Superior Court, First District. At Exeter, on the third Tuesday of July; at Dover, on the third Tuesday of December.

Court of Common Pleas. At Portsmouth, the third Tuesday of September; at Exeter, the second Tuesday of February.

Probate Court. At Exeter, on the Wednesday following the third Tuesday of February, March, and September, and on the Wednesday following the second Tuesday of every other month; at Portsmouth, on the third Tuesday of March and September, and on the second Tuesday of January, May, July, and November; at Derry, on the Wednesday next following the first Tuesday of April, August, and December; at Chester, on the Thursday next following the first Tuesday of April, August, and December; at Deerfield, on the Friday next following the first Tuesday of April, August, and December; at Plais-tow, on the first Tuesday of April, August, and December.

ROXBURY.

CHESHIRE CO. The north branch of Ashuelot River forms the boundary between this town and Keene. Roaring Brook, on which are several small meadows, waters the south part, and empties into the Ashuelot at the south-west corner. On the east side of the township is a pond, called Roaring Brook Pond, at the outlet of which are mills.

Roxbury presents a rough and uneven surface, rising into considerable swells, affording excellent grazing land.

This town was formed of a part of Nelson, Marlborough, and Keene, and is the native place of Joseph Ames, Esq., a celebrated artist and portrait painter to the pope of Rome.

Boundaries. North by Sullivan, east by Nelson and Dublin, south by Marlborough, and west by Keene.

First Minister. Rev. Christopher Page, installed in 1816; dismissed in 1819.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 1,095 bushels; potatoes, 12,797 bushels; hay, 849 tons; wool, 3,237 lbs.; maple sugar, 3,105 pounds.

Distances. Five miles east from Keene, and fifty south-west from Concord.

RUMNEY.

GRAFTON CO. Rumney is watered by Baker's River, of which a consider-

able branch flows from Stinson's Pond, and is called Stinson's Brook. The pond is 400 rods long, and 280 rods wide. Part of Loon Pond is on the east line of this town. The principal elevations are Stinson's and Webber's Mountains, in the east part, and a small part of Carr's Mountain, which here obtains the name of Rattlesnake Mountain, on its north-west border.

It was in this town, on the 28th of April, 1752, that the late Gen. STARK, while on a hunting expedition, was captured by a party of ten Indians, commanded by Francis Titigaw. He was in company with Amos Eastman, of Concord, David Stinson, of Londonderry, and his brother William. Stinson was slain. This event, and the name of Stinson as connected with it, will long be perpetuated by the name of the pond, mountain, and brook, in the town, where the unfortunate man was slain.

In this town there is much good land, and the passage of the Concord and Montreal Railroad through it will add much to its value. There is a great variety of splendid scenery in this section of the country.

Boundaries. North-east by Ellsworth, east by Campton and Plymouth, south by Groton and Hebron, and north-west by Wentworth.

First Settlers. Capt. Jotham Cummings, Moses Smart, Daniel Brainard, James Heath, and others, in 1765.

First Ministers. Rev. Thomas Niles, settled in 1767; dismissed in 1788. Rev. Ezra Wilmarth, settled in 1799; dismissed in 1811.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 4,522 bushels; potatoes, 25,994 bushels; hay, 2,363 tons; wool, 4,650 lbs.; maple sugar, 8,119 pounds.

Distances. Eight miles north north-west from Plymouth, and fifty-one north by west from Concord. The "Iron Horse," on his trips between Boston and Montreal, passes through this town.

RYE.

ROCKINGHAM CO. This town is pleasantly situated on the sea coast. The sea coast here is about six miles in extent, being nearly one-third of the coast in the State. On the shore there are three considerable and very pleasant beaches, viz: Sandy, Jenness', and Wallis', to which many persons resort in the summer season, from neighboring towns and the country, both for health and pleasure. There is here a small harbor, near Goss' Mill, into which vessels of seventy or eighty tons burden may conveniently enter at high water.

The boat fishery is carried on to considerable advantage, particularly in the fall and winter seasons. There was formerly a large fresh water pond, lying contiguous to the sand bank, or bounds of the sea, covering a surface of about 300 acres. Between this and the sea a communication was opened by the inhabitants, about a century since. The waters were discharged into the sea, leaving a tract of marsh, which, being watered by the regular flowing of the tide, yields annually large quantities of salt hay.

Breakfast Hill, between this town and Greenland, is distinguished as the place where a party of Indians were surprised at breakfast, at the time of their incursion in 1696. There are small circular holes in the rocks of which this hill is principally composed, supposed to have been made use of by the natives. This town has suffered considerably in times of war and dan-

ger. In the American, or revolutionary war, thirty-eight of its inhabitants lost their lives by sea or land, most of them young men.

Rye was taken from Portsmouth, Greenland, Hampton, and New Castle, chiefly the latter.

Boundaries. North and north-west by Portsmouth, north-east by Little Harbor, east by the sea, south by North Hampton, and west by Greenland.

First Ministers. Rev. Nathaniel Morrill, ordained in 1726; left in 1733. Rev. Samuel Parsons, ordained in 1736; died in 1739. Rev. Huntington Porter, D. D., settled in 1784.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 5,825 bushels; potatoes, 86,415 bushels; hay, 1,909 tons; wool, 2,169 lbs.

Distances. Six miles south from Portsmouth, and fifty miles south-east from Concord.

SALEM.

ROCKINGHAM CO. Policy Pond, partly in this town, and partly in Windham, is the largest collection of water. World's End Pond and Captain Pond are in the south-east and east parts of the town; and there are other small ponds. The Spiggot River, passing from north to south through the town, receives in its course numerous branches, and waters the different portions of the town, furnishing also excellent mill privileges. The soil is generally fertile, and the surface uneven.

The Hon. Silas Betton, a distinguished citizen, died here in 1822.

Boundaries. North by Londonderry, north-east by Atkinson, east by Methuen, Mass., south by Pelham, and west by Windham.

First Ministers. Rev. Abner Bayley, ordained in 1740; died in 1798. Rev. John Smith, D. D., ordained in 1797; dismissed in 1816.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 8,851 bushels; potatoes, 17,980 bushels; hay, 1,993 tons; wool, 925 lbs.

Distances. Forty miles south from Concord, and about twenty miles south-east from Exeter.

SALISBURY.

MERRIMAC CO. Blackwater River passes through the west part of Salisbury. There are five bridges across this stream in this town. The soil of the upland is strong, deep, and loamy; the hilly land affords some fine tracts of tillage, but chiefly abounds in excellent pasturage. On Blackwater River there is some very fertile intervalle, which, united with the adjacent hilly land, composes several very valuable farms. A considerable portion of Kearsarge Mountain ranges within the bounds of Salisbury, the north-west corner bound of which extends nearly to the summit. There are two very pleasant villages in this town, situated on the Fourth New Hampshire Turnpike, about a mile and a half apart.

The first inhabitants experienced the inroads of the Indians. On the 16th of May, 1753, Nathaniel Meloon, living in the west part of the town, was captured, together with his wife and three children, viz.: Sarah, Rachel, and Daniel. They were carried to Canada, where he and his wife were sold to the French in Montreal. The three children were kept by the Indians. After the parents had resided in Montreal about a year and a half, they had a son born, who was baptized by a French friar, by the name of Joseph Mary. Mr. Meloon returned from captivity, after four years and a half, to his farm in Salisbury. Sarah died with the Indians. Rachel, who was nine years old when captured, returned after nine years. She had become much attached to the Indians, was about to be married to Peter Louis, son of Col. Louis of Cognawaga. She had the habits, and acted like an Indian, understood the Indian language, and could sing their songs.

HON. EBENEZER WEBSTER was one of the early settlers; a patriot of the revolution; an officer of the militia; for several years a senator in the legislature, and a judge of the court of common pleas till his death, in 1806. He was the father of the **HON. EZEKIEL** and **DANIEL WEBSTER**, names well known throughout the country.

Dr. Joseph Bartlett was the first justice of the peace, and the first physician in town. Captain Matthew Pettengill was a useful and respected citizen.

Boundaries. The Pemigewasset and Concord Rivers separate it from Sanbornton and Northfield, on the east, south by Boscawen, west by Warner, and north by Andover.

First Settlers. Phillip Call, Nathaniel Meloon, Benjamin Pettengill, and John and Ebenezer Webster, in 1750.

First Ministers. Rev. Jona. Searle, ordained in 1773; dismissed in 1791. Rev. Thomas Worcester, ordained in 1791; dismissed in 1823.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 6,543 bushels; potatoes, 24,268 bushels; hay, 3,039 tons; wool, 4,544 lbs.; maple sugar, 2,165 pounds.

Distances. Sixteen miles north from Concord. The Concord and Montreal Railroad passes through the town.

SANBORNTON.

BELKNAP CO. The bay between Sanbornton and Meredith is three miles in width. There are no rivers or ponds of magnitude in the town. Salmon Brook Pond, in the north part, and a brook of the same name, its outlet, are the only ones worth mentioning. This brook passes through the north-west part of the town, and affords several mill sites.

Sanbornton presents an uneven surface, but contains no mountains. The highest hills, with one or two exceptions, admit of cultivation. The soil is almost universally good, and well rewards the labor of patient industry. There is a gulf in this town, extending nearly a mile, through very hard rocky ground, thirty-eight feet in depth, the walls from eighty to 100 feet asunder, and the sides so nearly corresponding, as to favor an opinion that they were once united. There is also a cavern on the declivity of a hill, which may be entered in a horizontal direction, to the distance of twenty feet.

This town was once the residence of a powerful tribe of Indians, or at least a place where they resorted for de-

fence. On the Winnipiseogee, at the head of Little Bay, are found the remains of an ancient fortification. It consisted of six walls, one extending along the river, and across a point of land into the bay, and the others in right angles, connected by a circular wall in the rear. Traces of these walls are yet to be seen, though most of the stones, &c., of which they were composed have been removed to the dam thrown across the river at this place. Within the fort have been found numbers of Indian relics, implements, &c., and also on an island in the bay. When the first settlers of Sanbornton arrived, these walls were breast high, and large oaks were growing within their enclosure.

Boundaries. Meredith is on the north, Gilmanton east and south-east, Northfield south, and a part of Salisbury and of Hill and Andover on the west.

First Settlers. John Sanborn, David Duston, Andrew Rowen, and others, settled in 1765 and 1766.

First Minister. Rev. Joseph Woodman, ordained in 1771; died in 1807.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 13,336 bushels; potatoes, 56,230 bushels; hay, 5,105 tons; wool, 12,348 lbs.; maple sugar, 5,394 pounds.

Distances. By the Concord and Montreal Railroad, this town lies ninety-one miles from Concord, and eight miles from Gilford.

SANDOWN.

ROCKINGHAM CO. The surface of this town is rather uneven, but the soil in general is well adapted to the production of grain and grass. Phillip's Pond, lying in the south part of the town, is the largest, being about 340 rods long and 200 wide. Angle Pond, in the south-east part of this town, is about 200 rods long and ninety or 100 wide. There are several other smaller ponds. Squamscot River flows from Phillip's Pond, and pursues a nearly level course for one and a half miles, where another stream unites with it; from this junction, whenever the waters are high, the current passes back with considerable force towards the pond.

The town was originally a part of Kingston.

Boundaries. North by Chester and Poplin, east by Danville, south by Hampstead, and west by Chester and Londonderry.

First Settlers. Moses Tucker, Israel and James Huse, and others, settled in 1796.

First Ministers. Rev. Josiah Cotton, ordained in 1759; died in 1780. Rev. Samuel Collins, settled in 1781; left in 1788. Rev. John Webber, settled in 1795; removed in 1800.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 3,642 bushels; potatoes, 7,825 bushels; hay, 882 tons; wool, 1,203 pounds.

Distances. Thirty-two miles south-east from Concord, and twenty-six south-west from Portsmouth.

SANDWICH.

CARROLL CO. This town was originally granted, by Governor Benning Wentworth, in 1763, and comprised six miles square. On the 5th Sept., 1764, upon the representation of the grantees that the north and west sides thereof were "so loaded with inaccessible mountains and shelves of rocks, as to be uninhabitable," an additional grant was made of territory on the east and south, called *Sandwich Addition*. Sandwich mountains are a lofty range, extending north-east, and terminating in Chocoma Peak, in Albany. Squam Mountain, extending from Holderness through a corner of Campton, into Sandwich, is of considerable height. There are other mountains.

The Bearcamp River, its branches rising in the mountains north and west, passes east into Tamworth. The west branch passes through Bearcamp Pond. There is another pond, not far distant from this, from which issues Red Hill River, passing south into the Winnipiseogee Lake. A small stream passes west into the Pemigewasset River. About one-fourth of Squam Lake lies in the south-west corner of Sandwich. This is a flourishing town, and its productions are numerous and valuable.

From Dr. Jackson we copy the following account of a slide, which took place from White Face Mountain, in October, 1820:

"The season had been very dry, and the soil was spongy and loose, when heavy rains set in, and continued for a number of days. The obstruction of the mountain stream made a dam, and flowed its banks so as to form a pond, which, bursting its barrier, rushed down the mountain's sides, sweeping in its impetuous course rocks and trees, in promiscuous confusion, and cutting a deep ravine in the side of the mountain several miles in extent. In its course the slide struck against a barn, but did no harm to the animals within, they escaping from the door as it burst open. The fine alluvion brought down by the torrent, covered an extensive meadow at its base, and rendered it more fertile for grass,—white clover springing up where only coarse wild grasses grew before. Some parts of this meadow were covered with a fine sediment four or five feet in depth. At the upper part, where the coarse gravel covers it, there is but little vegetation."

Hon. Daniel Beecher, a useful citizen, resided in this town many years.

Boundaries. North by Ungranted Lands, east by Albany and Tamworth, south by Moultonborough, and west by Campton, Holderness, and Thornton.

First Minister. Rev. David P. Smith, settled in 1827; dismissed in 1832.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 9,176 bushels; potatoes, 67,459 bushels; hay, 5,797 tons; wool, 12,444 lbs.; maple sugar, 51,989 pounds.

Distances. Fifty-two miles north from Concord, and about twenty-two miles north-west from Ossipee.

SEABROOK.

ROCKINGHAM Co. Seabrook was formerly a part of Hampton Falls. The rivers are Black, Brown's, and Walton's Rivers. Many of the rivulets abound with bog ore of iron.

This town derives its name from the number of rivers and rivulets meandering through it.

Whale-boat building is the most important manufacture, and is carried on to a greater extent than in any other town in New England. The larger part of the male inhabitants are mechanics and seamen. Perhaps no town in the State is better situated for carrying on the Bay and Labrador fisheries than this.

Boundaries. North by Hampton Falls, east by the Atlantic, south by Massachusetts, and west by South Hampton and Kensington.

First Settlers. Christopher Hussey, Joseph Dow, and Thos. Philbrick, 1638.

First Ministers. Rev. Samuel Perley, ordained in 1765; removed in 1775. Rev. Elias Hull, settled in 1779; died in 1822.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 3,201 bushels; potatoes, 18,690 bushels; hay, 1,002 tons; wool, 668 lbs.

Distances. Seventeen miles south-west from Portsmouth by railroad, and fifty miles south-east from Concord by stage.

SHARON.

HILLSBOROUGH Co. The streams in Sharon are small branches of Contoocook River, and rise near the south-east corner of the town. Boundary Mountain lies on the line between this town and Temple, and has an elevation of 200 feet above the surrounding country. Sharon is better calculated for grazing than grain.

The productions of the soil of Sharon, are butter, cheese, beef, wool, and all the varieties common to a grazing country. There are some excellent farmers in this town.

Boundaries. North by Peterborough, east by Temple, south by New Ipswich and Rindge, and west by Jaffrey.

Distances. Eighteen miles west by south from Amherst, and forty-eight south south-west from Concord.

SHELBURNE.

Coos Co. Androscoggin River passes through the centre of this town, into which fall the waters of Rattle

River, and some smaller streams. The soil on each bank of the river is very good, producing in abundance grain and grass; but, as we rise from the river, the tracts are mountainous, and unfit for cultivation.

Mount Moriah, an elevated peak of the White Mountains, lies in the south part of Shelburne. Moses' Rock, so called from the first man known to have ascended it (Moses Ingalls), is on the south side of the river, near the centre of the town. It is about sixty feet high and ninety feet long, very smooth, and rising in an angle of nearly 50°.

In August, 1781, a party of Indians visited this town, killed one man, made another prisoner, plundered the houses, and returned to Canada in savage triumph.

Shelburne, in common with most of the towns in this section of the country, presents much wild and beautiful scenery.

In this town is an extensive and highly valuable mine of lead. This mine was discovered a few years since, and is now worked with great success, by a large party of enterprising and intelligent miners. Dr. Jackson says: "The zinc ore of Shelburne is the richest cadmium ore known in this country, and is equal to the richest in Europe."—See *Jackson's Geology of New Hampshire*, pp. 104, 105, 231.

Boundaries. North by Success and Berlin, east by Maine, south by Unlocated Lands, and west by Randolph.

First Settlers. David and Benjamin Ingalls, settled in 1775.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 683 bushels; potatoes, 21,505 bushels; hay, 1,058 tons; wool, 2,545 pounds; maple sugar, 5,250 pounds.

Distances. One hundred and twenty-three miles north-east from Concord, and about thirty miles south-east from Lancaster. The mode of transportation from Shelburne to the seacoast, at present, is down the Androscoggin River, and through Sebago Lake, to Portland. The distance by this route is about eighty-three miles. Should the mine continue to be as productive as at the present time, a branch rail-

road will doubtless be constructed from this place, connecting with some of the great northern railroads.

SOMERSWORTH.

STRAFFORD CO. The White Mountains may be seen from the summit of Otis Hill; also the steeples of the meeting-houses in Portsmouth, and the masts of the shipping in the harbor.

The soil of this town is well adapted to Indian corn, and almost all kinds of grain and grass. The tide flows on the east side of this town, four miles, to Quamphegan Falls. The river is of sufficient depth, till within a mile of said falls, for vessels of 250 tons. The south part of this town is bounded on Cocheco River, from its confluence with the Piscataqua to the mouth of French Creek, near a mile; and from thence by said creek to its head, nearly a mile and a half.

There are but two ponds of note in this town: Humphrey's Pond, on the line of Dover, 200 rods long and 120 rods wide; and Cole's Pond, 150 rods long and seventy-five wide.

Red and yellow ochre, also iron ore, have been found in this town. The ochre has been used in painting houses, and has been found to make a durable paint.

At GREAT FALLS, on Salmon River, the most important part of Somersworth, are extensive manufactories, and a large and flourishing village.

This village is located in a remarkably romantic and beautiful part of the country. The air is exceedingly pure and healthy, and it is admirably calculated for manufacturing operations. The water falls 100 feet, and produces a power of great value.

The village contained, in 1848, a population of about 5,000.

Many of the first settlers were killed or taken captive, and carried to Canada. Ebenezer Downs, who was a Quaker, was taken by the Indians at Indigo Hill, in 1724, and carried to Canada. He was grossly insulted and abused by them, because he refused to dance, as the other prisoners did,

for the diversion of their savage captors.

NICHOLAS PIKE, author of a popular system of arithmetic, was born in this town, Oct. 6, 1743.

JOHN WENTWORTH, son of the Hon. John Wentworth, was born in this town, July 14, 1745, and was graduated at Harvard College, 1768. He entered on the study of the law, and settled at Dover. When application was made to him to put an action in suit, it was his practice to see the parties, or to write to them, stating the consequences of a legal process, and advising them to settle their differences between themselves. By this mode of procedure he was instrumental in preventing many vexatious lawsuits, and was entitled to the appellation of *peace maker*. He was a member of the Continental Congress in the revolution, and died Jan. 10, 1787.

HON. THOMAS WALLINGFORD was born at Bradford, Mass., in 1697. He came to this town in the early part of his life, and, by a diligent application to business, from a small beginning became one of the richest men in the province.

ICHABOD ROLLINS was born in Somersworth, in 1721. He was a judge of probate for the county of Strafford, and died Jan. 31, 1800.

Boundaries. North-east by Salmon Falls River, which divides it from Berwick, south-west by Dover, north-west by Rochester.

First Settlers. William Wentworth, John Hall, William Stiles, and others.

First Ministers. Rev. James Pike, ordained in 1730; died in 1792. Rev. Pearson Thurston, ordained in 1792; removed in 1812.

Manufactures. At Great Falls are the following mills and manufactures: The Great Falls Manufacturing Company has six large mills, five of which are at present in full and successful operation, with 65,000 spindles, and 1,680 looms. They manufacture drills, sheetings, shirtings, and prints, and produce annually 16,000,000 yards of cloth: they consume annually 4,400,000 lbs. of cotton, 5,000 bushels of charcoal, 5,000 gallons of soap, 6,000 pounds of

tallow, 140,000 pounds of starch, which is equal to 17,500 bushels of potatoes, 10,000 gallons of sperm oil, 5,000 gallons of whale oil, 300 tons of coal, 3,500 cords of wood, 50,000 pounds of wrought iron and steel, 100,000 pounds of castings. They employ 1,500 females, whose average pay weekly, clear of board, is \$2.30; and 200 men and boys. They pay out monthly to those in their employ, and for articles purchased in the village, exclusive of supplies received from Boston, \$35,000; which, going into circulation in the place and immediate neighborhood, gives life and activity to a large business. Besides the cotton, there are other mills and workshops in the place. A machine shop, employing fifty hands; a large steam planing mill, sash and wagon factory, an iron foundry, grist and saw mill, and reed manufactory. This company has a large and valuable unoccupied water power.

Distances. About twelve miles north by west from Portsmouth, and forty-five east from Concord. The Boston and Maine Railroad passes through this town, three miles north of Dover, and forty-one miles from Portland. A branch railroad, of about a mile in length, connects GREAT FALLS with the main branch.

SOUTH HAMPTON.

ROCKINGHAM Co. The surface of this town is generally even, and the soil of a good quality. Powow River passes through it, affording valuable mill sites.

HON. PHILLIPS WHITE, who was a member of the old congress, a counselor in 1792 and 1793, and for many years judge of probate, died June 24, 1811, aged eighty-two.

Boundaries. North by East Kingstons and Kensington, east by Seabrook, south by Amesbury, Mass., and west by Newtown.

First Ministers. Rev. William Parsons, ordained in 1743; dismissed in 1762. Rev. Nathaniel Noyes, settled in 1763; dismissed in 1800.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn.

3,940 bushels; potatoes, 13,145 bushels; hay, 874 tons; wool, 1,375 pounds.

Distances. Fifty miles south-east from Concord, eighteen south south-west from Portsmouth, and about nine miles south-east from Exeter. The Eastern Railroad passes near this town.

SPRINGFIELD.

SULLIVAN CO. A branch of Sugar River has its source in this town; and also a branch of the Blackwater River. The former empties into the Connecticut, the latter into the Merrimac. There are several ponds, viz. Station Pond, about 250 rods long, 140 wide; Cilley Pond, 240 rods long, and about eighty wide; Star, Stony, and Morgan's Ponds. The land is rough and stony, but good for grazing.

Boundaries. North by Grafton, east by Wilmot, south-east by New London, south by Wendell and Croydon, and west by Croydon and Grantham.

First Settlers. Israel Clifford, Israel Clifford, Jr., Nathaniel Clark, and Samuel Stevens, in 1772.

First Minister. Rev. Job Cushman, settled in 1825; dismissed in 1828.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 1,861 bushels; potatoes, 34,845 bushels; hay, 1,961 tons; wool, 14,184 lbs.; maple sugar, 5,773 pounds.

Distances. Thirty-eight miles north-west from Concord, and thirteen north-east from Newport.

STARK.

Coos Co. This town was formerly named *Piercy*. It was altered to compliment the memory of Gen. Stark. It contains about 20,000 acres, most of which is broken and extremely uneven.

In the north-east part of the town the north and south branches of the Amonoosuck form a junction. Nash's Stream, flowing from Stratford, fall into this river in the north part of the town. Piercy's Pond, lies on the east side of the town, the waters of which fall into the Upper Amonoosuck in Milan. The soil of Stark is extremely broken, though in the valleys there are some tolerable farms. Mill Mountain is in Stark, and a part of Pilot Moun-

tain. There is also a singular ledge opposite Mill Mountain, called the *Devil's Sliding-place*. On the south it breaks abruptly into a precipice of nearly 300 feet, while on the north cattle may be driven to the top. The scenery of this town is well worth visiting.

The venerable general JOHN STARK had his residence in this town, where he died May 8, 1822, at the great age of ninety-three years, eight months and twenty-four days. He was born at Londonderry, August 28, 1728; was taken prisoner by the Indians, while hunting near Baker's River, in Rumney, April 28, 1752. In 1775, he was appointed a colonel of one of the three regiments raised in New Hampshire; was engaged on the heights of Charlestown, June 17, 1775; was at the battle of Trenton, in 1776; captured Col. Baum and 1,000 of the British at Bennington, August 16, 1777. This event, in the language of president Jefferson, was "the first link in the chain of successes which issued in the surrender of Saratoga." He was soon after appointed a brigadier-general of the United States army, and, at the time of his death, was the only surviving American general officer of the Revolution.

Boundaries. North by Stratford and ungranted lands, east and south by Kilkenny, and west by Northumberland.

First Settlers. Caleb and Benjamin Smith settled in 1788.

Productions of the Soil. Buckwheat, 894 bushels; potatoes, 18,449 bushels; hay, 1,000 tons; wool, 1,785 pounds; maple sugar, 13,298 pounds.

Distances. Ten miles north-east from Lancaster, and one hundred and thirty-five miles north of Concord.

STEWARTSTOWN.

Coos Co. The Connecticut River is about fifteen rods in width at this place. Bishop's Brook, a considerable stream, rises in this town, and falls into the Connecticut at the north-west corner. Dead water and Mohawk Rivers have their sources here. Hall's Stream, also, unites with the Connecticut in Stewartstown. There are two

ponds in the east part of this town, called Little and Great Diamond Ponds, both well stocked with salmon trout. There are no large mountains in Stewartstown, although there are many elevations. The soil of the intervale is rich, and the uplands productive.

During the late war a block house or fort was erected in this town for defence by a company of militia, and occupied until August, 1814, when it was destroyed.

Boundaries. North by College Lands, east by Dixville, south by Colebrook, and west by the Connecticut River.

First Settlers. The first settlements were made under grants from Col. David Webster, soon after the close of the revolutionary war.

Productions of the Soil. Buckwheat, 5,283 bushels; potatoes, 33,595 bushels; hay, 2,000 tons; wool, 4,064 lbs.; maple sugar, 17,500 pounds.

Distances. One hundred and fifty miles north from Concord, and about forty north-east from Lancaster.

STODDARD.

CHESHIRE CO. This town is situated on the height of land between Merrimac and Connecticut Rivers. It is mountainous and very rocky. The soil is better adapted to grazing than tillage. The south branch of Ashuelot River has its source near the centre of the town. The streams in the east section, fall into the Merrimac; those on the west, into the Connecticut. There are fourteen ponds in the town, some of which are of considerable magnitude.

The first family was that of John Taggard, whose privations and hardships were very great. Their grain was procured at Peterborough, at the distance of twenty miles, which was conveyed by him on his back through the pathless wilderness. At one time, they had nothing, for six days, on which to subsist, but the flesh of the moose.

This town was formerly called Limerick. It was incorporated in 1774, when it received the name of Stod-

dard, from Colonel Samson Stoddard, of Chelmsford, to whom, with several others, it was granted.

Boundaries. North by Washington, east by Windsor and Antrim, south by Nelson and Sullivan, and west by Gilsum and Marlow.

First Settlers. John Taggard, Reuben Walton, Alexander Scott, James Mitchell, and others, in 1769.

First Ministers. Rev. Abishai Colton, settled in 1793; dismissed in 1795. Rev. Isaac Robinson, settled in 1803.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 1,555 bushels; potatoes, 52,680 bushels; hay, 2,973 tons; wool, 11,037 lbs.; maple sugar, 10,105 pounds.

Distances. Fourteen miles north north-east from Keene, and forty-five west south-west from Concord.

STRAFFORD.

STRAFFORD CO. This town is about seven miles in length, six and a half wide. Bow Pond is in the south-west part of the town, and is about 650 rods long, 400 wide; its waters form one of the principal branches of the Isinglass River. Trout Pond lies west of the Blue Hills, and Wild Goose Pond between this town and Pittsfield.

There is a great variety of scenery in this and the neighboring towns; and those who love country sports will find in this region a great variety to please them.

The range of Blue Hills crosses the north-west part of the town. The soil here is generally of a good quality. Strafford was formerly a part of Barrington.

Boundaries. North-east by Farmington, south-east by Barrington, south-west by Northwood, west by Pittsfield, and north-west by Barnstead.

First Minister. Elder William Sanders was ordained in 1822.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 10,190 bushels; potatoes, 47,670 bushels; hay, 3,266 tons; wool, 5,339 lbs.; maple sugar, 550 pounds.

Distances. Fifteen miles north-west from Dover, and thirty east north-east from Concord.

STRAFFORD COUNTY.

DOVER is its chief town. Strafford County is bounded north by the county of Belknap, east by the State of Maine, south and south-west by Rockingham and Merrimac Counties. The larger rivers are the Piscataqua, Salmon Falls, and Cocheco. The soil of Strafford County, though presenting a great variety, is generally good. The lands are generally hard of cultivation, but the patient laborer finds an ample reward for his industry. This county possesses a large hydraulic power, and manufacturing establishments are constantly increasing on its streams.

Although this county has recently lost a large share of its territory, by the formation of the counties of Belknap and Carroll, it still retains, in consequence of its rapid increase in population and wealth, its former independence and power.—See *County Table*.

COURTS IN STRAFFORD COUNTY.

Superior Court, First District. At Exeter, on the third Tuesday of July; and at Dover, on the third Tuesday of December.

Court of Common Pleas. At Dover, the third Tuesday of January and first Tuesday of August.

Probate Courts. At Dover, on the first Tuesday of January, February, March, April, June, September, November, and on Thursday next preceding the first Tuesday of August; at Rochester, on the first Tuesday of July and December; at Farmington, on the first Tuesday of May and October; at Strafford, on the first Tuesday in June.

STRATFORD.

Coos Co. This town lies on the east bank of Connecticut River. The town is large, extending ten miles on the river, with a fertile interval of a quarter to one mile wide. This meadow is skirted, in many places, by a narrow plain, succeeded by the mountainous regions, covering the whole east and north divisions of the town. The soil, except along the river, is rocky, gravelly, and cold.

The Peaks, two mountains of a conical form, situated in the south-east part of the town, are seen at a great distance. They are discovered immediately on entering Dalton, thirty miles

below, and stand as landmarks in front, or to the right, till, on nearer approach, they are lost behind the intervening hills. Bog Brook, and several smaller streams, here fall into the Connecticut: and Nash's Stream crosses the south-east part of the town, into the Amonoosuck. There is a pond in the south-east part of the town, the waters of which pass into the same river.

Thomas Burnside, of this town, was one of Rogers' Rangers in the French War. Some years afterwards he was desirous of becoming a justice of the peace. He procured Col. Barr to assist his views; and carrying with him, by his direction, as a present, a firkin of

butter and a piece of linen, waited upon Governor Wentworth, at Portsmouth. He stated to the governor that the inhabitants of his town could not live peaceably any longer without a magistrate. The governor inquired how many inhabitants belonged to the town, and who was the fittest man for the office. Thomas answered that *himself* and his *neighbor* were the only inhabitants, and himself the only man qualified for the appointment: for his neighbor was no more fit for a justice of the peace than the d——l was. The governor gave him his commission, and was highly amused with the singularity of the application.

Boundaries. North by Columbia, east by Ungranted Lands, south by Stark and Northumberland, and west by Vermont.

First Settlers. Isaac Johnston, James Curtis, James Brown, Josiah Lampkin, and A. Blodgett.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 1,162 bushels; potatoes, 23,270 bushels; hay, 1,240 tons; wool, 2,814 lbs.; maple sugar, 20,505 pounds.

Distances. Eighteen miles north of Lancaster, and one hundred and thirty-seven miles north of Concord.

STRATHAM.

ROCKINGHAM CO. Stratham is distant about eight miles from the sea. The land is even, and well calculated for agricultural purposes. Farming is so exclusively the employment of the people, that, although a navigable river adjoins it, there is little attention given to any other pursuit. In the east part of the town, in a swamp, is perhaps

the largest repository of peat in the State. This town was a part of the Squamscot Patent, or Hilton's Purchase.

Phineas Morrill, Esq., an eminent surveyor, was a native of this town, and died here December 31, 1818, aged forty-seven.

Boundaries. North-east by Greenland, east by Greenland and North Hampton, south-west by Exeter, west and north-west by the Piscataqua River.

First Ministers. Rev. Henry Rust, ordained in 1718; died in 1749. Rev. Joseph Adams, settled in 1756; died in 1783. Rev. James Miltimore, settled in 1786; left in 1807.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 6,648 bushels; potatoes, 27,735 bushels; hay, 1,637 tons; wool, 2,834 lbs.

Distances. Forty-three miles south-east by east from Concord, and three east north-east from Exeter.

SUCCESS.

Coos Co. There are several considerable mountains in this town, and two or three ponds. Narmareungawack and Live Rivers rise here, and pass westerly into the Androscoggin. This town is exceedingly rough and hard to cultivate.

Boundaries. North by Cambridge, east by Maine, south by Shelburne, and west by Shelburne, Berlin, and Milan.

First Settlers. Success was granted, in 1773, to Benjamin Mackay, and others.

Distances. One hundred and forty-three miles north by east from Concord, and about thirty miles east from Lancaster.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

NEWPORT is the chief town. This county is bounded north by Grafton County, east by Merrimac and a part of Hillsborough Counties, south by Cheshire County, and west by Connecticut River, or the State of Vermont. It was taken from Cheshire County in 1827. The surface of the county is elevated, but not mountainous; Croydon Mountain is the highest.

Along the streams, particularly on Connecticut River, the soil is rich and

exceedingly productive. The uplands produce good grain, and afford excellent pasturage for cattle, of which many are reared for market. There is a great variety of delightful scenery in this county.

Besides the Connecticut, which waters its whole western frontier, the Ashuelot, Cold, Sugar, Little Sugar Rivers, and other streams furnish the county with an abundant water power, and Sunapee Lake and numerous ponds give beauty to its otherwise varied and picturesque scenery.—See *County Table*.

COURTS IN SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Superior Court, Third District. At Newport, on the first Tuesday of July and at Keene, on the first Tuesday of December.

Court of Common Pleas. At Newport, on the first Tuesday of February, and third Tuesday of August.

Probate Courts. At Newport, on the Wednesday next after the third Tuesday of April and October, and on the third Wednesday of February, June, August, and December; at Claremont, on the third Wednesday of January, March, May, July, September, and November.

SULLIVAN.

CHESHIRE Co. The south-east part of this town is watered by Ashuelot River. Sullivan received its name from President Sullivan, the former governor of the State.

The soil produces grain and good pasturage. There are no considerable ponds, no elevations worthy of particular notice.

Boundaries. North by Gilsun and Stoddard, east by Stoddard and Nelson, south by Roxbury and Keene, and west by Keene and Gilsun.

First Minister. Rev. William Mazzy, ordained in 1798; dismissed in 1827.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 1,414 bushels; potatoes, 24,938 bushels; hay, 1,793 tons; wool, 5,104 lbs.; maple sugar, 5,295 pounds.

Distances. Six miles north from Keene, and forty-eight west south-west from Concord.

SURRY.

CHESHIRE Co. Surry is watered by Ashuelot River, on which there is a tract of valuable meadow land, extend-

ing almost the whole length of the town. On the east side of Ashuelot River is a steep and high mountain, on the summit of which is a pond of about three acres in extent, and about twenty-five feet depth of water. Viewing its elevated height and situation above the river, it may be esteemed as a natural curiosity.

Surry was originally a part of Gilsun and Westmoreland, and derived its name from Surry, in England. The Hon. L. Holmes resided in this town.

Boundaries. North by Alstead, east by Gilsun, south by Keene, and west by Westmoreland and Walpole.

First Settler. Settled in 1764, by Peter Hayward.

First Ministers. Rev. David Darling, ordained in 1779; dismissed in 1783. Rev. Perley Howe, ordained in 1795.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 2,346 bushels; potatoes, 15,840 bushels; hay, 1,295 tons; wool, 3,774 lbs.; maple sugar, 5,350 pounds.

Distances. Fifty-two miles south-west from Concord, and six north-west from Keene.

SUTTON.

MERRIMAC CO. The southerly and largest branch of Warner River enters this town on the south, runs a short distance, and passes off into Warner again. The northerly branch of this river runs nearly through the centre of the town from north to south, and affords several good mill sites. Stevens' Brook, another considerable branch of Warner River, has its source on the west side of Kearsarge, and runs about four miles in this town, in a south-east direction. There is also a large branch of Blackwater River, which has its source about the western confines of Kearsarge, and flows through this town in a north-east course about three miles. On the margin of this stream, there is some rich meadow and intervale land. There are several ponds, the most important of which are Kezar's Pond, situated towards the north part of the town, which is about 190 rods square; and Long Pond, situated at the south part of the town.

Kearsarge Mountain extends more than half the length of Sutton on the east side. King's Hill is situated on the west part of Sutton. On the most elevated part of this hill, which rises within a few feet as high as Kearsarge, there is one of the most extensive landscape views in the country. On the west is seen the Sunapee Lake, the Ascutney, and highlands in Vermont to the Green Mountains; on the south the Sunapee and Monadnock; on the east you almost overlook Kearsarge, and on the north the Cardigan and White Hills.

Sutton was called *Perrys-town*, from Obadiah Perry, one of its original and principal proprietors.

On the west bank of Kezar's Pond, were several acres of land, which appeared to have been cleared of their original forests. Here were found several Indian hearths, laid with stone, and with much skill and ingenuity. Here was found an Indian burial place. Gun barrels and arrows have been found in this sacred repository. Near the pond, have been found stone pestles, mortars, and tomahawks.

There are in this town almost every

variety of soil; and although the surface is very uneven, it produces all the varieties of grain and grasses common to the country.

Boundaries. New London is on the north, Wilmot and Warner on the east, Warner and Bradford on the south, and Newbury on the west.

First Minister. Rev. Samuel Ambrose, ordained in 1782; dismissed in 1795.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 7,018 bushels; potatoes, 29,482 bushels; hay, 3,403 tons; wool, 13,549 lbs.; maple sugar, 6,112 pounds.

Distances. Twenty-three miles west north-west from Concord.

SWANZEY.

CHESHIRE CO. The principal streams in this town are the Ashuelot and the South Branch Rivers. The former passes through Swanzey in a south-west direction, and empties into the Connecticut at Hinsdale. This is a stream of much importance, and is made navigable for boats as far up as Keene, excepting a carrying place about the rapids at Winchester. The South Branch unites with the Ashuelot about one mile north from the centre of the town.

The surface here is somewhat diversified with hills, valleys, and swells of upland. There is one pond in the south-west part of the town, the source of the South Branch. There is a mineral spring, the water of which is impregnated with sulphate of iron.

From 1741 to 1747, this town suffered much from Indian depredations. Several of the inhabitants were killed and many were made prisoners. After Massachusetts withdrew her protection, the settlers collected together their household furniture, such as chests, tables, iron and brass ware, and concealed it in the ground, covering the place of concealment with leaves, trees, &c., and left their plantation to the disposition of the Indians, who were not tardy in setting fire to their forts, which, with every house except one, they reduced to ashes. Most of the people went to their former places of residence in

Massachusetts. They returned about three years afterwards, and nothing about their former habitation was to be seen, but ruin and desolation.

Boundaries. North by Keene, east by Marlborough and Troy, south by Richmond, and west by Winchester and Chesterfield.

First Ministers. Rev. Timothy Harrington, settled in 1741; left in 1747. Rev. Ezra Carpenter, settled in 1753; dismissed in 1769. Rev. Edward Goddard, settled in 1769; dismissed in 1798. Rev. Clarke Browne, settled in 1810; dismissed in 1815.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 8,785 bushels; potatoes, 34,520 bushels; hay, 3,269 tons; wool, 6,374 lbs.; maple sugar, 12,200 pounds.

Distances. Six miles south from Keene, and sixty south-west from Concord.

TAMWORTH.

CARROLL CO. The surface of this town is uneven, but not mountainous. On the north are the mountains of Albany, at the south the line crosses a part of Ossipee Mountain. The mountains to the north have a romantic and picturesque appearance. The town lies in ridges and valleys, generally rocky and fertile.

The principal rivers are Bearcamp, which passes through the town in an easterly direction, and discharges its waters into Ossipee Lake; Swift River, which rises near the north-west corner of the town, and passing through its centre, mingles its waters with the Bearcamp; and Conway River, proceeding from Conway Pond, near Albany; and crossing the south line of Tamworth, near the south-east corner of the town, near which it empties into Bearcamp River. By these rivers, and other small streams, the town is uncommonly well watered. On these streams is a great number of excellent mill privileges. Fish are found here in great variety and abundance.

Boundaries. North by Albany, east by Eaton, south by Ossipee, and west by Sandwich.

First Settlers. Richard Jackman,

Jonathan Choate, David Philbrick, and William Eastman, in 1771.

First Minister. Rev. Samuel Hadden, settled in 1792.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 6,501 bushels; potatoes, 35,790 bushels; hay, 2,835 tons; wool, 4,935 lbs.; maple sugar, 21,470 pounds.

Distances. Sixty miles north-east from Concord, and about seventeen north-west from Ossipee.

TEMPLE.

HILLSBOROUGH CO. The several streams which empty into Souhegan River at Wilton, rise among the mountainous tracts on the west, and generally from sources within the limits of Temple. This town is of considerable elevation. The prospect towards the east and south is very extensive, and presents a rich and diversified scenery. From the highest point of elevation, in a clear atmosphere, about twenty meeting-houses may be seen by the naked eye. The surface is uneven and pleasant. The soil is tolerably good. Temple is the easterly part of what was called *Peterborough Slip*.

Hon. Francis Blood, a distinguished citizen, resided in this town.

In Temple, where there is a population of less than 600, forty, or one-twelfth of the inhabitants, are seventy years old or upwards. The town has had but four ministers. The ecclesiastical society never was a dollar in arrears to its minister, no one ever refused to pay his tax, and no church or society matter was ever acted on but with perfect unanimity.

Boundaries. North by Greenfield and Lyndeborough, east by Lyndeborough, south by New Ipswich and Mason, and west by Sharon and Peterborough.

First Ministers. Rev. Samuel Webster, ordained in 1771; died in 1778. Rev. Noah Miles, ordained in 1782; died in 1831.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 2,999 bushels; potatoes, 12,960 bushels; hay, 1,011 tons; wool, 1,530 lbs.; maple sugar, 2,755 pounds.

Distances. Twelve miles west by

south from Amherst, and forty-five south south-west from Concord.

THORNTON.

GRAFTON Co. This town is watered by Pemigewasset River, passing through the town from north to south, by Mad River, at the south-east extremity, and by several small brooks. On Mill Brook there is a cascade, at which the water falls seven feet in two rods, and then falls over a rock forty-two feet perpendicular. The intervals on the Pemigewasset are productive. There are many elevations, but none distinguished for a remarkable height.

Boundaries. North by Woodstock and Lincoln, east by Ungranted Land, south by Campton, and west by Ellsworth and Woodstock.

First Settler. Benjamin Hoit, settled in 1770.

First Ministers. Rev. Experience Esterbrooks, settled in 1780; dismissed in 1781. Rev. Noah Worcester, D. D., ordained in 1787; dismissed in 1810.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 3,706 bushels; potatoes, 33,864 bushels; hay, 2,603 tons; wool, 4,648 lbs.; maple sugar, 19,754 pounds.

Distances. Twelve miles north from Plymouth, and fifty-five north by west from Concord.

TROY.

CHESHIRE Co. The inhabitants of Troy are principally agriculturists. The soil and productions of this town are similar to those of Fitzwilliam. Possessing but few water privileges, its advantages for mills and factories are limited. This town was taken from Marlborough and Fitzwilliam.

Boundaries. North by Marlborough, east by Jaffrey, south by Fitzwilliam, and west by Richmond and Swanzy.

First Minister. Rev. Ezekiel Rich, installed in 1815; dismissed in 1818.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 2,418 bushels; potatoes, 21,530 bushels; hay, 1,336 tons; wool, 1,351 lbs.; maple sugar, 3,335 pounds.

Distances. Fifty-four miles south-west from Concord, and twelve south-east from Keene.

TUFTONBOROUGH.

CARROLL Co. There are several ponds in this town, together with many small streams, running into Winnepiscogee Lake. The soil is various. There are several arms of the lake stretching far into the town, and presenting to the spectator, from the elevated parts of the town, a succession of beautiful views.

Tuftonborough was originally granted to J. Tufton Mason, and took its name from him.

Boundaries. North-east by Ossipee, south-east by Wolfeborough, south-west and west by the Lake, north-west by Moultonborough.

First Settlers. Benjamin Bean, Phinehas Graves, and Joseph Peavey, settled about 1780.

First Minister. Rev. Joseph Kelum.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 8,289 bushels; potatoes, 38,700 bushels; hay, 2,814 tons; wool, 4,089 lbs.; maple sugar, 5,589 pounds.

Distances. Fifty miles east by north from Concord, and about eight miles west from Ossipee.

UNITY.

SULLIVAN Co. Little Sugar River has its source in Whortleberry Pond and Beaver Meadow, in the north part of the town, passes through its centre, and empties itself into the Connecticut at Charlestown. Cold Pond, the head of Cold River, is partly in this town. From Gilman's Pond, in the east part of Unity, proceeds a branch of Sugar River, flowing through Newport. Perry's Mountain is in the south-west part, and partly in Charlestown.

Unity is an uneven township, but the soil is highly favorable for grazing. It is excellent for flax, few towns in the State producing a greater quantity.

The town was called Unity, from the happy termination of a dispute

which had long subsisted, between certain of the inhabitants of Kingston and Hampstead, claiming the same tracts of land, under two different grants.

Boundaries. North by Claremont and Newport, east by Goshen, south by Lempster and Acworth, and west by Charlestown.

First Settlers. John Ladd and Moses Thurston, settled in 1769.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 3,455 bushels; potatoes, 38,220 bushels; hay, 3,183 tons; wool, 8,952 lbs.; maple sugar, 10,276 pounds.

Distances. Fifty miles west by north from Concord, and nine south from Newport.

WAKEFIELD.

CARROLL CO. Lovewell's Pond, in the south part of this town, is about 700 rods long and 275 wide. Province Pond lies between Wakefield and Effingham, and is 450 rods long and 400 wide. Pine River Pond is the source of the river of that name, flowing north-west into Ossipee Lake. The principal branch of the Piscataqua has its rise in East Pond, between Wakefield and Newfield, Me.

The soil of this town is generally good; here are some excellent farms. Wakefield is a very pleasant town, and its waters afford a great variety of fish. It possesses an excellent water power.

Lovewell's Pond, in this town, derived its name from Capt. John Lovewell, of Dunstable, who, on the 20th Feb. 1725, surprised and destroyed a party of Indians encamped on the side of the pond.

Robert Macklin, distinguished for longevity, died here in 1787, at the age of 115. He was born in Scotland.

Boundaries. North-west by Ossipee and Effingham, east by Maine, south-east by Milton, west by Middleton and Brookfield.

First Minister. Rev. Asa Piper, ordained in 1785; dismissed in 1810.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 6,855 bushels; potatoes, 39,235 bush-

els; hay, 2,545 tons; wool, 3,545 lbs.; maple sugar, 1,890 pounds.

Distances. Fifty miles north-east from Concord, and about ten miles south-east from Ossipee.

WALPOLE.

CHESHIRE CO. The face of this town is beautifully diversified by hills and vales. The soil is similar to that of other towns on Connecticut River. The intervals afford excellent tillage; the uplands are inferior to none in the State. Cold River passes through the north part, and forms a junction with the Connecticut. There is a lofty hill, called Fall Mountain, a part of the range of Mount Toby; the highest parts of which are about 750 feet above the level of the river. The village of Walpole is situated at the foot of the hill, on a plain; the margin of the intervals. The principal street runs north and south, and is bordered on both sides with dwelling houses, stores, and shops.

Drewsville, in this town, is a pleasant village, romantically situated near the falls; it is a place of some trade, and considerable manufacture.

Bellows' Falls, on Connecticut River, separates this town from Rockingham, Vt. At the bridge, which crosses the river at this place, built in 1785, and 365 feet in length, the traveller is presented with a most interesting and sublime view. The river here is compressed into a narrow strait, between steep rocks, and, for nearly a quarter of a mile, is hurried on with great rapidity and loud roaring. In no place is the fall perpendicular, to any considerable extent; but, in the distance of half a mile, the waters descend forty-two feet. A canal, with nine locks, passes round these falls, on the west side.

Col. Benjamin Bellows was one of the first settlers of this town, in 1749. He was a man of great enterprise and bravery. His descendants are numerous, and highly respectable.

Bellows' Falls Village is in Rockingham, Vt., opposite to Drewsville.

Boundaries. North by Charlestown

and Langdon, east by Alstead and Surry, and south by Westmoreland and Westminster, Vt.

First Settler. Col. Benjamin Bellows, settled in 1749.

First Ministers. Rev. Jonathan Leavitt, settled in 1761; dismissed in 1763. Rev. Thomas Fessenden, settled in 1767; died in 1813.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 18,512 bushels; potatoes, 48,279 bushels; hay, 5,073 tons; wool, 38,150 lbs.; maple sugar, 4,715 pounds.

Distances. Sixty miles south-west by west from Concord, and thirteen north-west from Keene. A railroad passes through this town.

WARNER.

MERRIMAC CO. Warner is watered by Warner River, a handsome stream, which rises in the Sunapee Mountain, in Newbury. It passes through Bradford, enters Warner at the north-west corner, and running in an east and south-east direction, divides the town into nearly two equal parts, and falls into Contoocook River in Hopkiuton. This stream produces a good water power.

The lands, though broken, have, in general, a good soil. Mink Hills lie in the west part, and furnish fine orchards and good pasturage. There are four ponds in the town, viz.: Tom, Bear, Bagley, and Pleasant Ponds. Pleasant Pond, the waters of which are clear and cold, deep, and of a greenish cast, has no visible outlet or inlet, and overflows its banks in the driest seasons. There is a great variety of fish.

The following account of a terrible tornado, in this section of country, is by the Rev. John Woods, published in *Professor Silliman's Journal*, Volume XXXV.—No. 2.—Jan., 1839.

Mr. Woods says: "The event occurred about half past five o'clock, Sunday evening, September 9th, 1821. The wind, I suppose, was a proper whirlwind, precisely such as occasions water-spouts at sea. A very intelligent woman in Warner, who, at a distance of two or three miles, observed its progress, compared its appearance to a tin trumpet, the small end down-

ward; also to a great elephant's trunk, let down out of heaven, and moving majestically along. She remarked, that its appearance and motion gave her a strong impression of life. When it had reached the easterly part of the town, she said the lower end appeared to be taken up from the earth, and to bend around in a serpentine form, until it passed behind a black cloud, and disappeared. Its course was south-easterly. It was attended with but little rain in some parts of its course, more in others. The rain, or what appeared like it, was, in my opinion, taken from bodies of water, which it passed over. It was said, that it lowered the water in a small pond in Warner, about three feet. To people near Sunapee Lake, in New London, I was told it appeared as if the lake was rushing up towards heaven. The appearance of the cloud, to beholders at a little distance, was awfully terrific. It commenced its desolating progress east of Grantham Mountain, in Croydon. In Wendell, beside other buildings, it demolished a dwelling-house, and carried a child, who was asleep upon a bed, into Sunapee Lake. In New London and Sutton it did considerable damage, but met with few dwelling-houses, and destroyed no lives. From Sutton it passed over the south-west branch, or spur, of Kearsarge Mountain, with a gore of land belonging to Warner, called Kearsarge Gore. At the foot of this mountain it entirely demolished five barns, unroofed another, and utterly destroyed two dwelling-houses, and so rent another as to render it irreparable.

"The houses wholly destroyed belonged to two brothers, Robert and Daniel Savary. They contained fourteen persons. In the house of the latter were their aged parents, seventy years old, I should think, or upwards. The old gentleman, as he saw the cloud coming, went into a chamber to close a window, and was there when the wind struck the house. He was carried four or five rods, dashed upon the rock, and instantly killed. A part of his brain was left upon the rock where he fell. His wife was very badly

wounded, and it was thought would not recover. A child of Daniel Savary, in the same house, was also killed. In the house of Robert Savary, several were much wounded and bruised, but no lives lost. The houses and barns, and other buildings at this place, were not only levelled with the foundation, but the materials and contents were dashed into ten thousand pieces, and scattered in every direction. Carts, wagons, sleighs, ploughs, and sleds which were new and strong, (one ox-sled, I recollect, was entirely new,) were carried to a considerable distance—from twenty to sixty rods—and so broken and shattered as to be fit only for fuel. Stone walls were levelled, and rocks, weighing two, three, or four hundred pounds, were turned out of their beds, apparently by the bare force of the wind. Large logs, also, two feet or more in diameter, which were bedded into the ground, and were fifty or sixty feet long, were not sufficiently weighty to retain their location. In one instance, I recollect to have seen one large log, lying upon another in such a condition, that it was thought, by good judges, that ten yoke of oxen could not have moved the lower one from its bed: but both were removed by the wind several feet. An elm tree, near where old Mr. Savary fell, which was one foot, at least, in diameter, and too strongly rooted to yield, was twisted like a withe to the ground, and lay prostrate across the path like a wilted weed. Not an apple or forest tree was left standing. One barn was seen to be taken up whole, with its contents, of hay, grain, &c. After being carried several rods, it came to pieces, and flew like feathers in every direction.

“From the neighborhood of the Savary’s it passed over another spur of the mountain, and fell, with great violence, on the buildings of Peter Flanders and Joseph True. Their houses, which were but a few rods distant—one in Warner, the other in Salisbury—were utterly demolished. In Mr. Flanders’ house were nine persons, two of whom were instantly killed. Mr. Flanders and wife were very

badly wounded, but at length recovered. In Mr. True’s house were seven, all of whom were most wonderfully preserved, excepting two children, ten or twelve years old, who were badly burnt by hot bricks, the oven having been heated, and the bread then in it; one of whom lingered several weeks in extreme suffering, and then died. The father and mother of Mrs. True, who lived about half a mile distant, were visiting there. They had just left the tea table. Mr. True and his father-in-law went out at the door, and saw the cloud, but thought at first they were so under the hill, it would pass harmless over them. But they were soon convinced that its track was marked with desolation. Mr. True just gave an alarm to his family, then ran under the end of his shop, which happened to stand beyond the violence of the wind, so as not to be demolished. His father-in-law, (Jones,) stood his ground, until the wind struck the barn, a few rods to the north-west of him, and he saw the fragments of it flying in the air, over his head. He then threw himself flat upon the ground, by a heavy pile of wood. Instantly a rafter fell endwise, close by him, entering the ground a foot or two in depth, and immediately a beam grazed down upon the rafter, and lay at his feet. He and Mr. True were entirely unharmed. In a moment they saw, instead of a new and strong and very comfortable dwelling-house, a perfect desolation. Not even a sill remained upon its foundation. Even the cellar stairs, and the hearths, which were of tile or brick, eight inches square, were taken up, and removed. The bricks of the chimney lay scattered along, partly covering Mrs. True, and covering, to a considerable depth, two of the children. Mrs. True was soon taken up, with but little injury. The shrieks and cries of the two children, under a weight of hot bricks, next pierced the heart of their father. In removing them he burnt his hands to the bone. They were at length taken out alive, but in a state of great suffering, one of whom, as I have mentioned, after a few weeks, died. All were now found but the

babe, about one year old. Supposing it to be under the bricks, Mr. True renewed his labor; but soon it was heard to cry in the direction of the wind. Such as could run, ran in search of it, and soon found it lying safe upon the ground, beneath a sleigh bottom, ten or fifteen rods from where the house had stood. When the wind came, the sleigh was in the barn, six or eight rods north or north-westerly from the house. The two last mentioned houses were one story, well built, and well furnished dwellings. Their materials were not merely separated, but broken, splintered, reduced to kindling wood, and scattered like the chaff of the summer thrashing floors. It was the same with furniture, beds, bedding, bureaus, chairs, tables, and the like. A loom was, to appearance, carried whole about forty rods, and then dashed in pieces. The width of the desolation here was about twenty or twenty-five rods. On the higher grounds over which it passed, it was forty, fifty, or sixty rods. The deeper the valley, the narrower and more violent was the current. From the last mentioned neighborhood, it passed on to the east part of Warner, but met with no other dwelling-houses, and did but little damage, except to fences and forests. The appearance of the ground where it passed, was as if a mighty torrent had swept over it, up hill as well as down. Near the boundary between Warner and Boscawen the desolation ceased. It was taken up from the earth, but spruce floor boards, which were taken from New London, were borne upon its bosom, and dropped in the Shaker Village, in Canterbury, a distance of about thirty miles. In following its track in Kearsarge Gore, I came to a considerable stream of water, across which had been a bridge, covered with large oak logs, split in the middle, instead of planks. These half logs were scattered in every direction; some carried, I should think, ten rods in the direction from which the wind came, others sixty rods in the direction it went, and others were dropped near the margin, at the right and left.

"One remarkable fact is, that the same day, and about the same time in the day, two other similar whirlwinds were experienced, which moved in nearly parallel lines; one passing through Warwick, Mass., and the other about the same distance to the north-east."

Boundaries. North by Sutton and Salisbury, east by Boscawen, south by Hopkinton and Hemiker, and west by Bradford.

First Settlers. David Annis and Reuben Kimball, in 1762.

First Minister. Rev. William Kelley, ordained in 1772; dismissed in 1801.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 10,831 bushels; potatoes, 35,986 bushels; hay, 3,976 tons; wool 12,862 lbs.; maple sugar, 2,526 pounds.

Distances. Fifteen miles west from Concord. A railroad will soon pass through this pleasant town.

WARREN.

GRAFTON Co. This town is watered by the north branch of Baker's River, which has its source on the east side of Moosehillock Mountain. It passes in a northern direction to Wentworth, and, near the south line of Warren, furnishes several valuable mill sites. The south-east part presents a mountainous aspect, having a large portion of Carr's Mountain on its south-eastern border. Copper ore is found here.

Boundaries. North by Benton, east by Woodstock, south by Wentworth, and west by Piermont.

First Settlers. Warren was granted by charter, July 14, 1763.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 2,121 bushels; potatoes, 38,394 bushels; hay, 2,333 tons; wool, 4,057 lbs.; maple sugar, 41,745 pounds.

Distances. About fourteen miles south-east from Haverhill, and sixty-five north by west from Concord.

WASHINGTON.

SULLIVAN Co. This town is hilly, but not mountainous. Lovewell's Mountain, so called from Capt. Love-

wells's killing seven Indians near it, is of a conical shape, about three-quarters of a mile in diameter, and may be seen at a considerable distance. Washington abounds with springs, rivulets, and natural ponds, of the last of which, there are no less than sixteen, and some of them of considerable magnitude.

Island Pond, so called from its being full of islands, is two miles long, and one and a half wide. Half Moon Pond is one and a half miles in length. Ashuelot Pond is one and a half miles long, and one mile wide, and is the source of one of the principal branches of Ashuelot River. Brockway's Pond, a beautiful sheet of water, lying on a white sand, is one mile long, and half a mile wide. Long Pond, lying in this town and Stoddard, is five miles in length. These ponds abound with a variety of fish. The borders of these ponds present delightful scenery. A branch of Contoocook River has its source from several small ponds in the eastern part of the town.

The soil is generally deep and moist, better for grass than tillage. The first settlers had 150 acres of land each for settling.

Boundaries. North by Goshen, east by Bradford, Hillsborough and Windsor, south by Stoddard, and west by Marlow and Lempster.

First Settler. Reuben Kidder, Esq., settled in 1768.

First Minister. Rev. George Lesslie, installed in 1780; died in 1800.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 2,351 bushels; potatoes, 31,158 bushels; hay, 2,574 tons; wool, 7,154 lbs.; maple sugar, 10,330 pounds.

Distances. Thirty-five miles west from Concord, and about sixteen miles south-east from Newport.

WATERVILLE.

GRAFTON CO. This town comprises the territory called *Gillis and Foss' Grant*, until its incorporation, in 1829. It is bounded north by ungranted land, east by Albany, south by Sandwich, and west by Thornton. It was granted June 29, 1819, to Josiah

Gillis, Moses Foss, jr., and others. It is watered by Mad River, which rises among the mountainous tracts on the north; runs south-west about twenty miles, and falls into Pemigewasset River in Campton. Swift River has its source in this town, pursues an east course through Albany, into Conway, where it unites with Saco River. There are two ponds, and several considerable elevations. Moses Foss, jr., commenced the settlement some years since.

WEARE.

HILLSBOROUGH CO. The only River in Weare is the north-west branch of Piscataquog, which enters the west boundary from Deering, and meanders through the north and east sections of the town, and passes the south line about half a mile from the south-east corner. This river affords the best mill sites in the town. Here are three ponds.

Rattlesnake Hill, nearly in the centre of the north line of the town, abounds with shelving rocks, abrupt precipices, forming dens and caves. During the summer season, the reptile from which the hill takes its name, is frequently found. The town, though rather broken, is not mountainous. It has small swamps, and some good meadows. It is now settled and cultivated to its extreme limits by industrious and wealthy husbandmen. It received its name in honor of Meshech Weare, chief justice of the province of New Hampshire.

The manufactures of this town are important and increasing.

Boundaries. North by Henniker and Hopkinton, east by Dunbarton and Goffstown, south by New Boston, and west by Frankestown and Deering.

First Settlers. Emigrants from Massachusetts, about the year 1749.

First Minister. Rev. John Cayford, settled in 1802; dismissed in 1808.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 13,035 bushels; potatoes, 39,975 bushels; hay, 4,330 tons; wool, 14,548 lbs.; maple sugar, 2,951 pounds.

Distances. Fourteen miles south-west from Concord, and seventeen north north-west from Amherst.

WENDELL.

SULLIVAN Co. A considerable part of Lake Sunapee, a noble sheet of water, lies in this town. The surface of this lake is said to contain 4,095 acres, of which 2,720 acres are in Wendell. Here is the principal source of Sugar River, which flows from the lake near its centre from north to south; passes through the centre of the town into Newport, from thence into Claremont, where it unites with the Connecticut. There are three small ponds, containing an area of about 300 acres. The town received its name from John Wendell, one of the principal proprietors.

Boundaries. North by Springfield, east by Sunapee Lake, separating it from New London and Newbury, and west by Newport and Croydon.

First Settlers. In 1772, emigrants from Rhode Island settled here.

First Minister. Rev. N. Woodward.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 1,006 bushels; potatoes, 34,842 bushels; hay, 1,599 tons; wool, 5,319 lbs.; maple sugar, 8,513 pounds.

Distances. Forty miles north-west from Concord, and seven east from Newport.

WENTWORTH.

GRAFTON Co. This town is watered by Baker's River, on which is a fall of eighteen or twenty feet, affording a valuable hydraulic power. The south branch of Baker's River passes through the southerly part of this town and joins the main branch near Rumney line. Here are but few ponds. Baker's, situated on Orford line, is the most considerable; the outlet of which is called Pond Brook, and affords water sufficient for several valuable mill sites.

In the east part of the town, lies part of Carr's Mountain, covered in its natural state with a heavy growth of forest trees. A part of the elevation called Mount Cuba lies in the west part of Wentworth. This mountain contains inexhaustible quantities of the best limestone, of which a constant supply of good lime is made, and sold at a low price. Iron ore is found in various

parts. The soil is generally good; the lands in the vicinity of the rivers are of the first quality.

The town received its name from Governor Benning Wentworth. The first settlement commenced a few years before the revolutionary war. Articles of subsistence, potatoes and seeds for the propagation of vegetables, were transported thither from the lower part of the State on pack horses, hand-sleighs, and in knapsacks.

Boundaries. North by Warren, east by Runney, south by Dorchester, and west by Orford.

First Settlers. The first settlement commenced a few years before the revolutionary war.

First Minister. Rev. Increase S. Davis, settled in 1833.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 3,190 bushels; potatoes, 30,678 bushels; hay, 2,483 tons; wool, 5,321 lbs.; maple sugar, 20,733 pounds.

Distances. Fifteen miles north-west from Plymouth, and about fifty north north-west from Concord.

WESTMORELAND.

CHESHIRE Co. This town is watered by several small streams which empty into the Connecticut. The one issuing from Spafford's Lake in Chesterfield is the largest, and affords some of the best water privileges in town.

The early settlers were several times attacked by the Indians. In one of their excursions, they killed William Phips, the first husband of Jemima How; and in another, carried Nehemiah How, the father of her second husband, a captive to Canada, where he died.

This town lies on the east side of Connecticut River, and the surface is less varied by mountains, vales, rivers, and ponds, than the neighboring towns.

Boundaries. North by Walpole, east by Surry and Keene, south by Chesterfield, and west by Dummerston and Putney, Vt.

First Settlers. Four families settled in 1741.

First Ministers. Rev. William Goddard, ordained in 1764; dismissed in

1775. Rev. Allen Pratt, settled in 1790; dismissed in 1827.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 11,979 bushels; potatoes, 33,547 bushels; hay, 3,629 tons; wool, 11,279 lbs.; maple sugar, 15,304 pounds.

Distances. Sixty-five miles south-west from Concord, and about ten miles west of Keene. A railroad passes through this town.

WHITEFIELD.

Coos Co. The soil of this town is generally thin and light, of easy cultivation and tolerably good; though in the north part low spruce swamps abound. Here lie part of Blake's, Long, Round, and Little River Ponds, beside two other small ponds. The second of these is a beautiful sheet of water, of considerable size, abounding with fish. John's River passes through this town.

Boundaries. North by Lancaster, east by Jefferson, south by Carroll, and west by Dalton.

First Settlers. Maj. Burns and others settled soon after 1774.

First Minister. See *Bethlehem*.

Productions of the Soil. Buckwheat, 1,045 bushels; potatoes, 29,925 bushels; hay, 1,400 tons; wool, 2,339 lbs.; maple sugar, 15,880 pounds.

Distances. One hundred and twenty miles north from Concord, and about twelve miles south-east from Lancaster.

WILMOT.

MERRIMAC Co. The streams forming Blackwater River, have their origin in the vicinity of Wilmot. They afford a good number of mill sites. The Fourth New Hampshire Turnpike from Concord to Hanover, passes through this town. It was made in 1803, through an entire forest, without any inhabitants for fourteen miles above, and about six miles below Wilmot. The land near the Turnpike appears rude and barren; but the acclivities on either side are susceptible of cultivation. The town is composed of hills and valleys, presenting a rough surface. There are no large collections of water, nor any mountains, excepting Kearsarge, whose summit forms

the southern boundary. It received its name from Dr. Wilmot, an Englishman, who, at one time, was supposed to be the author of the celebrated letters of Junius.

Boundaries. North-west by Springfield, north-east by Danbury, New Chester, and Andover, south-east by Warner, and south-west by New London.

First Settlers. In 1775 this town was granted to Joseph Minot, Matthew Thornton, and others.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 4,234 bushels; potatoes, 30,167 bushels; hay, 2,676 tons; wool, 9,077 lbs.

Distances. Thirty miles north-west from Concord.

WILTON.

HILLSBOROUGH Co. Souhegan is the principal river in this town. Its main branch enters Wilton near the south-west corner, and proceeds in a north-east course till it forms a junction with several branches, running from Lyndeborough and Temple.—These flow through the north part of the town, and produce a valuable water power. Here are valuable manufactures, and a pleasant village.

This town has neither mountains, ponds, or swamps. It is, in general, of strong and excellent soil. Good clay is found in plenty, near the streams. There are several quarries of excellent stone, for splitting and hewing. The town derived its name from Wilton, an ancient borough in Wiltshire, England.

A distressing accident occurred in raising the second meeting-house, September 7, 1779. The frame fell, and three men were instantly killed; two died of their wounds, soon afterward, and a number of others were badly injured. On July 20, 1804, the same meeting-house was struck by lightning and considerably shattered.

Boundaries. North by Lyndeborough, east by Lyndeborough and Milford, south by Mason, and west by Temple.

First Settlers. The first settlement was made in 1738, by three families from Danvers, Mass.; two by the

name of Putnam, and one by the name of Dale. Hannah, the daughter of Ephraim Putnam, was the first child born in town.

First Ministers. Rev. Jonathan Liv-
ermore, ordained in 1763; dismissed
in 1777; died in 1809. Rev. Abel
Fiske, settled in 1778; died in 1802.
Rev. Thomas Beede, settled in 1803;
dismissed in 1829.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn,
5,474 bushels; potatoes, 20,063 bush-
els; hay, 1,728 tons; wool, 1,500 lbs.;
wheat, 1,800 bushels.

Distances. Nine miles west by south
from Amherst, and forty south by west
from Concord. This town is accom-
modated with a railroad, and is but a
short ride from Boston.

WINCHESTER.

CHESHIRE CO. The face of this
town is diversified with hills and val-
leys. The soil is of an excellent qual-
ity, furnishing in abundance all the
agricultural products natural to this
section of the country. Ashuelot River
passes through the centre of this town,
affording a great hydraulic power; it
is bordered on each bank by exten-
sive intervals, of a fertility rarely ex-
celled.

There are other small streams run-
ning in various directions, through
the town, affording facilities for water
power.

The centre village is on the south-
east bank of the Ashuelot, and the
principal street, running parallel with
its border, has a number of dwelling-
houses, meeting-houses, an elegant
district school house, and various man-
ufactures. At the lower end of the vil-
lage, the street is adorned with a beau-
tiful row of native ever-green trees,
which extend nearly half a mile. This
village is very handsome.

Two miles west is another manufac-
turing village, containing one large
woollen factory, one cotton factory, one
satinet factory, &c.

In the south-east part of the town is
another manufacturing village. There
are other manufacturing villages in the
town.

This town was sacked by the In-
dians, and the inhabitants taken pris-
oners, or driven off, in 1745 or 1746,
and did not return under about five
years, to resume the settlement of the
place.

Boundaries. North by Chesterfield
and Swanzey, east by Richmond, south
by Warwick and Northfield, in Mass.,
and west by Hinsdale.

First Settlers. Josiah Willard and
others, settled about the year 1732.

First Ministers. Rev. Joseph Ash-
ley, ordained in 1736; removed in
1747. Rev. Micah Lawrence, ordained
in 1764; dismissed in 1777. Rev.
Ezra Conant, settled in 1788; dismiss-
ed in 1806.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn,
9,899 bushels; potatoes, 28,618 bush-
els; hay, 3,440 tons; wool, 9,175 lbs.;
maple sugar, 10,615 pounds.

Distances. Thirteen miles south-
west from Keene, sixty-five south-west
from Concord. This town will soon
be accommodated with a railroad.

WINDHAM.

ROCKINGHAM CO. Policy Pond
lies in this town and Salem, about one
half in each. Cabot's Pond lies east
of the centre of the town. Golden
Pond is in the south, and Mitchel's in
the north-east part of the town. Bea-
ver River or Brook forms the western
boundary, upon which are some mead-
ow lands. The town is also well sup-
plied with small streams. These wa-
ters afford fine fish.

Windham was originally a part of
Londonderry. The inhabitants, princi-
pally derived from the first settlers of
Londonderry, have firmly adhered to
the religious principles of their fathers,
to the doctrines and forms of the pres-
byterian church as originally establish-
ed in Scotland, and administered in
this country.

Boundaries. North by Londonderry,
east by Salem, south by Pelham, and
west by Hudson and Londonderry.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn,
5,561 bushels; potatoes, 16,588 bush-
els; hay, 1,659 tons; wool, 1,936 lbs.

Distances. Thirty-three miles south

by east from Concord, and twenty south-east from Exeter.

WINDSOR.

HILLSBOROUGH Co. This town contains only 5,335 acres. It is diversified with hills; its soil is strong, good for grazing, and for bread stuffs, of which quantities sufficient for use at home, and some for the markets are raised. Black Pond, near the centre, is said to be 160 rods long and 80 broad; and a pond near the south-east corner of the town, is about 80 rods long and 40 wide.

Boundaries. North by Washington, east by Hillsborough, south by Antrim, and west by Stoddard.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 824 bushels, potatoes, 7,515 bushels; hay, 654 tons; wool, 1,176 pounds; maple sugar, 725 pounds.

Distances. Thirty miles south-west from Concord, and about twenty-seven north-west from Amherst.

WOLFEBOROUGH.

CARROLL Co. The soil of this town is rocky, but productive, and the face of the country level. The wood is principally oak and other hard timber. The only river is Smith's, so called from a hunter of that name; it issues from a large pond of the same name in the south-east part of the town, and discharges its waters into the lake. There are four other ponds of considerable magnitude, called Crooked, Rust's, Barton's, and Sargent's Ponds. There is a bridge over Smith's River about sixty feet long, near its entrance into the Winnipiseogee. Near this bridge is a pleasant village.

The charter of Wolfborough was granted in 1770, to Gov. John Wentworth, Mark H. Wentworth and others. Gov. Wentworth, distinguished for his enterprise and taste, and a fondness for agricultural improvements, erected a splendid mansion about five miles east of the bridge, and made it his summer residence.

At the foot of a hill, near one of the ponds in this town, is a mineral spring.

The scenery in this and the neighboring towns, bordering on the beautiful Winnipiseogee, is splendid.

Boundaries. North-east by Ossipee, south-east by Brookfield, south-west by Winnipiseogee Lake and Alton, and north-west by Tuftonborough.

First Settlers. B. Blake, J. Lucas, James Lary, J. Fullerton, and others.

First Minister. Rev. Ebenezer Allen, settled in 1792; died in 1806.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 9,578 bushels; potatoes, 55,369 bushels; hay, 3,711 tons; wool, 5,801 lbs.; maple sugar, 8,925 pounds.

Distances. Forty-five miles north-east from Concord, and about eight miles south-west from Ossipee.

WOODSTOCK.

GRAFTON Co. The Pemigewasset passes through the eastern section of this town. The three branches of this river unite in the north part of Woodstock. There are several brooks and rivulets which supply this place with a number of mill privileges. The ponds are numerous.

Cushman's Mountain, in the south-west, Black Mountain, in the north-west, and Blue Mountain, in the west, are the highest elevations. Among these mountains, branches of the Wild Amonoosuck and Baker's Rivers, and Mooschillock Brook, have their sources. On the last stream there is a beautiful cascade.

There are here two springs which have been termed medicinal. This town has some very fine scenery.

Boundaries. North by Lincoln, east by Thornton, south by Thornton and Ellsworth, and west by Warren, Benton, and Landaff.

First Settlers. John Riant and others, settled in 1773.

Productions of the Soil. Indian corn, 1,594 bushels; potatoes, 18,623 bushels; hay, 878 tons; wool, 1,213 lbs.; maple sugar, 4,660 pounds.

Distances. Twenty miles north from Plymouth, and sixty-two north from Concord.

A

POPULATION TABLES

BY COUNTIES.

BELKNAP COUNTY.

INCORPORATED DECEMBER 23, 1840.

Towns.	Inc.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Alton,	1796	445	721	1,279	2,058	1,993	2,002
Barnstead,	1727	807	1,161	1,477	1,805	2,047	1,945
Centre Harbor,	1797		263	349	486	577	584
GILFORD,	1812				1,816	1,872	2,072
Gilmanton,	1727	2,613	3,752	4,338	3,752	3,816	3,485
Meredith,	1768	881	1,609	1,940	2,416	2,683	3,344
New Hampton,	1777	652	1,095	1,293	1,500	1,904	1,812
Sanbornton,	1770	1,587	2,695	2,884	3,329	2,866	2,745
Total,		6,985	11,296	13,560	17,162	17,758	17,989

CARROLL COUNTY.

INCORPORATED DECEMBER 23, 1840.

Towns.	Inc.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Albany,	1766						406
Brookfield,	1794		504	657	690	679	553
Chatham,	1767	58	183	201	298	419	523
Conway,	1765	574	705	1,080	1,365	1,601	1,811
Eaton,	1766	253	381	535	1,071	1,432	1,710
Effingham,	1788	154	451	876	1,368	1,911	1,195
Freedom,	1831						926
Moultonborough,	1777	565	857	994	1,279	1,422	1,752
OSSIPEE,	1785	339	1,143	1,330	1,988	1,935	2,170
Sandwich,	1768	905	1,413	2,232	2,368	2,743	2,625
Tamworth,	1766	266	757	1,134	1,442	1,554	1,716
Tuftonborough,	1795	109	357	709	1,232	1,375	1,281
Wakefield,	1774	646	835	1,166	1,518	1,470	1,596
Wolfeborough,	1770	447	941	1,376	1,794	1,929	1,918
Total,		4,316	8,527	12,290	16,413	18,470	20,182

CHESHIRE COUNTY.

INCORPORATED MARCH 19, 1771.

Towns.	Inc.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Alstead,	1763	1,111	1,666	1,694	1,611	1,552	1,454
Chesterfield,	1752	1,905	2,161	1,839	2,110	2,040	1,765
Dublin,	1771	901	1,188	1,184	1,620	1,218	1,075
Fitzwilliam,	1773	1,038	1,240	1,301	1,167	1,229	1,366
Gilsum,	1763	298	484	513	601	412	656
Hinsdale,	1753	522	634	740	890	937	1,141
Jaffrey,	1773	1,235	1,341	1,336	1,339	1,354	1,411
KEENE,	1753	1,314	1,645	1,646	1,895	2,574	2,611
Marlborough,	1776	786	1,185	1,142	766	822	831
Marlow,	1761	313	543	566	597	645	626
Nelson,	1774	721	977	1,076	907	875	835
Richmond,	1752	1,380	1,390	1,290	1,391	1,301	1,165
Rindge,	1768	1,143	1,196	1,226	1,298	1,269	1,161
Roxbury,	1812				366	322	286
Stoddard,	1774	701	1,148	1,132	1,203	1,159	1,006
Sullivan,	1787	220	488	516	582	555	496
Surry,	1769	448	569	564	570	539	481
Swanzy,	1753	1,157	1,271	1,400	1,716	1,816	1,755
Troy,	1815				676	676	683
Walpole,	1752	1,245	1,743	1,894	2,020	1,974	2,015
Westmoreland,	1752	2,018	2,066	1,937	2,029	1,647	1,546
Winchester,	1753	1,209	1,413	1,478	1,849	2,051	2,065
Total,		19,665	24,348	24,474	27,203	26,967	26,430

COOS COUNTY.

INCORPORATED DEC. 24, 1803.

Towns.	Inc.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Bartlett,	1790	248	548	436	511	644	706
Berlin,	1829					73	116
Cambridge,	1773						5
Carroll,	1832					108	218
Clarksville,	1832						88
Colebrook,	1790	29	160	325	469	542	743
Columbia,	1797	26	109	142	249	442	620
Dalton,	1784	14	62	235	347	532	664
Dixville,	1805			12	2	2	4
Dummer,	1773			7	27	65	57
Errol,	1836			38	26	82	104
Gorham,	1836						156
Jackson,	1800					515	584
Jefferson,	1796		112	197	252	492	575
Kilkenny,	1774		18	28	24	27	
LANCASTER,	1763	161	440	717	844	1,187	1,316
Milan,	1824					243	386
Millfield,	1774					33	12
Northumberland,	1779	117	205	281	205	342	399
Pittsburg,	1840						315
Randolph,	1824					143	115

COOS COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Towns.	Inc.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Stark,	1832						349
Stratford,	1773	146	281	339	335	443	441
Shelburne,	1820	31	45	176	205	312	350
Stewartstown,	1799		99	186	363	129	630
Success,	1773					14	
Whitefield	1774			51	281	685	751
Total,		772	2,079	3,170	4,140	7,045	9,704

GRAFTON COUNTY.

INCORPORATED, MARCH 19, 1771.

Towns.	Inc.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Alexandria,	1782	298	303	409	707	1,083	1,284
Bath,	1761	498	825	1,316	1,498	1,627	1,591
Benton,	1764						413
Bethlehem,	1799		171	422	467	665	779
Bridgewater,	1788	281	664	1,104	727	783	747
Bristol,	1819				675	799	1,153
Campton,	1761	395	635	873	1,047	1,313	1,513
Canaan,	1761	483	835	1,094	1,198	1,428	1,576
Danbury,	1795	111	165	345	467	786	800
Dame's Gore,							54
Dorchester,	1761	175	349	537	584	702	769
Ellsworth,	1802		47	142	213	234	300
Enfield,	1761	724	1,121	1,291	1,370	1,492	1,514
Franconia,	1764	72	129	358	373	443	523
Grafton,	1778	403	682	931	1,094	1,207	1,201
Groton,	1796	373	391	549	686	669	870
Hanover,	1761	1,380	1,912	2,135	2,222	2,361	2,613
HAVERHILL,	1763	552	805	1,105	1,609	2,183	2,675
Hebron,	1792		281	563	572	538	508
Hill,	1778						999
Holderness,	1761	329	531	835	1,160	1,429	1,528
Landaff,	1764	292	461	650	769	951	957
Lebanon,	1761	1,180	1,574	1,808	1,710	1,868	1,754
Lisbon,	1768					1,485	1,682
Lincoln,	1764	22	41	100	32	50	76
Littleton,	1784	96	381	873	1,096	1,435	1,778
Lyman,	1761	202	534	948	1,270	1,321	1,496
Lyme,	1761	816	1,318	1,670	1,824	1,804	1,785
Orange,	1780	131	203	229	298	405	463
Orford,	1761	540	988	1,265	1,568	1,829	1,707
Piermont,	1764	426	670	877	1,016	1,042	1,057
PLYMOUTH,	1763	625	743	937	983	1,175	1,282
Rumney,	1761	411	624	765	864	993	1,110
Thornton,	1781	385	535	794	857	1,049	1,045
Warren,	1763	206	336	506	544	702	938
Waterville,	1829					96	63
Wentworth,	1766	241	488	645	807	924	1,119
Woodstock,	1786						472
Total,		11,647	18,742	24,306	30,367	36,844	42,194

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

INCORPORATED MARCH 19, 1771.

Towns.	Inc.	1791.	1801.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
AMHERST,	1760	2,369	1,470	1,554	1,622	1,657	1,565
Antrim,	1777	528	1,059	1,277	1,330	1,309	1,225
Bedford,	1780	898	1,182	1,296	1,375	1,554	1,549
Bennington,	1842						
Brookline,	1769	338	454	538	592	627	652
Deering,	1774	928	1,244	1,363	1,415	1,227	1,124
Francestown,	1772	982	1,355	1,451	1,479	1,540	1,308
Goffstown,	1761	1,275	1,612	2,000	2,173	2,218	2,366
Greenfield,	1791		934	980	974	946	834
Hancock,	1779	634	1,120	1,184	1,178	1,316	1,345
Hillsborough,	1772	798	1,311	1,592	1,982	1,792	1,808
Hollis,	1746	1,441	1,557	1,529	1,543	1,501	1,333
Hudson,	1746					1,282	1,144
Litchfield,	1749	357	372	382	465	505	481
Lyndeborough,	1764	1,280	976	1,074	1,168	1,147	1,033
Manchester,	1751	362	557	615	761	877	3,235
Mason,	1768	922	1,179	1,077	1,313	1,403	1,275
Merrimac,	1745	819	926	1,048	1,162	1,191	1,113
Milford,	1794		939	1,117	1,243	1,303	1,455
Mount Vernon,	1803		680	762	729	763	720
Nashua,	1746						3,600
Nashville,	1842						2,454
New Ipswich,	1762	1,241	1,266	1,395	1,278	1,673	1,578
New Boston,	1763	1,202	1,491	1,619	1,686	1,680	1,570
Pelham,	1746	791	918	998	1,040	1,078	1,003
Peterborough,	1760	861	1,333	1,537	1,500	1,984	2,163
Sharon,	1791	259	428	446	391	271	251
Temple,	1769	747	867	941	752	647	576
Weare,	1764	1,924	2,517	2,634	2,781	2,430	2,375
Wilton,	1762	1,105	1,010	1,017	1,070	1,041	1,033
Windsor,	1798	120	249	238	237	226	177
Total,		22,181	29,006	31,664	33,239	35,185	42,345

MERRIMAC COUNTY.

INCORPORATED JULY 3, 1823.

Towns.	Inc.	1791.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Allenstown,	1831	254	315	346	433	421	455
Andover,	1779	645	1,133	1,259	1,642	1,324	1,169
Bradford,	1787	217	740	1,034	1,318	1,285	1,331
Bow,	1727	568	719	729	935	1,065	1,001
Boscawen,	1760	1,108	1,414	1,829	2,113	2,093	1,965
Canterbury,	1727	1,038	1,114	1,526	1,696	1,663	1,643
Chichester,	1727	491	775	951	1,010	1,084	1,028
CONCORD,	1765	1,747	2,052	2,393	2,838	3,727	4,903
Dunbarton,	1765	917	1,222	1,256	1,450	1,067	950
Epsom,	1727	799	1,034	1,156	1,336	1,408	1,205
Franklin,	1828					1,370	1,281
Henniker,	1768	1,127	1,476	1,608	1,900	1,725	1,715

MERRIMAC COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Towns.	Inc.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Hooksett,	1822					880	1,175
Hopkinton,	1765	1,715	2,015	2,216	2,437	2,474	2,454
Loudon,	1773	1,084	1,279	1,472	1,694	1,642	1,640
Newbury,	1778						816
New London,	1779	311	617	692	924	913	1,019
Northfield,	1780	606	925	1,057	1,304	1,169	1,413
Pembroke,	1759	956	982	1,153	1,256	1,312	1,336
Pittsfield,	1782	888	987	1,050	1,178	1,271	1,719
Salisbury,	1768	1,372	1,767	1,913	2,016	1,379	1,332
Sutton,	1784	520	878	1,328	1,573	1,424	1,361
Warner,	1774	863	1,569	1,838	2,246	2,222	2,159
Wilmot,	1807			298	670	834	1,212
Total,		17,216	23,013	27,104	31,969	33,752	36,282

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

INCORPORATED MARCH 19, 1771.

Towns.	Inc.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Atkinson,	1767	479	474	556	563	555	567
Auburn,	1845						869
Brentwood,	1742	976	899	905	892	891	888
Candia,	1763	1,040	1,186	1,290	1,273	1,362	1,430
Chester,	1722	1,902	2,046	2,030	2,262	2,039	1,304
Danville,	1760						538
Deerfield,	1766	1,619	1,878	1,851	2,133	2,086	1,953
Derry,	1827					2,178	2,034
East Kingston,	1738	358	392	442	443	442	551
Epping,	1741	1,233	1,121	1,182	1,158	1,263	1,234
EXETER,	1638	1,722	1,727	1,759	2,114	2,759	2,925
Gosport,	1715	93	85	72	66	103	115
Greenland,		634	548	592	634	681	726
Hampstead,	1749	724	790	738	751	913	890
Hampton,	1638	853	875	990	1,098	1,103	1,320
Hampton Falls,	1712	541	519	570	572	582	656
Kensington,	1737	800	776	781	709	717	647
Kingston,	1694	906	785	746	847	929	1,032
Londonderry,	1722	2,622	2,650	2,766	3,127	1,469	1,556
New Castle,	1692	534	524	592	932	850	742
Newington,	1764	542	481	508	541	549	543
New Market,	1727	1,137	1,027	1,061	1,083	2,013	2,746
Newtown,	1749	530	450	454	477	510	541
North Hampton,	1742	657	653	651	764	767	885
Northwood,	1773	744	950	1,095	1,260	1,342	1,182
Nottingham,	1722	1,068	964	1,063	1,126	1,157	1,193
Plaistow,	1749	521	459	424	492	591	626
Poplin,	1764	493	408	462	453	429	428
PORTSMOUTH,	1653	4,720	5,339	6,934	7,327	8,082	7,887
Raymond,	1765	727	808	898	961	1,000	989
Rye,	1726	865	890	1,020	1,127	1,172	1,205
Salem,	1750	1,218	1,077	1,179	1,311	1,310	1,408

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY—CONTINUED.

Towns.	Inc.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Sandown,	1756	561	501	504	527	553	525
Seabrook,	1763	715	628	774	885	1,096	1,392
South Hampton,	1742	448	387	427	416	487	462
Stratham,	1716	882	890	874	892	838	875
Windham,	1742	663	751	742	889	1,006	926
Total,		33,527	33,938	36,932	40,105	43,814	45,790

STRAFFORD COUNTY.

INCORPORATED MARCH 19, 1771.

Towns.	Inc.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Barrington,	1722	2,470	2,773	3,564	1,610	1,895	1,845
DOVER,	1623	1,998	2,062	2,228	2,871	5,449	6,458
Durham,	1732	1,247	1,126	1,449	1,538	1,606	1,498
Farmington,	1798		1,029	1,272	1,716	1,464	1,380
Lee,	1766	1,029	978	1,329	1,224	1,009	906
Madbury,	1755	592	544	582	559	510	489
Middleton,	1778	617	431	439	482	562	483
Milton,	1802			1,005	1,232	1,273	1,322
New Durham,	1762	554	742	888	1,168	1,162	1,032
Rochester,	1722	2,857	2,646	2,118	2,471	2,155	2,431
Somersworth,	1754	943	932	878	841	3,090	3,283
Strafford,	1820				2,144	2,200	2,021
Total,		12,307	13,263	15,752	17,856	22,375	23,148

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

INCORPORATED JULY 5, 1827.

Towns.	Inc.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Acworth,	1766	704	1,376	1,523	1,479	1,401	1,450
Charlestown,	1753	1,093	1,364	1,501	1,702	1,773	1,722
Claremont,	1764	1,435	1,889	2,094	2,290	2,526	3,217
Cornish,	1763	982	1,268	1,606	1,701	1,687	1,726
Croydon,	1763	537	984	864	1,060	1,057	956
Goshen,	1791		383	563	687	772	779
Grantham,	1761	333	713	864	1,032	1,079	1,034
Langdon,	1787	244	484	632	654	667	615
Lempster,	1761	415	729	854	950	999	941
NEWPORT,	1761	780	1,266	1,427	1,679	1,913	1,958
Plainfield,	1761	1,024	1,435	1,463	1,460	1,581	1,552
Springfield,	1794	210	570	614	967	1,202	1,252
Unity,	1764	538	902	1,044	1,277	1,258	1,218
Washington,	1776	545	819	820	992	1,135	1,103
Wendell,	1731	267	355	447	603	637	795
Total,		9,107	14,537	16,316	18,533	19,687	20,318

RECAPITULATION.

Counties,	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
BELKNAP,	6,985	11,296	13,560	17,162	17,758	17,989
CARROLL,	4,316	8,527	12,290	16,413	18,470	20,182
CHESHIRE,	19,465	24,348	24,474	27,203	26,242	26,430
COOS,	772	2,079	3,180	4,140	7,055	9,704
GRAFTON,	10,831	17,424	24,406	28,483	36,741	42,194
HILLSBOROUGH,	22,181	29,006	31,664	33,239	35,185	42,345
MERRIMAC,	17,226	23,013	27,104	31,969	33,782	36,282
ROCKINGHAM,	33,721	33,938	36,942	40,205	44,725	45,760
STRAFFORD,	12,307	13,263	15,752	17,856	22,375	23,148
SULLIVAN,	19,107	14,537	16,316	18,533	19,687	20,318
Total,	146,911	177,431	205,688	235,203	262,020	284,352

CLASSIFICATION

OF THE POPULATION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Number of White Males,	139,004	Learned Professions,	1,422
Do. do. Females,	145,032	Pensioners,	1,421
Colored persons, { Males,	248	Deaf and Dumb,	179
{ Females,	290	Blind,	154
Males over 100 years of age,	2	Insane and Idiots,	
Females do.	7	At public charge,	177
Males between 90 and 100,	94	At private charge,	308
Females do.	167	Universities and Colleges two,	
Engaged in		with students,	430
Agriculture,	67,935	Academies 68, with Scholars,	5,746
Commerce,	1,382	Common Schools,	2,110
Manufactures and Trades,	17,705	Scholars in Common Schools,	81,890
Navigating the Ocean,	497	Persons over 20 years of age,	
Navigating Lakes and Rivers,	209	unable to read or write,	927

COUNTY TABLES.

The following County Tables comprise the county towns, their latitudes and distances from Boston; the number of towns in each county; their area in square miles, and the amount of inventory in 1848. This inventory comprises the number of horses, asses and mules; number of cows, oxen, and other neat stock; number of sheep; with the value of buildings not specially designated; value of improved and unimproved lands; value of carriages; value of shares in banks, and other corporations; value of stock in public funds; amount of money on hand, at interest, or on deposit; value of stock in trade; value of mills and carding machines; value of wharves; value of ferries; value of toll bridges; value of factories and their machinery; and value of locks and canals.

In Table No. II. will be found the number of horses and cattle, also the value of lands, mills, machinery, &c. The value of all the items specified in both Tables is comprised in the amount of the inventory for each county inserted in Table No. I. The aforesaid inventories of the property specified in each county, was made by order of the legislature in the year 1848.

☞ For the amount of some of the most important items in each town contained in the aforesaid inventory, see *Town Table*.—See *Tables of Population*.

COUNTY TABLE No. I.

Counties.	County Towns.	Lat. of County towns.	Distances fr. Boston.	Number of Towns.	Area of sq. miles.	Inventory of Property in 1848.
Belknap,	Gilford,	43° 32'	100	8	352	4,864,921
Carroll,	Ossipee,	43° 42'	111	14	628	4,137,639
Cheshire,	Keene,	42° 57'	92	22	727	10,348,528
Coos,	Lancaster,	44° 29'	170	27	1600	2,437,257
Grafton,	{ Haverhill and	44° 3'	174	} 37	1451	11,221,007
	{ Plymouth,	43° 44'	118			
Hillsborough,	Amherst,	42° 51'	54	31	840	21,154,402
Merrimac,	Concord,	43° 12' 29"	75	24	800	12,134,900
Rockingham,	{ Portsmouth	43° 4' 35"	54	} 37	698	17,927,494
	{ and Exeter,	52° 58'	49			
Strafford,	Dover,	43° 13'	66	12	364	9,184,501
Sullivan,	Newport,	43° 21'	115	15	527	7,074,384

COUNTY TABLE No. II.

Counties.	Number of Polls.	Proportion of State Tax.	No. of horses, asses, and mules.	No. of cows, oxen, and other stock.	Number of sheep.	Value of improved and unim. land.	Value of factories and their machinery.	Val. of mills and carding machines.
Belknap, . .	3,442	\$50.39	2,337	15,778	22,144	\$258,585	\$35,740	\$56,622
Carroll, . . .	3,360	42.51	2,389	19,290	21,683	2,099,780	1,400	46,794
Cheshire, . .	4,696	103.78	4,252	19,980	60,358	536,936	71,875	109,390
Coos, . . .	1,368	24.10	1,665	11,200	22,979	1,175,469	1,800	38,820
Grafton, . . .	6,994	118.96	6,840	36,914	140,007	6,163,127	50,540	143,888
Hillsborough, .	8,208	184.37	5,716	28,019	27,091	9,202,961	2,828,900	184,163
Merrimac, . .	6,835	126.76	4,877	28,325	67,572	6,392,051	159,050	99,422
Rockingham, .	6,807	187.94	4,111	23,329	18,121	6,720,287	1,522,350	127,099
Strafford, . .	5,555	89.83	2,215	12,972	11,612	4,089,337	719,180	36,787
Sullivan, . . .	4,124	70.67	3,442	16,236	80,798	3,713,220	125,466	42,008

TOWN TABLE.

This Table exhibits the number of polls, and proportion of tax, for each town in the State;—also the value of improved and unimproved lands; value of mills and carding machines; the number of sheep, and the total amount of inventory for the year 1848.—See *County Table, No. I*; also, see *Tables of Population*.

TOWNS.	No. of Polls.	Prop. of Tax for 1844.	Val. of improved & unimproved lands in 1845.	Value of Mills and Carding Machines.	Number of Sheep.	Total amount of Inventory for 1848.
Acworth,	260	4,35	230,259		6,175	391,509
Albany,		50	33,161	210	319	74,112
Alexandria,	268	2,83	148,534	3,120	2,266	272,951
Allenstown,	101	1,33	111,397		320	158,084
Alstead,	331	5,21	301,665	10,150	6,331	517,232
Alton,	414	5,85	223,251	11,650	2,318	564,566
Amherst,	340	5,69	201,974	2,700	607	575,064
Andover,	291	3,61	209,526	2,100	3,374	356,450
Antrim,	254	4,13	226,138	5,200	1,893	389,164
Atkinson,	139	2,30	140,640	525	101	206,935
Auburn,	196	2,26	154,900	6,960	399	247,808
Barnstead,		5,04	291,173	10,020	2,145	484,325
Barrington,	374	5,47	330,283	2,495		502,076
Bartlett,		1,50	53,695	1,310		141,410
Bath,	315	5,18	241,510	9,500	7,513	474,291
Bedford,	405	5,81	468,528	7,650	359	700,264
Bennington,	125	1,92	64,782	14,100	506	177,069
Benton,	92	92	50,266		1,127	92,602
Berlin,	33	40	15,603	820	292	34,818
Bethlehem,	188	1,97	52,248	1,875	1,256	
Boscawen,	484	7,75	449,509	10,265	7,091	754,126
Bow,	196	3,47	218,064	4,318	873	325,271
Bradford,	253	4,01	230,688	4,550	4,506	381,619
Brentwood,		3,66	166,811	6,568	812	328,206
Bridgewater,	145	1,57	79,436	425	1,969	150,032
Bristol,	295	2,57	105,700	6,800	1,186	306,215
Brookfield,	107	1,35	80,363	1,160	474	133,389
Brookline,		2,23	153,289	8,700	108	256,100
Cambridge,		20				
Campton,	309	3,52	183,108	4,050	3,770	340,144
Candia,		4,00	222,469	5,107	622	382,663
Canaan,	370	4,32	185,970	5,300	5,240	455,564
Canterbury,	314	6,03	385,126	3,100	3,488	594,317
Carroll,		70	54,348		452	77,251
Centre Harbor,	121	1,41	76,414		809	134,678
Charlestown,	366	8,22	426,910	4,000	7,825	817,477
Chatham,		1,00	58,333		707	87,337

Towns.	No. of Polls.	Prop. of Tax for 1844.	Val. of improved & unimproved lands in 1844.	Value of Mills and Carding Machines.	Number of Sheep.	Total amount of Inventory for 1844.
Chester,	292	4.02	226,519	6,900	857	376,498
Chesterfield,		6.25	358,672	5,870	1,626	578,022
Chichester,	204	2.73	90,875	1,550	1,028	249,813
Claremont,	808	15.25	796,346	14,300	7,649	1,823,735
Clarksville,	40	.26	12,904		361	31,198
Colebrook,	178	1.75	72,978	2,400	2,376	181,872
Columbia,	161	1.26	66,287		1,774	135,806
CONCORD,	1,591	22.00	616,185	12,200	1,884	2,293,890
Conway,	355	4.00	138,100		1,895	422,795
Cornish,	369	6.18	274,269	5,500	8,105	592,273
Croydon,		2.83	89,026		4,439	166,600
Dalton,	135	1.47	81,635	7,200	1,581	167,237
Danbury,		1.95	119,176	3,650	2,287	234,115
Danville,	131	2.06	9,411	1,361	293	200,266
Deerfield,	455	6.25	362,414		1,855	564,406
Deering,		4.22	274,140		1,401	412,311
Derry,	245	7.84	443,268	5,850	562	662,605
Dixville, . . . . .		.12				
Dorchester,	149	1.58	94,600		2,609	166,643
Dover,	1,406	31.53	1,384,850		494	2,917,598
Dublin,	244	4.46	251,732	4,670	2,917	424,547
Dummer, . . . . .		.24				
Dunbarton,	204	3.69	227,130	700	1,731	359,859
Durham,	296	5.46	330,837	2,522	528	476,357
East Kingston,	113	2.81	140,619	4,900	299	258,794
Eaton,	316	2.75	101,297	850	1,877	271,516
Effingham,	247	2.58	104,230	3,240	999	264,393
Ellsworth,	60	.44	16,201	1,350	650	42,785
Enfield,		5.27	282,922	10,400	9,171	544,934
Epping,	282	5.90	308,910	5,670	1,480	483,360
Epsom,		3.44	151,512	4,269	1,497	333,055
Erroll,	28	.35	22,375		382	34,836
Exeter,	651	12.04	275,707	30,800	375	1,215,000
Farmington,	377	5.05	306,163	4,100	1,334	556,796
Fitzwilliam,	355	5.04	286,850	9,550	292	475,754
Francestown,		5.64	319,960	3,600	2,789	491,769
Franconia,	111	1.61	70,215	3,000	998	130,534
Franklin,	307	4.94	313,294	1,470	2,473	499,790
Freedom,	193	1.90	129,802	550	1,328	228,258
Gilford,	490	5.66	324,883	7,250	3,228	563,915
Gilmanton,	759	10.31	416,256	7,352	4,494	980,508
Gilsum,		1.95	85,980	2,600	2,179	210,004
Goffstown,		7.63	450,211	9,391	909	730,950
Gorham,	37	.28	19,113	1,950	265	35,908
Goshen,	149	1.75	89,108	1,450	2,681	168,757
Gosport,						
Grafton,		2.88	153,790	4,100	3,133	301,003
Grantham,	170	2.69	144,460		6,681	242,514
Greenfield,		2.84	128,612	6,050		258,382

TOWNS.	No. of Polls.	Prop. of Tax for 1844.	Val. of impro-ved & unin-proved lands in 1848.	Value of Mills and Carding Machines.	Number of Sheep.	Total amount of Inventory for 1848.
Greenland,		3.28	214,008	1,650	490	311,975
Groton,	176	1.69	100,384		2,394	183,070
Hampstead,	192	3.55	203,743		99	303,735
Hampton,		5.00				
Hampton Falls,		4.03	146,035		498	301,844
Hancock,	235	4.54	252,240		2,083	425,555
Hanover,		8.06	445,494	2,450	12,369	687,307
Haverhill,	593	8.09	381,676	9,634	8,810	714,630
Hebron,	126	1.35	65,552		1,985	136,938
Henniker,		6.98	393,178	4,500	2,496	616,514
Hill,	220	2.54	137,812	2,870	1,693	247,852
Hillsborough,	341	6.42	373,328		1,824	584,776
Hinsdale,	268	3.94	246,471	4,675	971	419,212
Holderness,	367	4.11	233,252	20,070	1,872	428,522
Hollis,	315	5.69	349,617		555	569,518
Hooksett,	302	4.20	243,284	9,000	229	453,231
Hopkinton,	486	7.76	397,369	8,955	3,691	647,183
Hudson,	266	4.33	291,568		575	443,606
Jackson,	107	1.08	38,915		1,386	107,835
Jaffrey,		6.20	326,868	10,242	2,081	588,266
Jefferson,		1.13	48,467	1,650	903	139,545
Keene,	757	13.65	712,859	7,250	2,273	1,478,928
Kensington,	150	3.20	129,382	150	446	248,152
Kingston,	257	3.75	234,488	2,935	386	354,723
Kilkenny,						
Lancaster,		3.90	201,734	7,830	3,724	384,646
Landaff,	209	2.54	131,071	2,450	3,338	253,863
Langdon,	132	3.07	169,711	1,444	2,129	290,249
Lebanon,	506	8.48	440,525	10,500	14,431	889,696
Lee,	294	3.33	199,858	4,130	1,120	312,184
Lempster,	190	2.85	173,906	2,000	2,781	295,081
Lincoln, . . . . .		.24	11,704	100	115	21,056
Lisbon,	316	4.48	216,105	5,250	3,779	389,542
Litchfield,	108	2.28	111,709	1,800	336	238,661
Littleton,	425	4.49	238,880	6,900	3,585	460,299
Londonderry,		5.14	252,666	3,850	665	524,308
Loudon,	326	6.00	260,118	5,150	2,360	541,736
Lyman,	307	3.89	210,864	6,350	5,491	380,608
Lyme,	338	6.20	337,297	5,475	12,557	506,560
Lyndeborough,		3.51	195,384	2,825	804	364,906
Madbury,	97	2.45	119,305	400	409	165,654
Manchester,	2,518	22.00	1,670,539	14,500	360	4,664,957
Marlborough,	178	2.47	153,021	4,720	878	258,214
Marlow,	185	2.44	140,848	3,000	2,351	
Mason,	300	4.22	250,815	4,637	421	479,340
Meredith,	676	8.95	489,795	9,900	2,749	866,783
Merrimac,		4.79	293,392	6,400	548	483,980
Middleton,	106	1.09	69,921	500	460	117,232
Milan,	102	.67	45,871	750	788	90,227

Towns.	No. of Polls.	Prop. of Tax for 1844.	Val. of improved & unimproved lands in 1848.	Value of Mills and Carding Machines.	Number of Sheep.	Total amount of Inventory for 1848.
Milford,	406	6.02	409,335	3,200	344	710,222
Millsfield, . . . . .		.12				
Milton,	330	3.65	216,852	10,075	1,068	383,023
Mount Vernon,	168	2.41	159,146		209	253,707
Moultonborough,	321	3.52	192,150	2,975	2,176	335,744
Nashua,		20.42	205,838	4,000	254	2,190,917
Nashville,	671	14.98	83,088	11,100	81	1,347,492
Nelson,	163	2.91	150,152	2,160	4,300	265,658
New Boston,	328	5.78	386,245	11,200	1,560	698,190
Newbury,	179	2.45	136,604		2,728	174,819
New Castle,	177	1.72	14,435			163,313
New Durham,	207	2.78	115,813	3,900	830	267,381
New Hampton,	307	4.47	253,223	2,900	2,112	416,261
Newington,	103	1.95	123,953		435	174,867
New Ipswich,	406	6.75	225,446	5,600	298	759,043
New London,		3.38	189,562		3,183	305,372
New Market,		9.33	424,928	1,652	607	971,746
Newport,	479	6.70	357,670	5,600	4,279	623,058
Newtown,		2.21	115,312	140	212	221,559
Northfield,	280	4.43	276,690	2,700	2,338	428,452
North Hampton,	179	3.69	234,542	1,400	472	313,260
Northumberland,	86	1.27	51,939	1,900	1,176	114,270
Northwood,	272	4.43	183,875	905	949	387,942
Nottingham,	245	4.10	246,571	10,709	1,082	370,376
Orange,	99	.76	49,200	1,700	1,555	92,948
Orford,		6.75	372,574	4,000	6,673	624,316
Ossipee,	392	4.12	205,674	4,795	1,689	388,754
Pelham,		5.13	361,796	5,400	350	541,572
Pembroke,	302	5.10	277,989	7,720	953	485,044
Peterborough,	436	8.60	417,617	15,470	1,339	906,280
Piermont,	198	3.56	213,180	2,600	5,961	327,143
Pittsburg, . . . . .		.50	15,640	850	1,397	47,190
Pittsfield,		5.47	293,056	4,450	924	536,267
Plainfield,	314	5.48	314,535	2,050	11,862	530,533
Plaistow,		2.80	168,673	800	158	275,696
Plymouth,	253	3.53	165,405	324	1,617	279,687
Poplin,	95	2.16	119,600	2,308	492	179,028
Portsmouth,	1,664	47.50	115,898	6,000	156	5,257,358
Randolph,	23	.28	17,401	400	242	28,067
Raymond,	221	2.94	130,097	985	692	308,316
Richmond,	283	3.44	199,031	5,650	1,030	265,658
Rindge,	281	4.75	310,766		570	503,173
Rochester,	624	9.06	463,330	6,950	1,754	907,610
Roxbury,	58	1.02	60,579	650	1,498	95,150
Rumney,		2.98	189,512	2,700	2,117	277,766
Rye,	267	3.80	4,692	1,645	393	377,304
Salem,		4.64	285,236	1,950	270	447,159
Salisbury,	264	5.06	281,608	2,000	6,025	448,931
Sanbornton,	675	8.70	513,590	7,550	4,349	853,885

Towns.	No. of Polls.	Prop. of Tax for 1844.	Val. of improved & unimproved lands in 1848.	Value of Mills and Carding Machines.	Number of Sheep.	Total amount of Inventory for 1848.
Sandown,	140	2.30	126,440	4,305	332	241,920
Sandwich,	498	5.70	253,548	4,350	3,868	490,721
Seabrook,	287	3.22	134,869	500	108	312,429
Sharon,	58	1.38	81,176	3,064	126	146,003
Shelburne,	80	.95	58,718	700	720	105,278
Somersworth,	1,017	14.50	330,512	600	226	2,071,739
South Hampton,	113	2.78	181,721	150	255	253,074
Springfield,	239	2.75	141,104	2,600	5,323	264,369
Stark,	73	.72	38,290	1,535	1,076	74,242
Stewartstown,	179	1.42	73,202	2,000	1,900	167,696
Stoddard,	232	4.09	220,630	4,306	5,175	370,220
Strafford,	427	5.46	221,613	1,715	1,893	506,851
Stratford,	106	1.35	90,946	725	1,052	141,294
Stratham,		4.15	196,654		763	325,029
Success, . . . . .		.18				
Sullivan,	100	2.31	134,432	2,675	3,039	218,946
Surry,	114	1.89	91,365	900	1,897	180,814
Sutton,		4.11	206,997	3,775	5,154	364,122
Swanzy,	409	5.68	312,255	8,200	2,339	557,980
Tamworth,		3.17		2,925	1,845	294,995
Temple,	115	2.42		600	802	226,894
Thornton,		2.47	130,890	150	1,917	229,352
Troy,		2.42		13,930	398	279,987
Tuftonborough,	250	3.60		5,352	1,599	353,407
Unity,	225	3.40	190,469	500	6,492	319,372
Wakefield,	280	3.17	177,431	3,450	1,175	309,515
Walpole,	429	10.94	400,088	3,000	13,825	1,054,912
Warner,	461	6.28	315,705	5,250	4,879	568,758
Warren,	193	1.97	95,665	2,500	1,844	193,272
Washington,	240	3.15	192,580	2,564	2,326	340,613
Waterville,	16		17,352	500	89	23,548
Weare,	534	7.51	404,676	7,326	5,108	720,026
Wendell,	183	2.00	122,867		2,051	208,244
Wentworth,	244	2.83	148,079	3,525	2,133	266,367
Westmoreland,	309	5.62	324,080	3,300	2,399	550,792
Whitefield,		1.90	95,408	6,800	1,192	196,601
Wilmot,	290	2.54	116,585	1,400	4,347	258,197
Wilton,	242	4.38	191,722	9,975	541	429,565
Winchester,		7.10	261,592	5,950	1,989	709,979
Windham,	186	3.13	196,204	2,950	508	275,839
Wind-sor,	37	.70	43,968		317	68,118
Wolfeborough,	401	5.15	266,815	9,006	1,732	482,703
Woodstock,	106	.88	46,976	270	507	94,852

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS.

BALD FACE MOUNTAIN is situated between the rocky branch of the Saco and Ellis Rivers, in Bartlett, at an elevation of 1,404 feet.

BEAN HILL.—See *Northfield*. O

BLUE HILLS, the name generally appropriated to the first range of mountains in the State, commencing in Nottingham, and extending through Strafford, Farmington, and Milton; the several summits are distinguished by different names, as Teneriffe, Sadleback, Tuckaway, &c.

BOWBACK MOUNTAIN.—See *Stratford*.

BREAKFAST HILL.—See *Rye*.

CAPE HORN MOUNTAIN.—See *Northumberland*.

CARDIGAN MOUNTAIN.—See *Orange*.

CARR'S MOUNTAIN.—See *Ellsworth*.

CARTER'S MOUNTAIN. This mountain lies between Adams and Chatham.

CATAMOUNT MOUNTAIN.—See *Pittsfield*. There is also a hill of this name in *Allenstown*.

CONWAY PEAK, or Chocorua Mountain.—See *Albany*.

KEARSARGE MOUNTAIN is situated between the towns of Sutton and Salisbury, extending into both towns. Kearsarge is elevated 2,461 feet above the level of the sea, and is the highest mountain in Hillsborough County. Its summits are now a bare mass of granite, presenting an irregular and broken surface; the sides are covered with a thick growth of wood. The prospect from this mountain is, in a clear sky, very wide and beautiful.

MONADNOCK MOUNTAIN, usually called the *Grand Monadnock*, is situated in the towns of Jaffrey and Dublin, in Cheshire County. The direction of the ridge is north-east and south-west. The mountain is about five miles long, from north to south, and three miles from east to west. Its base is 1,395 feet, and its summit 3,718 feet, above the level of the sea. The mountain is composed of tale, mica slate, distinctly stratified. Garnet, schorl, feldspar, and quartz, occur in various parts. On the east side, plumbago is found in large quantities. Crucibles and pencils have been manufactured from it, but for the latter it proves not very good. The summit, when seen at a distance of four or five miles, appears rounded, and destitute of those high cliffs and mural precipices, belonging to granitic mountains. The prospect from the pinnacle is very extensive. Thirty ponds of fresh water, some of which are so large as to contain islands of eight or ten acres, may be seen from it, in the immediate vicinity. Near the base of the mountain is the "Monadnock Mineral Spring."—See *Jaffrey*.

The Monadnock is thus beautifully described by B. O. Peabody:

I've seen him, when the rising sun
Shone like a watch fire on the height;
I've seen him, when the day was done,
Bathed in the evening's crimson light;
I've seen him, in the midnight hour,
When all around was calmly sleeping,
Like some lone sentry, in his tower,
His patient watch in silence keeping.
And there, as ever, steep and clear,
That pyramid of nature springs!
He owns no rival turret near,
No sovereign but the King of kings.
While many a nation hath passed by,
And many an age, unknown in story,
His walls and battlements on high
He rears, in melancholy glory.

MOOSEHILLOCK is a noble and lofty eminence, in the south-east part of Benton, and ranks among the highest mountains in New England. Baker's River has its source on its eastern side

MOOSE, the name of a mountain situated between Middleton and Brookfield, and also of a mountain in Hanover.—See *Brookfield* and *Hanover*.

MORIAH, an elevated peak of the White Mountains, situated in the south part of Shelburne.

OSSIPEE MOUNTAIN.—See *Ossipee*.

PILOT A MOUNTAIN.—See *Kilkenny*.

PONDICHERRY A MOUNTAIN.—See *Jefferson*.

PROFILE MOUNTAIN. Dr. Jackson, in his celebrated work on the Geology of New Hampshire, thus describes one of the most curious specimens of the works of nature :

“The profile is produced by the irregular jutting out of five blocks of granite, giving the effect of the stern visage of an old man, looking over the deep valley below, and having so strong a likeness to a human face, as to be regarded as an object of wonder and admiration, worthy of a visit from travellers. It has been declared to be ‘one of the greatest natural curiosities of the State.’

“It is said that the view of the profile is lost when the mountain is approached, as it is also by a considerable change in the point of view on the road; the best spot to see it to advantage being, where the guide-

board directs the traveller’s attention to it.

“Various traditionary tales, evidently of recent origin, are related, respecting the superstitious awe with which the aboriginal inhabitants viewed this colossal profile. It is a proper object for romantic legends, but there is no proof that it was known more than forty or fifty years ago to the white men; nor does history inform us that it had been observed by the Indians.”

RAGGED MOUNTAINS, so called from their rough appearance, lie between Andover and Hill, extending in a chain about ten miles, from the Pemigewasset to the vicinity of Kearsarge. It is a bleak and precipitous range, and is nearly 2,000 feet high in its northerly points.

RED HILL.—See *Moultonborough* and *Centre Harbor*.

ROYSE. This mountain lies north of Chatham.

SADDLEBACK MOUNTAIN. This is one of the range of the Blue Hill Mountains.

TENERIFFE.—See *Milton*.

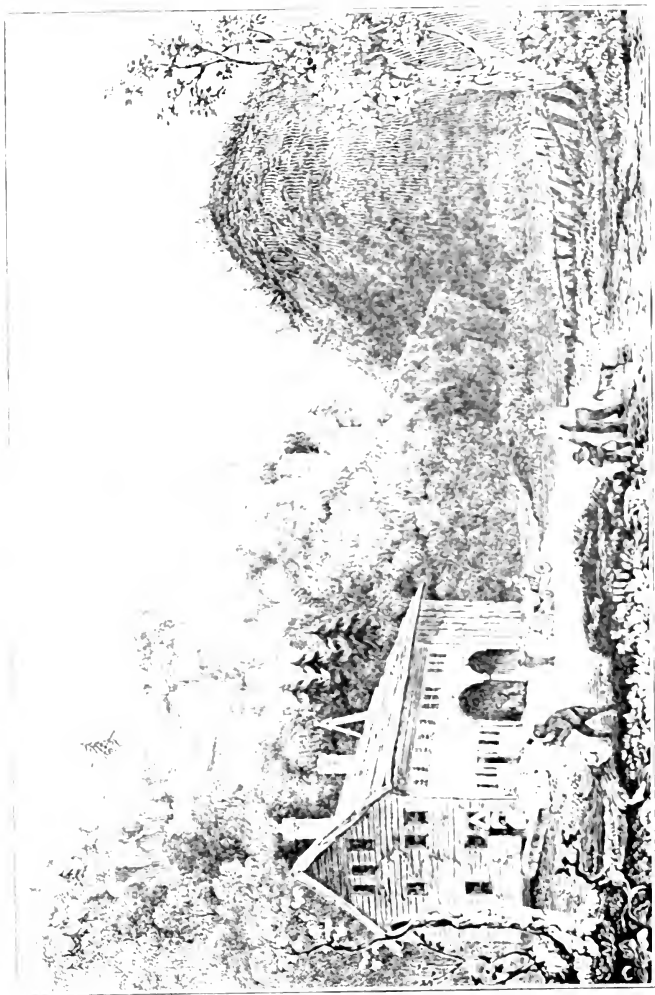
UNCONOONOCK MOUNTAIN.—See *Goffstown*.

WEST RIVER MOUNTAIN.—See *Chesterfield* and *Hinsdale*.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

These mountains are situated in the county of Coos, in the north part of the State. They extend about twenty miles, from south-west to north-east, and are the more elevated parts of a range extending many miles in that direction. Their base is about ten miles broad.

The Indian name of these mountains, according to Dr. Belknap, was *Agiochook*. An ancient tradition prevailed among the savages, that a deluge once overspread the land, and destroyed every human being, except a single powow and his wife, who sheltered themselves in these elevated regions, and thus preserved the race from extermination. The fancy of the natives peopled these mountains with beings of as superior rank, who were invisible to the human eye, but sometimes indicated their presence by tempests, which they were



The Notch of the White Mountains.

believed to control with absolute authority. The savages, therefore, never attempted to ascend the summit, deeming the attempt perilous, and success impossible. But they frequented the defiles and environs of the mountains, and of course propagated many extravagant descriptions of their appearance; declaring, among other things equally credible, that they had seen carbuncles at immense heights, which, in the darkness of night, shone with the most brilliant and dazzling splendor.

President Alden states, that the White Mountains were called, by one of the eastern tribes, *Waumbekketmethna*; *Waumbekket* signifies *white*, and *methna*, *mountains*.

For directions from the east, the south, and the west, to this magnificent exhibition of Almighty power, see *Hayward's Book of Reference*.

These mountains are the highest in New England; and, if we except the Rocky Mountains, whose height has not been ascertained, they are the most lofty of any in the United States. Their great elevation has always rendered them exceedingly interesting, both to the aboriginal inhabitants and to our ancestors. They were visited by Neal, Jocelyn, and Field, as early as 1632: they gave romantic accounts of their adventures, and of the extent and sublimity of the mountains. They called them the **CRYSTAL HILLS**.

Since that time this mountainous region has been repeatedly explored, by hunters and men of science.

Although these mountains are sixty-five miles distant from the ocean, their snow white summits are distinctly visible, in good weather, more than fifty miles from shore. Their appearance, at that distance, is that of a silvery cloud skirting the horizon.

The names here given are those generally appropriated to the different summits. *Mount Washington* is known by its superior elevation, and by its being the southern of the three highest peaks. *Mount Adams* is known by its sharp terminating peak, and being the second north of Washington. *Jefferson* is situated between these two. *Madison* is the eastern peak of the range. *Monroe* is the first to the south of Washington. *Franklin* is the second south, and is known by its level surface. *La Fayette* is known by its conical shape, and being the third south of Washington. The ascent to the summits of these mountains, though fatiguing, is not dangerous; and the visitant is richly rewarded for his labor and curiosity. In passing from the Notch to the highest summit, the traveller crosses the summits of Mounts La Fayette, Franklin, and Monroe. In accomplishing this, he must pass through a forest, and cross several ravines. These are neither wide nor deep, nor are they discovered at a great distance; for the trees fill them up exactly even with the mountain on each side; and their branches interlock with each other in such a manner, that it is very difficult to pass through them, and they are so stiff and thick as almost to support a man's weight. Mount Lafayette is easily ascended. Its top, to the extent of five or six acres, is smooth, and gradually slopes away in every direction from its centre. It even has a verdant appearance, as it is everywhere covered with short grass, which grows in little tufts, to the height of four or five inches. Among these tufts, moun-

tain flowers are thinly scattered, which add life and beauty to the scene. The prospect from this summit is beautiful. To the north, the eye is dazzled with the splendor of Mount Washington; north-west are seen the settlements in Jefferson; west, the courses of the Amonoosuck, as though delineated on a map; south-west, the Mooschillock and Haystack are discovered; south, Chocorua Peak; south-east, the settlements and mountains in Bartlett; east, only dark mountains and forests. On descending this mountain, a small patch of water is found at its base; from which the ascent is gradual to the summit of Mount Franklin. After crossing this mountain, you pass over the east pinnacle of Mount Monroe, and soon find yourself on a plain of some extent, at the foot of Mount Washington. Here is a fine resting place, on the margin of a beautiful sheet of water, of an oval form, covering about three fourths of an acre. The waters are pleasant to the taste, and deep. Not a living creature is to be seen in the waters, at this height on the hills; nor do vegetables of any kind grow in or around them, to obscure the clear rocky or gravelly bottom on which they rest. A small spring discharges itself into this pond, at its south-east angle. Another pond, of about two-thirds its size, lies north-west of this. Directly before you, the pinnacle of Mount Washington rises with majestic grandeur, like an immense pyramid, or some vast Kremlin, in this magnificent city of mountains. The pinnacle is elevated about 1,500 feet above the plain; and is composed, principally, of huge rocks of granite and gneiss, piled together, presenting a variety of colors and forms.

In ascending, you must pass enormous masses of loose stone: but a ride of half an hour will generally carry you to the summit. The view from this point is wonderfully grand and picturesque. Innumerable mountains, lakes, ponds, rivers, towns, and villages, meet the delighted eye, and the dim Atlantic stretches its waters along the eastern horizon. To the north is seen the lofty summits of Adams and Jefferson; and to the east, a little detached from the range, stands Mount Madison. Mount Washington is supported on the north by a high ridge, which extends to Mount Jefferson; on the north-east, by a large grassy plain, terminating in a vast spur, extending far away in that direction; east, by a promontory, which breaks off abruptly at St. Anthony's Nose; south and south-east, by a grassy plain, in summer, of more than forty acres. At the south-eastern extremity of this plain a ridge commences, which slopes gracefully away towards the vale of the Saco; upon which, at short distances, from each other, arise rocks, resembling, in some places, towers; in others, representing the various orders of architecture.

It would be vain in us to attempt a description of the varied wonders, which here astonish and delight the beholder. To those who have visited these mountains, our description would be tame and uninteresting; and he who has never ascended their hoary summits, cannot realize the extent and magnificence of the scene. These mountains are decidedly of primitive formation. Nothing of volcanic origin has ever yet been discovered, on the most diligent research. They have for ages, probably, exhibited the same unvarying aspect. No minerals are here found, of much rarity or value. The rock which most

abounds is schistus, intermixed with greenstone, mica, granite, and gneiss. The three highest peaks are composed entirely of fragments of rocks, heaped together in confusion, but pretty firmly fixed in their situations. These rocks are an intermediate substance between gneiss and micaceous schistus; they are excessively rough and coarse, and grey, almost black, with lichens. The mica in them is abundant, of different colors—red, black, and limpid; and, though sometimes several inches in diameter, yet most often irregularly stratified. The granite contains emerald, tourmaline, of which are found some beautiful specimens, and garnets, besides its proper constituents. Crystals of quartz, pyrites, actinote, jasper, porphyry, fluat of lime, and magnetic iron ore, are sometimes obtained.

During nine or ten months of the year, the summits of the mountains are covered with snow and ice, giving them a bright and dazzling appearance. On every side are long and winding gullies, deepening in their descent to the plains below.

Here some of the finest rivers of New England originate. The Saco flows from the east side of the mountains; the branches of the Androscoggin from the north; the Amonoosuck, and other tributaries of the Connecticut, from the west; and the Pemigewasset from the south, its fountain being near that of the Saco. The sides of the hills are, in many parts, covered with soil; but this is very superficial in all cases, and every spot, that can be reached by running water, is left destitute of everything but rocks and pebbles, of which, likewise, the river bottoms are exclusively composed. In these cold and elevated regions, the period for the growth of vegetables is extremely brief; the mountains must be forever sterile. Moss and lichens may be found near the summits, but of a meagre and scanty growth; looking as if they had wandered from their proper zone below, into those realms of barren desolation.

A visit of Mr. Vines to the White Mountains, described by Winthrop, is worthy of notice. It was performed in the month of August, 1642, by him, in company with Thomas Gorges, the deputy-governor. Darby Field, who was living at Exeter, 1639, has the credit of being the first traveller to these mountains. His journey, also, is described by Winthrop, who says it was performed in the year 1632. He appears to have returned by the way of Saco. "The report he brought," says Winthrop, "of shining stones, &c., caused divers others to travel thither, but they found nothing worth their pains. Mr. Gorges and Mr. Vines, two of the magistrates of Sir F. Gorges' province, went thither about the end of this month," (August.) They set out, probably, a few days after the return of Field, dazzled by the visions of diamonds, and other precious minerals, with which the fancy of this man had garnished his story. "They went up Saco River in birch canoes; and that way they found it ninety miles to Pegwagget, an Indian town, but by land it is but sixty. Upon Saco River they found many thousand acres of rich meadow, but there are ten falls, which hinder boats, &c. From the Indian town they went up hill, (for the most part,) about thirty miles in woody lands then they went about seven or eight miles upon shattered rocks, without tree

or grass, very steep all the way. At the top is a plain, about three or four miles over, all shattered stones; and upon that is another rock, or spire, about a mile in height, and about an acre of ground at the top. At the top of the plain arise four great rivers, each of them so much water at the first issue as would drive a mill: Connecticut River from two heads, at the north-west and south-west, which join in one about sixty miles off; Saco River on the south-east; Amascoggin, which runs into Casco Bay, at the north-east; and the Kennebec, at the north by east. The mountain runs east and west, thirty or forty miles, but the peak is above all the rest. They went and returned in fifteen days." This description of the mountains was probably communicated by Mr. Vines to Gov. Winthrop. It conveys a very accurate idea of them, as they now strike the traveller.

The Notch of the White Mountains, is a phrase appropriated to a very narrow defile, extending two miles in length, between two huge cliffs, apparently rent asunder by some vast convulsion of nature; probably that of the deluge. The entrance of the chasm on the east side is formed by two rocks, standing perpendicular, at the distance of twenty-two feet from each other; one about twenty feet in height, the other about twelve. The road from Lancaster to Portland passes through this notch, following the course of the head stream of the Saco.

The scenery at this place is exceedingly beautiful and grand. The mountain, otherwise a continued range, is here cloven quite down to its base, opening a passage for the waters of the Saco. The gap is so narrow, that space has with difficulty been found for the road. About half a mile from the entrance of the chasm is seen a most beautiful cascade, issuing from a mountain on the right, about 800 feet above the subjacent valley, and about two miles distant. The stream passes over a series of rocks, almost perpendicular, with a course so little broken, as to preserve the appearance of a uniform current, and yet so far disturbed as to be perfectly white. This beautiful stream, which passes down a stupendous precipice, is called by Dwight the *Silver Cascade*. It is probably one of the most beautiful in the world.

At the distance of three fourths of a mile from the entrance of the chasm is a brook, called the *Flume*, which falls from a height of 240 or 250 feet, over three precipices; down the first two in a single current, and over the last in three, which unite again at the bottom, in a small basin, formed by the hand of nature in the rocks. The water is pure and transparent, and it would be impossible for a brook of its size to be modelled into more diversified or delightful forms.

It is by no means strange that the unlettered Indian fancied these regions to be the abodes of celestial beings; while the scholar, without a stretch of fancy, in calling to mind the mythology of Greece, might find here a fit place for the assemblies and sports of the Dryads, Naiads, and Oreads.

Avalanches, or *slides*, from the mountains. On the 28th of August, 1826, there occurred one of the most remarkable floods ever known in this mountainous region, and which was attended by the awful calamity of the destruction of a whole family, by an avalanche, or slide, from the mountains.

These avalanches, as they are termed in Switzerland, are produced by heavy rains; they commence, generally, near the highest limits of vegetation on the mountains, which, on some of them, is near their summits; the slides widening and deepening in their downward course, carrying along all the trees, shrubbery, loose rocks and earth, from their granite foundations. At this time there were probably thousands of acres reft from the sides of the mountain and carried to the valley in the Notch below.

The house inhabited by Capt. Samuel Willey and his family stood on the westerly side of the road, in the Notch, and a few rods distant from the high bluff which rises with fearful rapidity to the height of 2,000 feet. Adjoining was a barn and wood house; in front was a beautiful little meadow, covered with crops; and the Saco passed along at the foot of the easterly precipice.

Nearly in range of the house, a slide from the extreme point of the westerly hill came down, in a deep and horrible mass, to within about five rods of the dwelling, where its course appears to have been checked by a large block of granite, which, falling on a flat surface, backed the rolling mass for a moment, until it separated into two streams, one of which rushed down by the north end of the house, crushing the barn, and spreading itself over the meadow; the other passing down on the south side, and swallowing up the unfortunate beings, who probably attempted to fly to a shelter, which, it is said, had been erected a few rods distant. This shelter, whatever it might have been, was completely overwhelmed: rocks, weighing ten to fifty tons, being scattered about the place, and indeed in every direction, rendering escape utterly impossible. The house remained untouched, though large stones and trunks of trees made fearful approaches to its walls; and the moving mass, which separated behind the building, *again united in its front!* The house alone could have been their refuge from the horrible uproar around—the only spot untouched, by the crumbling and consuming power of the storm.

The family consisted of nine persons: Capt. Willey, his wife, five children, and two men, by the names of Nickerson and Allen.

Travellers visiting this section of country, in autumn, will be gratified with the rich and varied beauties of *autumnal foliage*, common in this country, but more particularly so at the north; and which is thus described by Dr. Dwight:

“The bosom of both ranges of mountains was overspread, in all the inferior regions, by a mixture of evergreens, with trees, whose leaves are deciduous. The annual foliage had been already changed by the frosts. Of the effects of this change it is, perhaps, impossible for an inhabitant of Great Britain, as I have been assured by several foreigners, to form an adequate conception, without visiting an American forest. When I was a youth, I remarked that Thomson had entirely omitted, in his *Seasons*, this fine part of autumnal imagery. Upon inquiring of an English gentleman the probable cause of the omission, he informed me, that no such scenery existed in Great Britain. In this country it is often among the most splendid beauties of nature. All

the leaves of trees, which are not evergreens, are, by the first severe frost, changed from their verdure towards the perfection of that color, which they are capable of ultimately assuming, through yellow, orange, and red, to a pretty deep brown. As the frost affects different trees, and the different leaves of the same tree, in very different degrees; a vast multitude of tinctures are commonly found on those of a single tree, and always on those of a grove or forest. These colors, also, in all their varieties, are generally full; and, in many instances, are among the most exquisite which are to be found in the regions of nature. Different sorts of trees are susceptible of different degrees of this beauty. Among them the maple is pre-eminently distinguished, by the prodigious varieties, the finish, beauty, and the intense lustre, of its hues; varying through all the dyes, between a rich green and the most perfect crimson; or more definitely, the red of the prismatic image."

Visits to these mountains are annually increasing. The roads and public houses on the various routes to them are excellent; and the scenery, in extent and variety, is of surpassing beauty and grandeur.

The following apostrophe to Mount Washington, was written by an American poet:

"Thine is the summit where the clouds repose,
Or, eddying wildly, round thy cliffs are borne;
When Tempest mounts his rushing car, and throws
His billowy mist amid the thunder's home!
Far down the deep ravines the whirlwinds come,
And bow the forests as they sweep along;
While, roaring deeply from their rocky womb,
The storm comes forth, and, hurrying darkly on,
Amid the echoing peaks the revelry prolong!
* * * * *
Mount of the clouds! when winter round thee throws
The hoary mantle of the dying year,
Sublime, amid thy canopy of snows,
Thy towers in bright magnificence appear!
'Tis then we view thee with a chilling fear,
Till summer robes thee in her tints of blue;
When lo! in softened grandeur, far, yet clear,
Thy battlements stand clothed in heaven's own hue,
To swell, as Freedom's home, on man's unbounded view!"

HEIGHTS OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE, ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA.

Adams,	5,383	Madison,	5,039
Blue,	1,151	Monadnock,	3,718
Carr's,	1,381	Monroe,	4,132
Chocorua,	3,358	Moose,	1,000
Franklin,	4,470	Patuckaway,	892
Jefferson,	5,281	Pequagnet,	3,367
Kearsarge,	3,067	Saddleback,	1,032
Lafayette,	5,067	Washington,	6,226

RIVERS.

AMONOOSUCK RIVER. *Upper and Lower.* The Upper Amonoosuck rises at the north of the White Mountains, and passing north-east into Dummer, approaches to within a few miles of the Androscoggin; thence turning abruptly to the south-west it pursues that direction and falls into Connecticut River near the centre of Northumberland. Its whole length is about fifty miles. The valley of the Upper Amonoosuck is seven or eight miles in breadth, and more than twenty in length; it is scooped out with great beauty, the surface gently rising to the summits of the mountains on the north.

The Lower Amonoosuck rises on the west side of the White Mountains, and after running a course of fifty miles, falls into the Connecticut just above Haverhill, by a mouth 100 yards wide. At the distance of two miles from its mouth, it receives the Wild Amonosuck, a stream forty yards wide, and, when raised by freshets, very swift and furious in its course.

The waters of the Amonoosuck are pure, and its bed clean; the current lively, and in some places rapid. The valley of the Lower Amonoosuck is about half a mile in width, and was probably once the bed of a lake, its south-west limit being the rise of ground at its foot, over which the waters descended in their course to the Connecticut. There is a fine fall in this river about six and a half miles from the Notch of the White Mountains, where the descent is fifty feet. cut through a mass of stratified granite.

ANDROSCOGGIN RIVER, or *Ameriscoggin.* Its most northerly branch is the Margalloway River which receives the waters of Dead and Diamond Rivers, and unites with those flowing from Umbagog Lake, about a mile distant from its outlet. From this junction, the confluent stream pursues a southerly course till it approaches near the White

Mountains, where it receives several considerable tributaries, and passes into Maine, north of Mount Moriah. It there bends to the east and south-east; in which course, through a fertile country, it passes near the sea-coast, and turning north runs over the falls at Brunswick, not far from Bowdoin College, into Merrymeeting Bay, forming a junction with the Kennebec, twenty miles from the sea.—See *Maine Gazetteer.*

ASHUELOT RIVER, or *Ashwillit*, a river in Cheshire County, which has its source in a pond in Washington. It runs in a southerly course through Marlow and Gilsum, to Keene, where it receives a considerable branch issuing from ponds in Stoddard. From Keene it proceeds to Swanzey, where it receives another considerable branch which originates in Jaffrey and Fitzwilliam. It pursues its course southerly and westerly through Winchester into Hinsdale, where, at the distance of about three miles from the south line of the State, it empties into the Connecticut.

BACK RIVER. Bellamy Bank, a river, one branch of which issues from Chesley's Pond in Barrington, and the other from low and marshy lands in the vicinity; these unite in Madbury, and after meandering through the town, the waters fall into the Piscataqua, on the west side of Dover Neck, where the stream is called *Back River.*

BAKER'S RIVER. Baker's River, a considerable stream in Grafton County, is formed of two branches. The north branch has its source near Mooschillock Mountain in Benton. It runs southerly through Warren into Wentworth, where it unites with the south branch which originates in Orange. After the union of these branches, the river pursues a south-east and an east-

erly course through the south part of Rumney and the north part of Plymouth, where it forms a junction with Pemigewasset River just above Plymouth village. It was on this river, in the township of Rumney, that General Stark was captured by the Indians, on the 28th of April, 1752.

BEAVER BROOK is the name of several streams in this State. The largest has its source in a small pond in Unity, and running west falls into the Connecticut in Charlestown. One other stream rises in Mount Vernon, and falls into the Souhegan; and another passes from Stewartstown through Colebrook.

BEAVER RIVER has its principal source in Beaver Pond, a beautiful body of water in Londonderry. It passes south through Pelham, and falls into the Merrimac in Dracut, Mass., nearly opposite the mouth of Concord River in that State.

BEAR CAMP RIVER, is formed of several branches rising on the south side of Sandwich and Albany Mountains. The two principal branches unite in Ossipee, and fall into Ossipee Lake on its western border.

BELLAMY BANK.—See *Back River*.

BISHOP'S BROOK rises in the south-east part of Stewartstown, and passes through the town, and falls into Connecticut River.

BLACKWATER RIVER. Blackwater River, so called from its dark appearance, is formed by two small streams, one of which rises in Danbury, and the other issues from Pleasant Pond, in New London. These branches unite soon after crossing the west line of Andover, and form the Blackwater, which passes through the south-west part of that town: from thence through the west part of the towns of Salisbury and Boscawen into Hopkinton, where it empties into Contoocook River.

BURNHAM'S RIVER.—See *Lyman*.

CLEAR STREAM RIVER, rises in the mountains in the town of Dixville and north of Millsfield, passing through the centre of Errol into the Androscoggin River, about three miles west of Umbagog Lake.

COCHECO RIVER.—See *Dover*.

COLD RIVER.—See *Acworth*.

CONNECTICUT RIVER. This beautiful river, the *Quonektocut* of the Indians, and the pride of the Yankees, has its sources in New Hampshire and the mountainous tracts in Lower Canada. Its name in the Indian language is said to signify *Long River*, or, as some render it, *River of Pines*. Its general course is north and south. After forming the boundary line between New Hampshire and Vermont, it crosses the western part of Massachusetts, passes the State of Connecticut, nearly in its centre; and, after a fall of 1,600 feet, from its head, north of latitude 45°, it falls into Long Island Sound, in latitude 41° 16'. The breadth of this river, at its entrance into Vermont, is about 150 feet, and in its course of sixty miles it increases to about 390 feet. In Massachusetts and Connecticut, its breadth may be estimated from 450 to 1,050 feet. It is navigable to Hartford, forty-five miles, for vessels of considerable burthen, and to Middletown, thirty miles from the sea, for vessels drawing twelve feet of water. By means of canals and other improvements, it has been made navigable for boats to Fifteen Mile Falls, nearly 250 miles above Hartford.

The most considerable rapids in this river, are Bellows' Falls, the falls of Queechy, just below the mouth of Waterqueechy River; the White River Falls, below Hanover, and the Fifteen Mile Falls, in New Hampshire and Vermont;—the falls at Montague and South Hadley, in Massachusetts, and the falls at Enfield, in Connecticut, where it meets the tide water. The perpendicular height of the falls which have been overcome by dams and locks between Springfield, in Massachusetts, and Hanover, in New Hampshire, a

distance of 130 miles, is nearly 300 feet.

The most important tributaries to the Connecticut, in New Hampshire, are Upper and Lower Amonoosuck, Israel's, John's, Mascomy, Sugar, and Ashuelot Rivers; in Vermont, Nulhegan, Passumpsic, Wells, Wait's, Ompomponoosuck, White, Waterqueechy, Black, Williams, Sexton's, and West Rivers; in Massachusetts, Miller's, Deerfield, Agawam, Chickopee, and Westfield Rivers; and the Farmington, in Connecticut.

The intervalles are generally spread upon one or both sides of the river, nearly on a level with its banks, and extending from half a mile to five miles in breadth; but its borders are in some places high, rocky and precipitous. In the spring it overflows its banks, and, through its winding course of nearly 400 miles, forms and fertilizes a vast tract of rich meadow. In point of length, utility, and beauty, this river forms a distinguished feature of New England.

Large quantities of shad are taken in this river, but the salmon, which formerly were very plenty, have entirely disappeared.

Connecticut River passes through a basin or valley of about 12,000 square miles; it is decorated, on each side, with towns and villages of superior beauty, and presents to the eye a wonderful variety of enchanting scenery.

For the distances on both sides of this beautiful river, from Long Island Sound to the Canada Line, see *Hayward's Book of Reference*.

CONTOOCOOK RIVER, a stream of considerable length and importance, waters most of the towns in the west part of the county of Hillsborough. It has its origin from several ponds in Jaffrey and Rindge, and in its course north receives numerous streams from Dublin, Peterborough, Sharon, Nelson, Stoddard, Washington, Antrim, Deerling, and Hillsborough.

In Hillsborough it takes a north-east and easterly direction, and proceeds through Henniker to Hopkinton, where it receives Warner and Black-

water Rivers. From Hopkinton, it pursues a meandering course through Concord, and discharges itself into the Merrimac between Concord and Boscawen. This is a river of uncommon beauty. Near the mouth of this river is *Duston's Island*, celebrated as the spot where Mrs. Duston destroyed several Indians, in 1698. The Northern Railroad now passes over this island.

DEAD RIVER rises in the north-west corner of the State, in Coos County, and after receiving several tributaries it falls into the Margalloway.

DIAMOND RIVER. Diamond River has its principal source in Diamond Pond, in Stewartstown. From thence it passes through Dixville, and after receiving several tributaries, falls into Dead River near its junction with the Margalloway.

ELLIS' RIVER rises on the east side of the White Mountains, in several small streams near the sources of Peabody River; and separating into two streams which unite in the town of Jackson, it falls into the Saco River at Bartlett.

HALL'S STREAM rises in the highlands which separate this State from the British dominions, and forms the north-west boundary between New Hampshire and Canada, from its source to its junction with the Connecticut, at Stewartstown.

INDIAN STREAM, in the county of Coos, is the principal and most northerly source of Connecticut River, rising in the highlands, near the north limit of the State, and pursuing almost a direct south-west course to its junction with the east branch, flowing from Lake Connecticut.

ISINGLASS RIVER takes its rise from Long Pond, in Barrington, and Bow Pond, in Strafford; and, after receiving the waters of several other ponds, unites with Cocheco, near the south part of Rochester.

ISRAEL'S RIVER, Coos County, is formed by the waters which descend in cataracts from the summits of Mounts Adams and Jefferson, and, running north-west, it passes through Randolph and Jefferson, discharging itself into the Connecticut, near the centre of Lancaster. It is a beautiful stream, and received its name from Israel Glines, a hunter, who, with his brother, frequented these regions, long before the settlement of the country.

JOHN'S RIVER has its principal source in Pondicherry Pond, in the town of Jefferson. Its most southerly branches rise in Carroll, Whitefield, and Dalton, and its northerly branch in Lancaster.

LAMPREY RIVER rises on the west of Saddleback Mountain, in the town of Northwood. In its course it receives the waters of Jones' Pond, in Raymond and Epping; the waters of the Pantuckaway River also unite with it, and in its course, in passing through Lee and Durham, it receives the waters of North, Little, and Piscassick Rivers, and meets the tide two miles above the Great Bay.

LOVEWELL'S POND—See *Wakefield*.

MAD RIVER rises among the mountains in the north-east part of Grafton County; it crosses the south-east part of Thornton, and falls into the Pemigewasset at Campton.

MARGALLAWAY RIVER has its source among the highlands, which separate Maine from Canada, in the north-east extremity of New Hampshire, about thirty miles north from Errol. After a southerly course of nearly twenty miles, on the western border of Maine, it enters New Hampshire, where it forms a junction with the united streams of Dead and Diamond Rivers. Thence, after a southerly course of about six miles to Errol, it receives the waters of Umbagog Lake. After this junction, the main stream is the Androscoggin River.

MASCOMY RIVER has its source south of Smart's Mountain, lying in the towns of Lyme and Dorchester, and, running through Canaan, empties itself into Mascomy Pond, in the town of Enfield.—See *Enfield*.

MERRIMAC RIVER. This is one of the principal rivers of New England, and is formed by the junction of the Pemigewasset and Winnipiseogee Rivers, which unite at Franklin. The confluent stream bears the name of Merrimac, and pursues a southerly course seventy-eight miles, to Chelmsford, Mass.; thence an easterly course, thirty-five miles, to the sea, at Newburyport. On the north line of Concord, the Contoocook discharges its waters into the Merrimac. The Soucook becomes a tributary in Pembroke, and the Suncook between Pembroke and Allenstown. The Piscataquog unites in Bedford, the Souhegan in Merrimac, and a beautiful river, called Nashua, in Nashua and Nashua. In Massachusetts, the Concord, Spiggot, Shawsheen, and Powow, become tributaries to this noble river. The principal tributaries are on the western side of the river, mostly rising in the highlands, between the Connecticut and Merrimac.

There are numerous falls in this river, the most noted of which are Garven's, in Concord, the falls in Hooksett, and Amoskeag, in Goffstown and Manchester. These falls are all rendered passable by locks, and boat navigation has, for several years, been extended as far as Concord. There are several bridges over the Merrimac and its principal branches, besides a number of ferries.

The Merrimac, whose fountains are nearly on a level with the Connecticut, being much shorter in its course, has a far more rapid descent to the sea than the latter river. Hence the intervalles on its borders are less extensive, and the scenery less beautiful, than on the Connecticut. It is, however, a majestic river; its waters are generally pure and healthy; and on its borders are situated some of the most flourishing towns in the State.

The name of this river was originally written *Merramacke* and *Monnomake*, which, in the Indian language, signified a *sturgeon*. Its width varies from fifty to 150 rods; and at its mouth it presents a beautiful sheet of half a mile in width.

This river produces an immense water power, and the manufacturing cities and villages already erected on its banks are the delight and boast of Americans, and the admiration of people in distant countries.

"Sweet Merrimac! thy gentle stream
Is fit for better poet's theme;
For rich thy waves, and gentle too,
As Rome's proud Tyber ever knew;
And thy fair current's placid swell
Would flow in classic song as well.

* * * *

Here bounteous spring profusely showers
A wilderness of sweets and flowers.
The stately oak, of royal line,
The spreading elm, and towering pine,
Here cast a purer, happier shade,
Than blood stained laurels ever made."

MOHAWK RIVER has its source among the mountains of Dixville, and, in its course through Colebrook, receives some considerable branches from Stewartstown. It passes into the Connecticut River, below the centre of the town of Colebrook.

MOOSE RIVER rises on the north side of the White Mountains, near the town of Randolph, through which it passes, and unites with the Androscoggin in Shelburne. Its course is very near that of Israel's River, which passes west into the Connecticut.

NARMARCUNGAWACK RIVER, a branch of the Androscoggin, rises in the town of Success, and unites with the main stream, in the town of Milan.

NASH'S STREAM, a branch of the Upper Ammonoosuck, has its source in the town of Stratford and the lands east, and unites with the Ammonoosuck in the north-west part of the town of Stark.

NASHUA RIVER, a beautiful stream

15*

on the south part of Hillsborough County, N. Hampshire, has its source in Worcester County, Massachusetts. It is formed of two branches, called the north and south branches. The north branch is formed of two streams; one from Ashburnham, the other from Wachuset Ponds. The south branch is composed of Still River, issuing from the east side of Wachuset Mountain, and a small stream from Quinepoxet Pond, in Holden. These branches are united in Lancaster, from which the main river proceeds in a north-easterly course, to Harvard, Shirley, Groton, and Pepperell, in Mass.; and from thence into New Hampshire, through Hollis, and nearly the centre of the town of Nashua, where it falls into the Merrimac River.

NEWFOUND RIVER.—See *Bristol*.

NEWICHAWANNOCK RIVER.—See *Piscataqua*.

OLIVERIAN RIVER is formed of two branches, both having their sources in the town of Benton; the east branch from the west side of Moosehillock Mountain, and the north branch from Owl's Head Mountain. These branches unite near the east line of the town of Haverhill, and the main stream passes through the south part of the town, and falls into the Connecticut River above Bedel's Bridge, so called.

OYSTER RIVER.—See *Durham*.

PEABODY RIVER has its source in the east pass of the White Mountains, near the head of Ellis's River, a branch of the Saco, and passes north into the Androscoggin. See Note 12.

PEQUAWKETT RIVER. Pequaw-kett, written by Belknap *Pigwackett*, and by Sullivan *Pickurocket*, but the true orthography is found to be Pequaw-kett; an Indian name, applied to a considerable tract of country, now including Conway, N. H., Fryeburgh, Me., and some of the adjacent towns. It is also the name of a river flowing

into the Saco, from two ponds in Eaton; and of a mountain between Bartlett and Chatham, formerly called Kearsarge.

PEMIGEWASSET RIVER. This stream and the Winnipiseogee constitute the Merrimac. The Pemigewasset is formed of three principal branches, having their sources in Woodstock, Franconia, and the Ungranted Lands south-west of the White Mountains. These branches unite in Woodstock, from whence the main stream passes in a southerly direction, through Thornton, Campton, between Plymouth and Holderness; Bridgewater, Bristol, and New Hampton; Hill and Franklin; at which latter town it unites with the Winnipiseogee, and the main stream becomes the Merrimac.

PHILLIPS RIVER is a branch of the Upper Amonoosuck, rises in the towns of Dixville and Columbia, and, after passing through Millsfield and Dummer, unites with the main stream, in the town of Stark.

PINE RIVER. a small stream issuing from a pond in the town of Wakefield, and passing north-west into Ossipee Lake.

PISCATAQUA RIVER, the only large River whose entire course is in New Hampshire, is formed by the junction of several small streams in a wide and deep bed; hollowed out partly by them, and partly by the tide. The names of these streams, beginning at the north-east, are Salmon Fall, Cocheco, Bellamy Bank, Oyster, Lamprey, Squamscot, and Winnicut Rivers. The five last unite their waters in a large and irregular bay, between Durham and Greenland, more resembling a lake than a river. The waters of this bay meet those of Salmon Fall and Cocheco Rivers, coming from the north-west, at Hilton's Point, a few miles below Dover. After this junction, they proceed in a direct line to the south-east, and join the ocean, two or three miles below Portsmouth; embosoming several islands, and forming

one of the best harbors on the continent.

Few rivers make a more magnificent appearance than this; yet the streams by which it is supplied are small. Salmon Fall furnishes more than all the rest. This stream is called *Newichawannock*, from the falls in Berwick till it receives the waters of the Cocheco; but the name of Piscataqua ought to be applied to the whole of Salmon Fall River.

PISCATAQUOG RIVER is formed of two principal branches; one from Francestown, the other from Henniker and Deering, which unite, and form the main stream, near the west line of Goffstown. It pursues a south-easterly course through Goffstown and the north-east corner of Bedford, where it falls into the Merrimac River.

PISCASSICK RIVER rises in the north-east part of the town of Brentwood, and passes through New Market into the Lamprey River, at Durham.

POWOW RIVER has its principal source in Great and Country Ponds, in Kingston, N. H., and passes over the south-west part of East Kingston into South Hampton; thence into Amesbury, Massachusetts, where it turns east into South Hampton again, and returns into Amesbury, falling into the Merrimac between Salisbury and Amesbury.

There are several falls in this river; those in Amesbury being the most remarkable, the water falling 100 feet in the distance of fifty rods, and presenting, with the variety of machinery and dams, houses, and scenery on the falls, one of the most interesting views in the country.

RED HILL RIVER has its source in a pond in the town of Sandwich, and falls into the Winnipiseogee, in Marlborough.

SACO RIVER is one of the largest in New England; yet being much broken

in its course by falls, is not navigable to any considerable extent. It springs from three sources in the White Mountains; the branch issuing from the south-west side of the mountain, near the Notch, is considered the main stream; next to this is the middle branch, which is the smallest; and beyond is the branch called Ellis's River, which rises on the north-east side of the mountains, and, after a course of about eighteen miles, unites with the main branch, in the town of Bartlett. Cutler's and New Rivers are mountain torrents, that discharge into the Ellis. The Amonosuck, a branch of the Connecticut, rises within about two rods of the Saco, flowing in an opposite direction. The whole length of Saco River is estimated to be 160 miles. The principal falls are, the Great Falls, at Hiram, where the water descends seventy-two feet; Steep Falls, at Lymington, twenty feet; Salmon Falls, at Hollis and Buxton, thirty feet; and Saco Falls, forty-two feet. These very important falls are in the State of Maine. The ordinary rise of the water in the spring, is from ten to fifteen feet; but in great freshets it has been known greatly to exceed that number. A long storm which occurred in October, 1785, raised the river to an immense height, sweeping away mills and bridges, and inundating houses that stood in its vicinity. In 1814, there was the greatest freshet known since that of 1785. At such seasons the appearance of Saco Falls is truly sublime.

SALMON FALL RIVER.—See *Piscataqua*.

SINOOGAWNOCK RIVER.—See *Israel's River*.

SIMS' STREAM rises in the mountains, in the town of Columbia, from several ponds and springs, and falls into the Connecticut River, near the north-west extremity of the town.

SMITH'S RIVER, Grafton County. This river rises from several ponds in

Grafton and Orange, and after pursuing a winding, but generally an east course, of from twelve to eighteen miles, through Danbury and Alexandria, falls into the Pemigewasset, between Bristol and Hill.

SOUCOOK RIVER has its source in three ponds, in the south part of Gilmanton, lying near each other, called Loon, Rocky, and Shellcamp Ponds. It passes through Loudon, receiving several branches, and forms the boundary between Concord and Pembroke, falling into the Merrimac, below Garvin's Falls.

SOUHEGAN RIVER, originally *Souheganuck*, the name of a river in Hillsborough County, and the former name of Amherst and Merrimac. The principal branch of this river originates from a pond in Ashburnham, Mass. It passes north through Ashby, at the north-west angle of the county of Middlesex, into New Ipswich, and through Mason, Milford, Amherst, into the town of Merrimac, where it unites with Merrimac River. In its course it receives several streams from Temple, Lyndeborough, and Mount Vernon, and just before it falls into the Merrimac, receives Babboosuck Brook, a considerable stream issuing from Babboosuck Pond.—See *Amherst*.

SPIGGOT RIVER rises in Hampstead, and passes through Salem, and into the Merrimac, between Methuen and Dracut, Mass., nearly opposite Shawshen River, which comes from the south, through Andover.

SQUAM RIVER.—See *Holderness*.

SQUAMSCOT RIVER, or *Swamscot*, called also Great, or Exeter River.—See *Exeter*.

SUGAR RIVER. This River originates from Sunapee Lake; it passes through part of Wendell, the whole of Newport, and nearly through the centre of Claremont, where it meets the Connecticut. Red Water Brook,

in Claremont, is a tributary of Sugar River.

SUNCOOK RIVER. This river rises in a pond between Gilmanton and Gilford, near the summit of one of the Suncook mountains, elevated 900 feet above its base. The water from this pond passes through two others at the foot of the mountains, and thence through a flourishing village in the south-east part of Gilmanton, into Barnstead, where it receives several tributaries; thence through Pittsfield and Epsom, and between Allens-town and Pembroke, into the Merrimac.

SWIFT RIVER rises in the mountains, north-west of the town of Albany, passes through it with great rapidity, and falls into the Saco River in the town of Conway. Its whole course is rapid, and in one place it falls thirty feet in the distance of six rods, through a channel in the solid rock of about twelve feet wide—the sides being from ten to thirty feet perpendicular height. At the upper part of these falls are found several holes, worn perpendicularly into the rock, several feet in depth, and from six inches to two feet diameter. There

is another small stream of the same name in the town of Tamworth.

WARNER RIVER.—See *Warner*.

WINNICUT RIVER, or the *Winnicott*, a tributary of the Piscataqua, rises in a swamp between Hampton and New Hampton, and passes north into the Great Bay, at Greenland.

WINNIPISEOGEE RIVER is the great outlet to the lake of that name; and issues from the south-west arm of the lake. It thence passes through two bays, between Meredith and Gilford, entering the Great Bay in the north-east part of Sanbornton. From thence it passes through two other bays, forming the boundary between Sanbornton on the north-west, and Gilmanton and Northfield on the south-east; and unites with the Pemigewasset in the town of Franklin. The stream is rapid in its course, and has a fall of 232 feet from the lake to its junction with the other branch of the Merrimac; this name being given to the confluent stream. There are numerous bridges over the Winnipiseogee, which also furnishes many excellent privileges for factories, or other machinery.—See *Merrimac River*.

LAKES AND PONDS.

CONNECTICUT LAKE. The source of one of the principal branches of Connecticut River, is situated in latitude $45^{\circ} 2'$; and is five and a half miles in length, and two and a half in width. It is supplied by several small streams, rising in the highlands north of the lake. The waters of this lake are remarkably clear. The lake contains an abundance of fish, and the scenery on its banks is very beautiful.

LOVEWELL'S POND.—See *Wakefield*.

MASCOMY POND. A brief description of this lovely sheet of water, the admiration of travellers on the Northern Railroad, is given under *Enfield*.

MASSABESICK POND.—See *Chester*.

MERRYMEETING POND.—See *New Durham*.

NEWFOUND POND.—See *Bristol*.

OSSIPEE LAKE.—See *Ossipee*.

SPAFFORD'S LAKE.—See *Chesterfield*.

SQUAM LAKE. This lake lies on the borders of Holderness, Sandwich, Moultonborough and Centre Harbor. This is "a splendid sheet of water, indented by points, arched with coves, and studded with a succession of ro-

mantic islands." It is about six miles long, and in its widest part, three miles in width. It covers a surface of between 6,000 and 7,000 acres, and is well stored with trout and other fish. This charming lake is but a short distance from the celebrated "Senter House" at Centre Harbor.

SUNAPEE LAKE is situated in the north-west part of Hillsborough County and the north-east part of Cheshire, in the towns of Wendell, New London, and Newbury. It is twelve miles long and about one and a half miles in width. Its outlet is on the west side through Sugar River.

In 1816, Loammi Baldwin, Esq. and Professor John Farrar, were appointed a committee by the government of Massachusetts, with whom was associated Henry B. Chase, Esq., appointed by the government of this State, to explore and survey a route for a navigable canal from the Connecticut to the Merrimac. The contemplated line of communication was from the mouth of Sugar River, which empties into the Connecticut, to the mouth of the Contoocook River, which empties into the Merrimac. The survey comprehended the shores of Sunapee Lake, the elevation of the lake above the waters of the rivers, the highest of the falls in either of the rivers, and of the land adjoining,

so that it might serve as the basis of a calculation of the expense of such water communication. By the report of this committee, it appears that the fall, each way from the lake to these rivers was so great as to show the impracticability of a project which, before the survey was made, was thought to be feasible.

Dr. Jackson in his geological report says that this lake is so near the summit level, that a slight excavation would turn its waters either into the Connecticut or the Merrimac. It is elevated about 1080 feet above the sea level, and the descent of its outlet, Sugar River, to the Connecticut, is very rapid.

UMBAGOG LAKE is a large body of water, situated mostly in the State of Maine, and extending about 300 rods in width along the east of the townships of Errol and Cambridge, in New Hampshire. This lake is very imperfectly known; is said to be about eighteen miles long, and in some parts ten wide; being but little inferior to the Winnipiseogee, in extent and beauty. Its outlet is on the west side, in Errol, its waters flowing into the Androscoggin.

WHEELWRIGHT'S POND.—See *Lee*.

WINNIPISEOGEE LAKE.

This lake possesses singular charms. However romantic and beautiful Lake George, the charmer of all travellers, appears in its elevation, the purity of its waters, its depth, its rapid outlet, its 365 islands which bespangle its bosom, its mountain scenery, its fish, its mineralogy; still in all, but its historic fame, it has a rival at the east, in the Winnipiseogee of New Hampshire.

There are more than forty different ways of spelling the name of this lake. It was formerly written as though it had six syllables; but the pronunciation which has generally obtained with those best acquainted with the region of the lake, and the Indian pronunciation of the name, was *Win-ne-pe-sock-e*. The following authorities show this:

Winnapusseakit: Sherman and Ince's Report, 1652. *Winnipsocket*: Bartlett's Narrative, 1708. *Winnipissocety*: Penhallow's Wars, 1726. *Winaposawgue*: Canterbury charter, 1727. *Winnepissocay*: Petition, 1733. *Winnipeshoky*: Petition, 1744. *Winnepsocket*: Stevens' Journal, 1746. *Wineposocky*: Sur-

veyor Clement, 1746. *Winnipiseoce*: Theodore Atkinson, 1746. *Winnepe-sacket*: Governor Shirley, 1747. *Winnipesockee*: Bryant's Journal, 1747. *Winnapessocket*: Map of New Hampshire, 1750. *Winipisoky*: Hon. George Boyd, 1785. *Winnipiscogee*: The present mode of spelling, pronounced *Wini-pisoky*, or *Win-ne-pe-sock-e*.

This lake is in the counties of Belknap and Carrol. Its form is very irregular. At the west end it is divided into three large bays; on the north is a fourth; and at the east end there are three others. Its general course is from north-west to south-east; its length is about twenty-five miles, and it varies in width from one to ten miles. This lake is environed by the pleasant towns of Moultonborough, Tuftonborough, Wolfeborough, Centre Harbor, Meredith, Gilford, and Alton, and overlooked by other delightful towns.

The waters of the Winnipiscogee are remarkably pure, and its depth in some places is said to be unfathomable. Its sources are principally from springs within its bosom. Its outlet is the rapid river of its own name. Its height above the level of the sea is 472 feet. It is stored with a great variety of excellent fish; in the summer season, steam boats, sloops and smaller vessels ply on its waters, and in the winter season it presents an icy expansion of great usefulness and beauty.

Like Casco Bay and Lake George, this lake is said to contain 365 islands. Without supposing the days of the year to have been consulted on the subject, the number is very great; several of which comprise farms of from 200 to 500 acres.

Dr. Jackson in his geological report of the State, gives the following account of the product of one of the islands in the Winnipiscogee:

"Landing upon the shores of Cow Island, Sept. 21, 1840, we met Capt. Pillsbury, the skilful farmer who had charge of the estate known as the Derby Farm located on this island in Lake Winnipiscogee, and with him visited the cornfield then laden with a rich harvest, and he fully explained his improvements, both in the field and the dairy.

"The natural soil of this island is rocky, but strong, sweet, and retentive of manures. The top soil is a brown loam, and the subsoil bright yellow, with a hard pan at some depth.

"Capt. Pillsbury's method of cultivation is to manure heavily, broadcast, and to raise first a crop of potatoes, which is followed the next year by a crop of corn; then he sows wheat, and lays the land down to grass. He puts on twenty-eight waggon loads (of forty-five bushels to the load) to the acre. His corn crops are very large, and the yield is so much greater than is usual in the State, that it would be difficult to persuade farmers generally of the fact, if it had not been fully proved by a committee, that he had raised during the previous year 130 bushels of good sound corn to the acre. This has been fully substantiated, and extraordinary as was this crop, he lost the premium, being surpassed by his neighbor on Long Island, who raised 131 bushels and seven quarts to the acre, and obtained the agricultural prize for the largest crop."—*See Center Harbor*,

WATER FALLS.

The sources of most of the rivers in New England being in the high lands of New Hampshire, a vast number of water falls, some of them of superior beauty, are produced on their passage to the ocean. A large number of these are found in New Hampshire, producing an hydraulic power of immense magnitude and value. There is no town in the State, destitute of the cheering influence of a lovely stream, most of which are described under the head of the towns through which they pass.—See Amoskeag, under *Manchester*; Bellows' Falls, under *Walpole*; and also Cocheco, under *Dover*. Many of the water falls in New Hampshire are described under the head of *Rivers*.

BAYS AND HARBORS.

GREAT BAY, between Sanbornton and Meredith, is a body of water, connected with Winnipiseogee Lake, and discharging its waters into Winnipiseogee River.

and Meredith. The waters of the **Lake Winnipiseogee** pass through this bay into the river of that name.

MERRYMEETING BAY.—See *Alton*.

LONG BAY, at the head of Winnipiseogee River, lies between Gilford

LITTLE HARBOR and **PISCATAQUA HARBOR**.—See *Portsmouth*.

ISLANDS.

BARRON'S ISLAND. A small island in Connecticut River attached to the town of Piermont.

DEER ISLANDS. These islands, five in number, lie in Connecticut River, between the towns of Lyman and Barre, Vt. The largest of these islands contains thirty-eight acres of land.

DUSTON'S ISLAND. This small island in the Merrimac at the mouth of Contoocook River, between Concord and Boscawen, has become celebrated on account of an exploit of a lady whose name it bears. On the 15th March, 1698, the Indians made a descent on Haverhill, Mass., where they took Mrs. Hannah Duston, who was confined to her bed with an infant only six days old, and attended by her nurse, Mary Niff. The Indians took Mrs. Duston

from her bed and carried her away with the nurse and infant. They soon despatched the latter by dashing its head against a tree. When they had proceeded as far as this island, which has been justly called Duston's Island, on their way to an Indian town situated a considerable distance above, the Indians informed the women that they must be stripped and run the gauntlet through the village on their arrival. Mrs. Duston and her nurse had been assigned to a family consisting of two stout men, three women, and seven children, or young Indians, besides an English boy who had been taken from Worcester. Mrs. Duston, aware of the cruelties that awaited her, formed the design of exterminating the whole family, and prevailed upon the nurse and the boy to assist her in their destruction. A little before day, finding the

whole company in a sound sleep, she awoke her confederates, and with the Indian hatchets despatched ten of the twelve. One of the women whom they thought they had killed made her escape, and a favorite boy they designedly left. Mrs. Duston and her companions arrived safe home with the scalps, though their danger from the enemy and from famine in travelling so far, must have been great. The general court of Massachusetts made her a grant of £50, and she received many other valuable presents.

GEESE ISLANDS, in Connecticut River, in the town of Haverhill, five in number, the largest of which contains about forty-nine acres. The others contain in all about fifteen acres. They were granted to Benjamin Whiting of Charlestown, Jan. 3, 1769.

GRANT'S ISLAND, in Connecticut River, opposite Lyme, contains twenty-four acres, and was granted to Benjamin Grant of Lyme, April 5, 1767.

GREAT ISLAND.—See *New Castle*.

ISLES OF SHOALS. These islands, eight miles from the mouth of Portsmouth Harbor, are seven in number, viz. Hog, Smutty Nose, Star, Duck, White, Malaga, and Londonner Islands. Hog contains 350 acres of rock, and its greatest elevation is fifty-seven feet above high water mark. Smutty Nose contains about 250 acres of rock and soil—greatest elevation forty-five feet. Star Island contains about 180 acres of rock and soil, and its height is fifty-five feet. These islands, as a town, are called *Gosport*. Star and Smutty Nose are inhabited by fishermen, who carry on considerable business in their way; supplying Portsmouth and the neighboring towns with fresh fish, and sending large quantities of cured fish to Boston and other places. The celebrated dun fish are found here, which have heretofore been considered a distinct species of the cod. They differ however from the common cod only in the circumstance of their being caught and cured in winter. Star Island and

Smutty Nose are connected by a *sea wall*, built at the expense of government, for the purpose of breaking a strong south-east current passing between them, and forming a safe anchorage on the north-west side of it. These objects have been attained, and the miniature fleet of the Shoalers, riding at anchor in this artificial harbor, is no unpleasant sight. Smutty Nose and Malaga are connected by a sea wall, built at the expense of Mr. Haley, "the King of the Shoals." This wall, fourteen rods in length, thirteen feet in height, and from twenty to thirty feet in width, effectually secures Haley's inlet and wharf from the easterly storms, although the waves not unfrequently break over it in a severe storm. These islands are composed of ledges of gneiss, bearing evidence of their igneous origin, as they are often traversed by veins of quartz, trap, and iron stone.

There are a few spots of dry soil upon them under cultivation. The Shoals are a pleasant resort for water parties, and their delightful bracing air, cannot be otherwise than advantageous to those who are in want of pure sea breezes. The present population is about 100.

These islands were discovered by the celebrated John Smith, in 1614, and were named by him *Smith's Isles*. The line between Maine and New Hampshire passes through these islands, leaving the largest on the side of Maine. Upon all of them are chasms in the rocks, having the appearance of being caused by earthquakes. The most remarkable is on Star Island (*Gosport*), in which one Betty Moody secreted herself when the Indians visited the island and took away many female captives: and thence called to this day "*Betty Moody's hole*." For more than a century previous to the revolution, these islands were populous, containing from 300 to 600 souls. They had a court-house on Haley's Island; a meeting-house, first on Hog Island, and afterwards on Star Island. From three to four thousand quintals fish were annually caught and cured here, and seven or eight schooners, besides numerous boats, were employed

in the business. The business has since very greatly decreased.

William Pepperell and a Mr. Gibbons, from Topsham, England, were among the first settlers at the Shoals; the former an ancestor of the celebrated Sir William Pepperell.

A woman, of the name of Pulsey, died in Gosport, in 1795, aged ninety. In her life time she kept two cows. The hay on which they fed in winter, she used to cut in summer, among the rocks, with a *knife*, with her own hands. Her cows, it was said, were always in

good order. They were taken from her, but paid for, by the British, in 1775, and killed, to the no small grief of the good old woman.—See *Note 5*.

HART'S ISLAND, in Connecticut River, in the town of Plainfield, contains nineteen acres.

PARKER'S ISLANDS.—See *Hanover*.

WINNIPISEOGEE ISLANDS.—See *Lake Winnipiseogee*.

SCENERY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire has been called the Switzerland of America. In its scenery it undoubtedly resembles that country. In the wild sublimity of its towering hills, the rural simplicity of its fertile vales, the loveliness of its sunny lakes, studded with isles, the gloomy grandeur of its deep and extensive forests, it is rarely surpassed. Other countries may have a richer soil, and a more genial sky, but "where shall we find the rude magnificence of nature so blended with scenes of enchanting beauty as among her mountains and lakes?"

New Hampshire presents to the traveller almost every variety of scenery; lakes that might vie, in beauty, with Loch Lomond or the Lake of Geneva; rivers, though destitute of classic associations, more lovely than the "blue Rhone" or the "yellow Tiber;" and mountains, which, in some of their bold features, are not inferior to the Alps.

The surface of the country is remarkably diversified. It has every degree of elevation, from the gently undulating surface near the sea coast to the lofty mountain range whose summits are blended with the clouds. The landscape is also enlivened by its numerous streams; some of them leaping and foaming down the mountain's side, as though, in hot haste, to greet the "father of waters;" others lingering in her quiet valleys, playing in the sunshine, and imparting freshness and verdure to their banks.

Throughout the State, we find the rude sublimity of nature blended with scenes of surpassing beauty. The bold and commanding scenery of New Hampshire stamps its own features upon the character of her sons. They are characterized by manly energy and generosity. A spirit of cowardice or servility can no more find a resting place in the "Granite State," than among the green hills of Scotland or the towering mountains of Switzerland. The sons of New Hampshire, like the "Green Mountain boys," stood in the front ranks in "freedom's holy war."

"Why turn we to our mountain homes
With more than filial feeling?"

'Tis here that Freedom's altar's rise,
 And Freedom's sons are kneeling.
 Why sigh we not for softer climes,
 Why cling to that which bore us?
 'Tis here we tread on Freedom's soil
 With Freedom's sunshine o'er us."

POST VILLAGES.

The following are the names of the Post Offices in this State other than those having the names of towns. Most of the towns in New Hampshire have Post Offices bearing their own names.

Alton, New.
 Paper Mill Village.
 East.
 West.
 South.
 Antrim, North Branch.
 Barnstead, North.
 — Centre.
 Bartlett, Lower.
 Boscawen, West.
 — Fisherville.
 Bradford, South.
 Campton, Village.
 Canterbury, Shaker Village.
 Carroll House.
 Charlestown, North.
 Chester, East.
 Chesterfield Factory.
 Chichester, North.
 Claremont, West.
 Conway, North.
 — Centre.
 Cornish, Flat.
 Croydon, Flat.
 Deerfield, South.
 — West.
 Deering, West.
 Dunbarton, North.
 Enfield, North.
 Gilford Village.
 Gilmanton, Lower.
 Upper.
 Iron Works.
 Goffstown, Amoskeag.
 — Centre.
 Hanover, Centre.
 Haverhill, East.
 — North.
 Hillsborough, Centre.

Hillsborough Bridge.
 Holderness, Centre.
 Hopkinton, Contoocookville.
 Jaffrey, East.
 Jefferson, East.
 Kingston, South.
 Landaff, East.
 Lebanon, East.
 — West.
 Lee, Wadley's Falls.
 Lisbon, Sugar Hill.
 Littleton, North.
 Londonderry, North.
 Loudon, Centre.
 Lyman, East.
 — North.
 Lyndeborough, South.
 Marlow, North.
 Mason Village.
 Meredith, Centre.
 — Village.
 — Lake Village.
 Merrimac, South.
 — Thornton's Ferry.
 Milton, Chesnut Hills.
 — Mills.
 Moultonborough, East.
 Nelson, Factory.
 — Harrisville.
 New Durham, South.
 New Market, South.
 Northwood, East.
 — West.
 Nottingham, Turnpike.
 Orford, Orfordville.
 Ossipee, Centre.
 — Leighton's Corner.
 Pembroke, Suncook.
 Plainfield, East.

Plainfield, Meriden.	Thornton, West.
Plymouth, West.	Tuftonborough, Melvin Village.
Rumney, West.	Unity, East.
Salem, North.	Wakefield, Union.
Sanbornton Bridge.	—— North.
—— East.	Walpole, Drewsville.
Sandwich, North.	Washington, East.
—— Centre.	Weare, East.
Springfield, West.	—— South.
Stewartstown, West.	Westmoreland, East.
Stoddard, South.	Wilton, East.
Strafford, Centre.	Winchester, West.
—— North.	Windham, West.
Swanzy, West Port.	Wolfborough, North.
Tamworth, South.	—— South.

GRANTS, ETC. IN THE COUNTY OF COOS.

	Popula. 1840.	Prop. tax, 1844.
Bean's Purchase,		0,06
Chandler's Purchase,		0,01
Crawford's Purchase,		0,01
Carlisle's Grant,	9	0,10
Dix's Grant,		0,06
Ervin's Location,	6	0,02
Green's Grant,		0,01
Grant to Gilmanton and Atkinson Academies, .		0,06
Hart's Location,	44	0,06
Hale's Location,	6	0,03
Low and Burbank's Grant,		0,05
Martin's Location,		0,02
Nash and Sawyer's Location,		0,06
Odell's Township,		0,07
Pinkham's Grant,	39	0,04
Sargeant's Purchase,		0,02
Second College Grant,	3	0,05
Thompson and Meserve's Purchase,		0,01
Wentworth's Location,	25	0,05
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	132	\$0,69
Dame's Gore in the County of Grafton,	54	0,23
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	186	\$0,92

FORMER NAMES OF SOME OF THE TOWNS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Albany,	<i>Burton.</i>	Hooksett,	<i>Isle of Hooksett.</i>
Alstead,	<i>Newtown.</i>	Hopkinton,	<i>New Hopkinton.</i>
Alton,	<i>New Durham Gore.</i>	Hudson,	<i>Nottingham West.</i>
Amherst,	<i>Souhegan West.</i>	Jaffrey,	<i>Monadnock, No. 3.</i>
Andover,	<i>New Bradon.</i>	Jefferson,	<i>Dartmouth.</i>
Antrim,	<i>Society Land.</i>	Keene,	<i>Upper Ashuelot.</i>
Bedford,	<i>Souhegan East.</i>	Lancaster,	<i>Upper Cohos.</i>
Benton,	<i>Coventry.</i>	Lempster,	<i>Dupplin.</i>
Berlin,	<i>Maynesboro'.</i>	Lisbon,	<i>Concord.</i>
Boscawen,	<i>Contoocook.</i>	Litchfield,	<i>Brenton's Farm.</i>
Bradford,	<i>New Bradford.</i>	Littleton,	<i>Chiswick.</i>
Brookline,	<i>Raby.</i>	Londonderry,	<i>Nutfield.</i>
Candia,	<i>Charmingfare.</i>	Lyndeborough,	<i>Salem Canada.</i>
Carroll,	<i>Bretton Wood.</i>	Manchester,	<i>Harrytown, and after- wards Derryfield.</i>
Charlestown,	<i>Number 4.</i>	Marlborough,	<i>Monadnock, No. 5.</i>
Chester,	<i>Cheshire.</i>	Mason,	<i>Number 1.</i>
Chesterfield,	<i>Number 1.</i>	Meredith,	<i>New Salem.</i>
Colebrook,	<i>Colburne.</i>	Merrimac,	<i>Souhegan East.</i>
Columbia,	<i>Cockburne.</i>	Milan,	<i>Paulsburgh.</i>
CONCORD,	<i>Penacook, and after- wards Rumford.</i>	Milford,	<i>Mile Slip.</i>
Conway,	<i>Pequawkett.</i>	Nelson,	<i>Packersfield.</i>
Dalton,	<i>Apthorp.</i>	New Boston,	<i>Lane's New Boston.</i>
Danville,	<i>Hauke.</i>	Newbury,	<i>Dantzick, and after- wards Fishersfield.</i>
Deering,	<i>Society Land.</i>	New Castle,	<i>Great Island.</i>
Dover,	<i>Cocheco, and after- wards Northam.</i>	New Hampton,	<i>Moultonborough addi- tion.</i>
Dublin,	<i>Monadnock, No. 2.</i>	New Ipswich,	<i>Ipswich Canada.</i>
Dunbarton,	<i>Stark's Town.</i>	New London,	<i>Dantzick.</i>
Durham,	<i>Oyster River.</i>	Orange,	<i>Cardigan.</i>
Effingham,	<i>Leavitt's Town.</i>	Ossipee,	<i>New Garden.</i>
Ellsworth,	<i>Trecothick.</i>	Pembroke,	<i>Sumcock.</i>
Enfield,	<i>Rethan.</i>	Pittsburg,	<i>Indian Stream.</i>
Exeter,	<i>Swomscott Falls.</i>	Portsmouth,	<i>Pascataquack, and Strawberry Bank.</i>
Fitzwilliam,	<i>Monadnock, No. 4.</i>	Randolph,	<i>Durand.</i>
Franconia,	<i>Morristown.</i>	Raymond,	<i>Freetown.</i>
Freedom,	<i>North Effingham.</i>	Rindge,	<i>Rowley Canada.</i>
Gilsum,	<i>Boyle.</i>	Rye,	<i>Sandy Beach.</i>
Gosport,	<i>Appledore.</i>	Salisbury,	<i>Steven's Town.</i>
Grantham,	<i>New Grantham.</i>	Springfield,	<i>Protectoworth.</i>
Groton,	<i>Cockermouth,</i>	Stark,	<i>Percy.</i>
Hampstead,	<i>Timber Lane, &c.</i>	Stewartstown,	<i>Stewart.</i>
Hampton,	<i>Winnicunet.</i>	Stoddard,	<i>Limerick.</i>
Haverhill,	<i>Lower Cohos.</i>	Stratham,	<i>Winnicot.</i>
Hebron,	<i>Cockermouth.</i>	Sutton,	<i>Perry's Town.</i>
Henniker,	<i>Number 6.</i>	Swanzy,	<i>Lower Ashuelot.</i>
Hill,	<i>New Chester.</i>	Temple,	<i>Peterborough Slip.</i>
Hillsborough,	<i>Number 7.</i>	Wakefield,	<i>East Town.</i>
Hinsdale,	<i>Fort Dummer.</i>	Walpole,	<i>Bel lows Town.</i>
Holderness,	<i>New Holderness.</i>		
Hollis,	<i>Nissitissit.</i>		

Warner, *New Amesbury.*
 Washington, *Cumden.*
 Weare, *Hale's Town.*
 Wendell, *Saville.*
 Westmoreland, *Great Meadow.*
 Whitefield, *Whitefields.*

Wilmot,
 Winchester,
 Windsor,
 Woodstock,
Kearsarge.
Arlington.
Campbell's Gore.
Fairfield, and after-
wards Peeling.

OUTLINES OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CLIMATE.

The climate of New Hampshire, as of other States in New England, is exceedingly various; the temperature ranges from 15° below the zero of Fahrenheit to 95° above. The mercury has been known to descend from 20° to 30° below, and to 102° above; but such cases rarely occur.

European philosophers have imagined, that the coldness of this part of America was caused by our north-west winds, proceeding, as they have thought, *from the great lakes*, which are situated in the interior of North America; but since it has been discovered that the great lakes lie westward of the true north-west point, that opinion has been exploded.

A second cause to which the coldness of these winds has been attributed, is *a chain of high mountains running from south-west to north-east*, in Canada and New Britain, at a great distance beyond the St. Lawrence. A third opinion is that of the venerated Dr. Holyoke, of Salem, who supposed that *the numerous evergreens in this country* are the source of the peculiar cold which it experiences. A fourth opinion is, that the coldness of these winds proceeds from the *forested state of the country*. Dr. Dwight entertained an opinion different from all those we have mentioned, viz., that the winds which generate the peculiar cold of this country *descend*, in most cases, *from the superior regions of the atmosphere*. The north-west wind rarely brings snow, but when it does, the degree of cold is increased. The deepest snows fall with a north-east wind, and storms from that quarter are most violent, and of longest duration. On the mountains, the snow falls earlier, and remains later, than in the low grounds. On those elevated summits, the winds have greater force in driving the snow into the long and deep gullies of the mountains, where it is so consolidated, as not to be dissolved by the vernal sun. Spots of snow are seen on the south sides of mountains as late as May, and on the highest till July. A south-east storm is often as violent, but commonly shorter, than one from the north-east. If it begins with snow, it soon changes to rain. A brisk wind from the west or south-west, with snow or rain, sometimes happens, but its duration is very short. Squalls of this kind are common in March.

One of the greatest inconveniences suffered by the inhabitants of our country, is derived from the frequent changes in the state of the atmosphere. The temperature has been known to change 44° in twenty-four hours. Changes are frequent, though seldom in the same degree. Changes from wet to dry, and from dry to wet, are at times unpleasant, and probably unhealthy. There is no month in the year which is not sometimes very pleasant, and sometimes disagreeable. In a series of years, our most pleasant months are June, September, and October. Often the first two, and not unfrequently the first three weeks in September, are, however, very warm. From the 20th of September to the 20th of October, the weather is delightful. The temperature is mild, the air is sweet, and the sky singularly bright and beautiful. This is the period denominated the Indian Summer. Some persons think June to be a more pleasant month than either September or October. In June, there are usually a few days of intense heat. In all other respects, except the brilliancy and beauty of the heavens, this month must be confessed to have the superiority over all others. The progress of vegetation is wonderful; and it seems as if the creative hand was, in a literal sense, renewing its original plastic efforts, to adorn the world with richness and splendor. All things are alive and gay. "The little hills rejoice on every side. The pastures are clothed with flocks. The valleys are also covered with corn, and shout for joy." Health at the same time prevails in a peculiar degree. The spring is often chilled by easterly winds, and rendered uncomfortable by rains. The Winter months, when the earth is clad with its mantle of snow, is the season for relaxation and pleasure.

The number of fair days in a year compared with the cloudy, is as three to one. We have had but few meteorological journals kept. For several years past they have become more frequent, and it is hoped that, from the increasing attention to the subject, comparative results of the weather will become more numerous and exact.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

The connection of this State with the ocean is so limited, and the intercourse of its only seaport being almost shut out from the trade of the interior country, has rendered its commerce but small, in comparison to that of the neighboring States of Maine and Massachusetts. Some of the largest vessels in the United States are built in New Hampshire, and a large amount of the capital of its citizens is employed in commerce at other ports. The railroad from Portsmouth to Concord, now in progress, will open a new era to the foreign and domestic commerce of New Hampshire.—See *Portsmouth*.

MANUFACTURES.

It will readily be perceived, by the readers of this volume, that the hydraulic power of New Hampshire is immense; and those who are acquainted with the character of the people of the State,—their intelligence, industry, and perseverance,—cannot doubt that, in their hands, this magnificent power, united to that of steam, cannot fail to recompense them, in more than a four-fold ratio, for the severity of the climate and the sterility of some portions of the surface. A manufacturing spirit has arisen in this State, which can only be excelled by the magnitude and beauty of innumerable streams, on which it is seen to move.

The editor has assiduously labored to obtain all the statistical information, in regard to manufactures, in his power. He has succeeded in part, but not so satisfactorily as he hopes to do at a future time. All the accounts we could obtain, will be found under the several towns where they could exist. The value of manufacturing establishments will be found in the *Tables*.

RAILROADS.

The following is a list of railroads in New Hampshire, to January, 1849:

NASHUA AND LOWELL. Incorporated June, 1835. This road was opened to the public use October, 1838. Its length is about fifteen miles.

BOSTON AND MAINE. Incorporated June, 1835. This road runs from Boston to the Line of New Hampshire, where it enters Plaistow; thence to Exeter, Durham, Dover, Somersworth, and unites with the Boston and Portland road.

CONCORD. Incorporated June, 1835. Length of road, thirty-four miles; running from Nashua to Concord. Opened to public use September, 1842.

EASTERN. Incorporated June, 1836. This road was opened to the public use, from Boston to Portsmouth, in 1840.

CHESHIRE. Incorporated December, 1844. This road is a continuation of the Fitchburg road in Massachusetts, and was opened to the public use, as far as Keene, July, 1848, and the directors expect to open the road to its terminus, Bellows Falls, where it unites with the Rutland Railroad, Vermont, and the Sullivan Railroad in New Hampshire.

NORTHERN. Incorporated December, 1844. This road commences at Concord, where it unites with the Concord road, running upon, or near the bank of the Merrimac, to Franklin, and thence leaving the river, and passing through Andover, Grafton, Canaan, and Lebanon, to the west bank of Connecticut River, where it unites with the Vermont Central road. The road was opened to the public use December, 1847.

BOSTON, CONCORD, AND MONTREAL. Incorporated December, 1844. This

road was opened for public use, as far as Sanbornton Bridge, eighteen miles from where it connects with the Concord road, in May, 1848; and as far as Meredith Bridge, twenty-seven miles, in August.

PORTSMOUTH AND CONCORD. Incorporated June, 1845. This road is located from Concord to Portsmouth, and is in a great state of forwardness, and will be opened some twenty miles further in the spring of 1849.

SULLIVAN. Incorporated 1846. This road is a continuation of the Cheshire, and connects it with the Vermont Central Railroad, at Windsor. The road is rapidly progressing to completion, and was opened January 4, 1849, as far as Charlestown.

FRANKLIN AND BRISTOL. This road was incorporated in June, 1846, and very soon after located on the bank of the Pemigewasset River. Its length is thirteen miles, running from Bristol to Franklin, where it unites with the Northern Railroad. This road was opened to public use July 1, 1848. About the same time the corporation leased their road to the Northern road corporation, for 100 years.

MANCHESTER AND LAWRENCE. Incorporated June, 1847. This road will soon be in operation.

CONCORD AND CLAREMONT. Incorporated June, 1848.

COCHECO. Incorporated 1847.—See *Hayward's Book of Reference*.

CANALS.

MIDDLESEX. This canal commences at Boston harbor, and passes in a north-westerly direction, through Charlestown, Medford, Woburn, Wilmington, to Lowell, twenty-seven miles, on the Merrimac River. It was incorporated in 1789, and completed in 1808; cost, \$528,000. Summit level, 104 feet above tide water, and thirty-two above the Merrimac at Lowell. Breadth at the surface, thirty feet; at bottom, twenty; depth of water, three feet. Lockage, 136 feet; twenty locks. This, and other short canals on the Merrimac, open a navigable communication between Boston and Concord.

BELLOWS FALLS, of about 880 yards in length, with nine locks, in Rockingham, Vermont, overcomes a fall on the Connecticut of forty-two feet. This with White River and Waterquechy Canals, renders the Connecticut River navigable for about 120 miles above Walpole.

MILITIA.

The old militia system in New Hampshire was abolished, in its leading features, in 1846; that is, of trainings and musters, except the annual enrolment of all persons liable to do military duty, and the annual meeting by companies, for inspection.

In 1847 the law of 1846 was repealed, and the old system revived, with some amendments.

The principal amendment is that of requiring the brigadier-general of each brigade to select a suitable person, well versed in military drills, and the several drill masters so selected shall each receive a commission from the Governor, with the rank of major; and shall receive \$5 per day for his services, during the time required for drill.

It shall be the duty of the brigadier-general of each brigade to issue orders to his commanders of the several regiments in his brigade, to notify their commissioned officers to appear at some suitable place, named by the said general, between the 1st and 15th of September, annually; and at such place designated, when assembled, shall, under the drill master, perform drill three successive days, but not more than five at one time. The musicians and commissioned officers shall each receive three dollars per annum, and be allowed four cents per mile for travel.

The militia of New Hampshire, according to the returns made to the adjutant-general, is organized in four divisions, eight brigades, and forty-two regiments; the 41st regiment has never been organized. The number of division and brigade officers, June 7, 1848, was sixty-five; field and staff officers, 453; cavalry, 576; artillery, 1715; infantry, 22,726; riflemen, 1788. Grand total of the enrolled military force of the State, according to the returns, is 27,592.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Names.	Places.	Incorp.
New Hampshire Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,	CONCORD,	1825.
Merrimac County Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,	CONCORD,	1825.
Rockingham Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,	Exeter,	1832.
Rockingham Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,	Exeter,	1833.
Portsmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,	Portsmouth,	1839.
Strafford County Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,	Meredith,	1836.
Cocheco Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,	Dover,	1839.
Hillsborough Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,	Amherst,	1833.
Cheshire County Mutual Insurance Co.,	Walpole.	
Grafton County Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,	Orford.	
Coos County Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,	Lancaster,	1837.
Granite Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,	Boscawen,	1839.
Carroll County Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,	Sandwich,	1846.
Rockingham Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,	Epping.	
Farmers Mutual Insurance Co.,	Gilmanton,	1839.
New Boston Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,	New Boston,	1841.
New England Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,	CONCORD,	1844.
Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,	CONCORD,	1846.
Union Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,	CONCORD,	1848.
Columbian Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,	CONCORD,	1847.

BANKS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

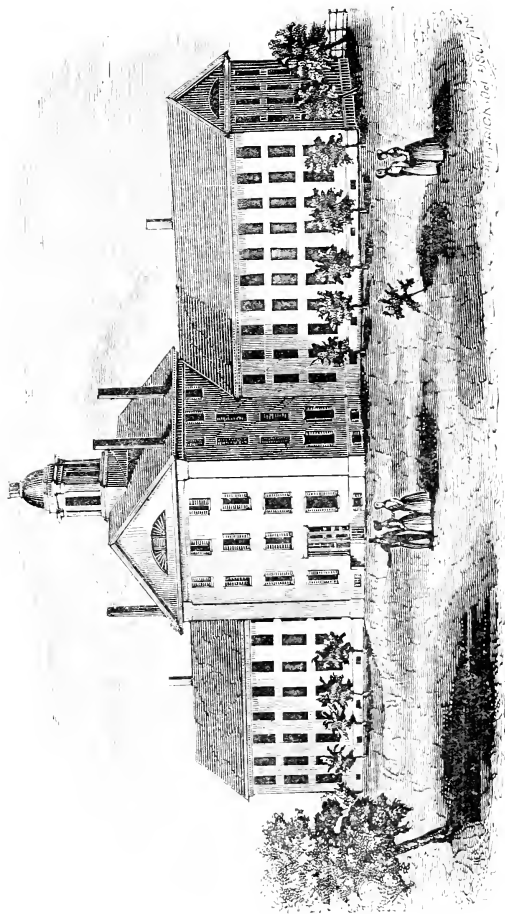
Names.	Places.	Incorp	Capital.
Rockingham,	Portsmouth,	1833	\$100,000
Piscataqua Exchange, .	Portsmouth,	1845	200,000
Mechanics and Traders,	Portsmouth,	1844	150,000
Dover,	Dover,	1845	200,000
Granite,	Exeter,	1830	100,000
Cheshire,	Keene,	1844	50,000
Ashuelot,	Keene,	1833	100,000
Merrimac County, . . .	Concord,	1845	80,000
Mechanics,	Concord,	1834	100,000
Derry,	Derry,	1848	100,000
Lebanon,	Lebanon,	1848	100,000
New Ipswich,	New Ipswich,	1848	100,000
Lancaster,	Lancaster,	1833	50,000
Manchester,	Manchester,	1844	150,000
Connecticut River, . .	Charlestown,	1844	100,000
Rochester,	Rochester,	1834	100,000
Nashua,	Nashua,	1835	100,000
Belknap County,	Meredith Bridge, . . .	1846	150,000
Strafford,	Dover,	1846	100,000
Great Falls,	Somersworth,	1846	100,000
Winchester,	Winchester,	1847	100,000

BANKS FOR SAVINGS.

There are institutions of this character at the following places in the State: at Concord, Dover, Portsmouth, Keene, New Market, Meredith Bridge, Charlestown, Somersworth, and Manchester.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The State House, State Prison, and Court House, are all in CONCORD. The State House occupies a beautiful site in the centre of the village, and is constructed of hewn granite. It is 126 feet in length, forty-nine in width,—fifty feet of the centre of the building having a projection of four feet on each front. It rises two stories above the basement. The height from the ground to the eagle, on the top of the cupola, is 120 feet. The cost of the building and appendages, \$80,000. The State Prison is also a solid structure of massive granite.



Insane Hospital, Concord, N. H.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.—This institution was incorporated July 2, 1838, and the asylum was opened for the admittance of those afflicted with insanity, September, 1842.

The asylum is located in Concord, on Pleasant Street, on an eminence overlooking the village, the rich valley of the Merrimac, and the adjacent country, for several miles in circuit. Adjoining the asylum are more than 120 acres of valuable land, well adapted to the wants of the institution. This is cultivated to good advantage, mostly by the labor of the patients, to whom it affords the best of exercise, and to whose recovery it essentially contributes. The improvements which are in progress on the lands of the asylum lead to the belief, that it will eventually become the Model Farm for the State.

With a single exception, this is believed to be the only strictly *self-supporting* asylum in the country, and the economy of its management entitles its officers to commendation.

Number of patients admitted up to June 1, 1848,	546
Number entirely recovered,	179
Number died,	31
Number admitted from May 31, 1847, to June 1, 1848,	92
Number of inmates June 1, 1848,	109

The price of board for patients from this State is as follows :

For the first thirteen weeks,	\$2.25
For all subsequent time,	2.00

For these terms patients are supplied with board, fuel and lights, washing, medical attendance, use of horse, carriage, &c.

The sum of \$1,500 was granted by the legislature, June, 1848, for the relief of the indigent insane.

The friends of those unfortunate persons needing aid, and agreeable to the above grant, should apply therefor by petition, addressed to his Excellency the Governor, to the care of the superintendent of the asylum.

STATE PRISON.—We gather from the annual report made to the legislature, June 1, 1848, that out of 137 inmates, who have left within the last five years, four only have been recommitted here, and but one is known to have been committed to the prison of any other State. The same course of discipline has been enforced as heretofore; that is, mild, but firm.

In reading, writing, and arithmetic, instruction has been given, and with a good degree of success; and in some instances, where the prisoners could neither read nor write at the time of their being placed at the prison, now read and write tolerably well.

The physician, in his report, speaks favorably of the general health of the prisoners, and he further says, there has been no disease of a severe or malig-

nant character. He gives great credit to the warden and officers, for their strict care to the ventilation and cleanliness in all of the departments. The chaplain, in his report, speaks of there having been considerable attention and apparent interest in the religious exercises on the Sabbath; most of the convicts having attended from choice. A part of the day was devoted to Bible class instruction and sacred music; books and papers have been furnished the convicts for reading.

All the convicts who are able to work are employed in the different branches of manufacturing, carried on within the outer walls of the prison. For the present, the work carried on is that of cabinet work, shoe making, and smithing.

Number of convicts, May 31, 1847,	61
Received since, to June 1, 1848,	42—103
Sentence expired, and discharged,	11
Discharged by pardon,	14
Escaped,	1
Now in prison, June 1, 1848,	77—103

LIGHT HOUSES.

PORTSMOUTH or NEWCASTLE, situated on the south-west side of inner entrance to Portsmouth Harbor; Lat. $43^{\circ} 3' 30''$, Lon. $70^{\circ} 43'$; fixed light; visible 18 miles in clear weather; height of lantern 90 feet above the sea or high water mark.

WHITE ISLAND, situated on the south-western island of the Isles of Shoals—Ocean Light; Lat. $42^{\circ} 58'$, Lon. $70^{\circ} 37' 30''$; revolving light; visible 21 miles; height of lantern, 87 feet.

WHALE'S BACK, situated on the north and east side of outer entrance to Portsmouth Harbor; Lat. $43^{\circ} 3'$, Lon. $70^{\circ} 41'$; fixed light; visible 16 miles; height of lantern 48 feet.

ANCIENT RECORDS.

We are permitted by the learned historian and antiquary, the Rev. Joseph B. Felt, to copy from his valuable "Collections" for the "American Statistical Association," the following dates of Grants, Settlements, &c., of some parts of the State of New Hampshire.

"Between this State and Massachusetts, there was a long discussion relative to their individual boundaries. Before this question arose, though others of a similar kind had been agitated, the whole being chiefly caused by the Patents' largely infringing on each other, all the settlements of New Hampshire had put themselves under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. Portsmouth and Dover, by their own request and previous assignment of their proprietors, became thus subject October 9, 1641. Exeter, having petitioned, Sept. 8, 1642, to be

alike privileged, was received at the session of May 10, 1643. Under such circumstances, Massachusetts passed the ensuing order in 1652. 'On perusal of our Charter, it was this day voted by the whole Court, that the extent of the line is to be from the northernmost part of ye River Merrimacke and three miles more North, where it is to be found, be it an hundred miles more or less from the sea, and thence vpon a straight line east and west to each sea, and this to be the true interpretation of the terms of the lymitte Northward. granted in the Patent.' Subsequent to this action, they empowered two commissioners to run these limits with assistance of two surveyors. The report of this survey is as follows. 'At Aquedahitan, the name of the head of Merrimack, where it issues out of the Lake called Winnapuscakit, vpon the first day of August, 1652, wee observed and by observation found, that the lattitude of the place was 43° , $40'$, $12''$, besides those minutes which are to be allowed for three miles more North, which run into the Lake.' This took place while the regal government of England was suspended, while there was no probability that Parliament would allow the patent of Mason, which was of doubtful authority, and while our colonists were clearing themselves, as much as they could safely, from subjection to the mother country. It was done, also, when the population of New Hampshire were anxious to remain under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, as a security against misrule among themselves, and inroads from expected foes without. As soon, however, as Charles II. had ascended the throne, and began to show his dislike of the Bay Colony for their anti-royal sentiments and practices, Mr. Mason renewed his suit. A decision was made in his favor 1675, when New England were exerting their greatest energies to escape the utter extermination, plotted against them by the natives, under the guidance of Philip. Edward Randolph, a kinsman of the claimant, and ever ready to visit our shores with unwelcome messages, came over the next year. He went to New Hampshire and published the wishes of Mr. Mason to the people there. Some, as in all such emergencies, were forward to denounce Massachusetts, and make capital of the change for the promotion of their own interests. But the far greater portion regarded his tidings with no emotions of joy. The inhabitants of Dover 'protested against the claim of Mason; declared that they had bona fide purchased their lands of the Indians; recognized their subjection to the government of Massachusetts, under whom they had lived long and happily, and by whom they were now assisted in defending their estates and families against the savage enemy.' They petitioned the King that they might remain unmolested. Portsmouth responded in similar thoughts, and sought for like relief from his majesty. Still the political foes of Massachusetts, whose intrigues were favored by the King, succeeded with him in council, so that he ordered New Hampshire to become a Colony in 1680. Even then the principal inhabitants there, knowing that such a change was to compass other ends, than their benefit, reluctantly withdrew from the care of Massachusetts.

"Such an alteration trenched of course upon the previous limits of the latter Colony, by withdrawing from them the following Towns. The dates, suffixed

to the towns, denote their incorporation; italics express their Indian names; and Roman letters their former English names.

PORTSMOUTH, 1633. *Piscataquack*. Strawberry Bank.—Settled under David Thompson, 1623, patronized by Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason and others. The first house was built at Little Harbor, called Mason Hall. It was incorporated by a charter of 1633.

DOVER, Sept. 8, 1642. *Cochecho*, and *Winichahanat*. Hilton's Point, Northam.—Settled under Edward and William Hilton, 1623, by order of an association in England, denominated the 'Company of Laconia.' The proprietors of Dover and Portsmouth assigned their jurisdiction over these places to Massachusetts, June 14, 1641.

EXETER, May 10, 1643. *Swamscot*, (Falls).—Settled 1638, by Rev. John Wheelwright and others, exiled from Massachusetts for professing the antinomian principles of Anne Hutchinson.

HAMPTON, Sept. 4, 1639. *Winnacumet* or *Winicowett*.—By order of Massachusetts a house was erected here, as a sign of possession, 1636, by Nicholas Easton, commonly called the 'Bound house.' It was settled in 1638.

OYSTER RIVER, May 17, 1675.—Part of Dover. It is now Durham. Its inhabitants petitioned to be a town in 1669.

GREAT ISLAND,* Oct. 15, 1679.—Part of Portsmouth. It is now New Castle.

"When New Hampshire thus became a separate jurisdiction, Oyster River appears to have been again considered as a part of Dover, and Great Island again as part of Portsmouth. In addition, Massachusetts, October 16, 1672, granted Portsmouth a village, about Dover bounds, which seems to have been Newington. While Charles II. allowed Mason's claim to New Hampshire, he also allowed his claim to the territory which was between Merrimac River and Naumkeag River in Salem, and called Mariana.

"A large tract of land, subsequently assigned to New Hampshire, was sold by Wanalanset, chief sachem on the Merrimac River. This was done November 5, 1685. The purchasers of him were Joseph Dudley, Samuel Shrimpton and Richard Wharton. The tract, so bought, embraced not less than six miles east and six miles west of the Merrimac River, and in length, from Souhegan River on the one side, and Brenton's Farm or Littleton on the other, up to the south end of Winnipiscogee Lake. A reservation of three miles square, laid out by order of Massachusetts for certain Indians, was made. The title so acquired was for a company of twenty proprietors, who were to hold equal shares. For this purpose they obtained of Robert T. Mason, April 15, 1686, a relinquishment of the claim he made to it, and entered into a mutual contract, May 12, 1686, for the regulation of the whole concern. This was denominated the million acre purchase.

"After protracted consideration in the General Court of Massachusetts, the Council agree, June 14, 1728, that the vote of the House, relative to townships in New Hampshire, Dec. 13, 1727, should be carried into effect. The vote was, that for the security of the inhabitants, and to lessen the charges of defence in war, Committees lay out townships, each of six miles square, in a

* These six Towns, except Portsmouth, were incorporated by Massachusetts.

straight line from the north-east corner of Northfield, to the north-west corner of Dunstable, ten miles to the northward of said line, and five miles to the southward of it, on both sides of Merrimac River, three miles east of said river, and six miles west of it, from the north part of Dunstable, to the south part of Concord. The report of a committee to the Legislature of Massachusetts was accepted January 15, 1736. It proposed, as means of defence and protection, that a line of towns be laid out from the north-west corner of Rumford or Concord, to the Great Falls of Connecticut River, and from these falls, on the east of said river, to Arlington, and, between these falls and the equivalent land on the west side of this river, one or two towns.

“ For the farther prosecution of their object, demanded by the necessity of the times, the Legislature, on Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1737, passed the ensuing order:—In the House of Representatives. Whereas several Townships, heretofore granted, are now settling, and many inhabitants are actually got on Asheuelot River, and on a Township granted to Josiah Willard, Esq. and others, lying on or near Connecticut River, and also other people are settled on several Townships, on or near Merrimac River, which have not as yet been laid to or declared in what County they lye, and it being necessary that those people know in what County they be, in order to have their title recorded, the King’s peace preserved, and common justice done therein, as other his Majesty’s subjects within this Province; wherefore, Voted that the said Township, granted to Josiah Willard, commonly called Arlington, the two Townships on Asheuelot River, the Township granted to Sylvester and Company, the several Townships to the Westward of Connecticut River, the four Townships on the East side and adjoining to Connecticut River, and also number three, four, eight and nine in the line of Towns, and the Lands lying and being within the same, shall and hereby are declared to lie within and be accounted part of the County of Hampshire, and that the several Townships following, the Narragansett Towns, called number three and five, the Canada Towns, granted to Capt. King and Company, the Township granted to Capt. Rayment and Company, the Township granted to the late Capt. William Tyng and Company, that granted to John Simpson and others, that granted to the Inhabitants of Ipswich, the Township granted to Capt. Gorham and Company, Canada soldiers, the Township granted to the late Capt. John Lovewell and soldiers at Suncook, the Township granted to Mr. John Coffin and others, and number one, two, five, six and seven in the line of Towns, shall be and hereby are declared part of and belonging to the County of Middlesex, together with the lands and farms, lying within and adjoining to any or either of the said Townships, and that the Canada Township* granted to Capt. Withington and Company, and the Township granted to Capt. Tilton and Company, that were in the Canada Expedition, 1690, with the lands between these Townships and

* The townships granted to Captains Withington and Tilton are in Massachusetts, the former being Ashburnham, and the latter Winchendon. Note. Concord or Rumford, in N. H., was taxed in Essex County, 1730.

others, belonging to Worcester County, shall be and hereby are declared to belong to the County of Worcester, and be accounted as part thereof for the future.

In Council Read and Concurred.

Consented to,

J. BELCHER.'

"The arrangement, so made, was soon interrupted. The countenance which had been given, at the Court of St. James, to Mason's claim, opened the way for a fuller questioning of Massachusetts territory on Merrimac River. John Ringe, agent for New Hampshire, while in England, made the following statements. That Massachusetts, in the reign of Queen Anne, taxed the people of his Colony, who resided five miles north of the Merrimac, and, in 1719, claimed all land for three miles on the same side of this river, from the mouth thereof to its head, which they called Winnipiseogee Lake; and, in 1731, declined to relinquish jurisdiction over the townships that they had granted, which made their bounds eleven miles and three quarters north of the said river. The plea made on these grounds, by Commissioners before the King in Council, with his own dislike for the political policy of the Bay Legislature, led him to decide, April 9th. 1740, far more favorably to New Hampshire, than they had even expected. This decision was, that 'the Northern boundary of the Province of Massachusetts, be a similar curve, pursuing the course of Merrimac River at three miles distance on the north side thereof, beginning at the Atlantic Ocean, and a straight line from thence due west, until it meets with His Majesties' other governments.' By such a determination, expressly contrary to the plainest language of our first charter, the ensuing towns, which had been granted by our Commonwealth, were assigned to New Hampshire. The subsequent marks, prefixed to the dates after these towns, have the following signification, namely: — to be laid out; * granted; † plat excepted; ‡ settled. No mark, so placed, indicates incorporation. The Indian names of towns are printed in italics, and their former English names in Roman letters. New Style is used as to the years.

AMHERST, †Dec. 18, 1728. *Souhegan*, (West). Salem Narraganset No. 3.—Granted for service in the Narraganset Expedition of 1675, and confirmed 1728.

BEDFORD, †Feb. 26, 1734. *Souhegan*, (East). Narraganset No. 5.—Granted to Benjamin Smith and others, June, 1732, for service in the Narraganset Expedition of 1675. Settled about 1737.

BOSCAWEN, *Dec. 8, 1732. *Contoocook*.—Granted to John Coffin and others.

BOW, †Feb. 1, 1737. Dantzick.—Granted for service in Canada Expedition of 1690.

CHARLESTOWN, †Feb. 27, 1734. No. 4.—Took its name from the first one of Sir Charles Knowles, who presented a sword to Capt. Phinehas Stevens, for his brave defence of its fort in 1747.

CHESTERFIELD, †Jan. 15, 1736. No. 1.

- CONCORD, *Jan. 17, 1726. *Pennicook*. Rumford.—Granted to Salem, 1663. Irish settlers were here, and claimed Pennicook by right of grant, March 22, 1724. Purchased of Massachusetts in 1725. Settled about 1727. Incorporated March 4, 1734.
- DUNBARTON, and part of Wear, †March 20, 1736. Beverly Canada, or Hale's Town, Stark's Town.—Granted for service in Canada Expedition of 1690.
- DUNSTABLE, *Oct. 15, 1673.—Settled about 1672.
- FRANCESTOWN, †July 18, 1740.—Granted to Joseph Green, Isaac Walker, and others, for lands in Stockbridge. Acceptance of plat not signed by the Governor.
- GOFFESTOWN, †Feb. 26, 1734. Narraganset No. 4, Amoskeag Falls Township.—Granted for service in Narraganset Expedition of 1675. A committee of its proprietors dated a notice for their meeting, at Dighton, in 1736.
- HENNIKER, —Jan. 15, 1736. No. 6, Todd's Town.—Granted, 1735, to John Whitman and others.
- HILLSBOROUGH, —Jan. 15, 1736. No. 7.—Granted to people of Plymouth, who sold it to John Hill and others.
- HINSDALE, * †Dec. 1, 1736. Fort Dummer, Bridgman's Fort.—Settled before 1683. It was part of Northfield. Resettled 1739.
- HOLLIS, †1731. *Nisitisi*.—West Parish of Dunstable. Peter Powers, born at Littleton, Ms. and his wife Anna Keyes, born at Chelmsford, and their two children, settled at Hollis, Jan. 1731.
- HOPKINTON, —Jan. 15, 1736. No. 5, New Hopkinton.
- KEENE, †June 21, 1734. (Upper) *Ashuelot*.—Ordered to be laid out June 24, 1731.
- LEMPSTER, —Jan. 15, 1736. No. 9, Dupplin.—Granted to Samuel Lyscom and others.
- LITCHFIELD, July 4, 1734. *Natticott*. Brenton's Farms.—Granted about 1656. Regranted July 9, 1729.
- LONDONDERY, †1719. Nutfield.—Settlers warned away by Massachusetts, Dec. 1, 1720.
- LYNDEBOROUGH, †June 17, 1736. Salem Canada.—Granted to Samuel King and others, for service in Canada Expedition of 1690.
- MERRIMAC, †June 6, 1733.—Part of Dunstable and Bedford.
- NEW BOSTON, †March 20, 1736. *Piscataquoq*. Lane's Town.—Granted to Andrew Lane, John Simpson, and others. Had sixty houses, and a meeting-house, etc. 1740.
- NEW IPSWICH, *Jan. 15, 1736. Ipswich Canada.—Granted for service in Canada Expedition of 1690 to John Wainwright and others. Plat accepted March 20, 1736.
- NOTTINGHAM, †1710.—Part of Dunstable. Incorporated Jan. 16, 1733.
- PEMBROKE, *Aug. 6, 1728. *Suncook*. Lovewell's Town.—Granted to men for service under Capt. Jno. Lovewell, at Pigwacket fight.
- PETERBOROUGH, †June 16, 1738.—Granted to Samuel Harwood and others, for service in Canada Expedition of 1690.

* Township, above Northfield, was granted to John Pynchon and others, June 18, 1685. His petition for it says that he proposed the request to prevent "ye incroachments of ye French vpon vs on Connecticut River, above Squakeag, who vndoubtedly, according to what intelligence I have met with, are designed to possess yt place at Coassit."

RICHMOND, †July 6, 1736. Sylvester's Canada.—Granted for service in Canada Expedition, 1690.

RINDGE, *Feb. 3, 1737. Rowley Canada.—Granted to John Tyler, Joseph Pike, and others, for service in Canada Expedition of 1690. Plan of it laid before General Court, Jan. 23, 1739. Appropriation made for a meeting-house, 1743.

SALISBURY, *Feb. 3, 1737. Baker's Town, and Steven's Town.—Granted for service in Canada Expedition of 1690, under Captains John March, Stephen Greenleaf, and Philip Nelson. Plat confirmed Jan. 2, 1740.

SWANZEY, †Feb. 21, 1734. (Lower) *Ashuelot*.—Ordered to be laid out June 24, 1731.

TYNG'S TOWN, †May 1, 1736. 'Old Harry Town.'—East of Bow and Goffestown. Granted in 1735 for service under Capt. Wm. Tyng in 1703, by 'pursuing the Indian enemy into their own country on snow shoes, the first attempt of that kind.' Soon settled after 1736.

WALPOLE, —Jan. 15, 1736. No. 2, Great Fall, Bellows Town.—Granted to John Flint and others, Nov. 1736. Marked on a map No. 2, but called No. 3 in a petition of its proprietors.

WARNER, *1735. New Amesbury.

WASHINGTON, —Jan. 15, 1736. New Concord, Camden.

WESTMORELAND, —Jan. 15, 1736. No. 1, Great Meadow.

WINCHESTER, †June 21, 1733. Arlington, to its incorporation.—Granted to Josiah Willard and others. Incorporated June 20, 1739.

"Besides these towns, Massachusetts lost by the decision in favor of New Hampshire, Guildford, granted for service under Capt. Samuel Gallop, in Canada Expedition of 1690, and its plat accepted Feb. 3, 1737, and other towns subsequently of Vermont; Groton Grant, or equivalent of 10,800 acres for what was included by Littleton, Major Willard and Reed's Farms, and for loss in Indian wars, granted April, 1735, and confirmed June 15, 1736; portions of Salisbury, Amesbury, Haverhill, Methuen, Townsend, Ashburnham, Bernardston, Colerain, Conway, and other territory."

CONSTITUTION OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Constitution of New Hampshire, as altered and amended by a convention of delegates held at Concord, in said State, by adjournment, on the second Wednesday of February, 1792.

PART I.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

ARTICLE 1. All men are born equally free and independent: Therefore, all government, of right, originates from the people, is founded in consent, and instituted for the general good.

2. All men have certain natural, essential, and inherent rights—among which are, the enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property; and, in a word, of seeking and obtaining happiness.

3. When men enter into a state of society, they surrender up some of their natural rights to that society, in order to ensure the protection of others; and without such an equivalent the surrender is void.

4. Among the natural rights, some are in their very nature unalienable, because no equivalent can be given or received for them. Of this kind are the *rights of conscience*.

5. Every individual has a natural and unalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and reason: and no person shall be hurt, molested, or restrained in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipping God in the manner most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience, or for his religious profession, sentiments, or persuasion; provided he doth not disturb the public peace, or disturb others in their religious worship.

6. As morality and piety, rightly grounded on evangelical principles, will give the best and greatest security to government, and will lay, in the hearts of men, the strongest obligations to due subjection; and as the knowledge of these is most likely to be propagated through a society by the institution of the public worship of the Deity, and of public instruction in morality and religion; therefore, to promote these important purposes, the people of this State have a right to empower, and do hereby fully empower, the legislature, to authorize, from time to time, the several towns, parishes, bodies corporate, or religious societies, within this State, to make adequate provision, at their own expense, for the support and maintenance of public protestant teachers of piety, religion, and morality:

Provided, notwithstanding, That the several towns, parishes, bodies corporate, or religious societies, shall at all times have the exclusive right of electing their own public teachers, and of contracting with them for their support and maintenance: And no person, of any one particular religious sect or denomination,

shall ever be compelled to pay towards the support of the teacher or teachers of another persuasion, sect, or denomination.

And every denomination of Christians, demeaning themselves quietly, and as good citizens of the State, shall be equally under the protection of the law: and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another, shall ever be established by law.

And nothing herein shall be understood to affect any former contracts made for the support of the ministry; but all such contracts shall remain, and be in the same state, as if this constitution had not been made.

7. The people of this State have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves as a free, sovereign, and independent State; and do, and for ever hereafter shall, exercise and enjoy every power, jurisdiction, and right, pertaining thereto, which is not, or may not hereafter be, by them expressly delegated to the United States of America in Congress assembled.

8. All power residing originally in, and being derived from the people, all the magistrates and officers of government are their substitutes and agents, and at all times accountable to them.

9. No office or place whatsoever, in government, shall be hereditary—the ability and integrity requisite in all not being transmissible to posterity or relations.

10. Government being instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security of the whole community, and not for the private interest or emolument of any one man, family, or class of men; therefore, whenever the ends of the government are perverted, or public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the people may, and of right ought to, reform the old, or establish a new government. The doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression, is absurd, slavish, and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.

11. All elections ought to be free, and every inhabitant of the State, having the proper qualifications, has an equal right to elect, and be elected, into office.

12. Every member of the community has a right to be protected by it, in the enjoyment of his life, liberty, and property; he is therefore bound to contribute his share to the expense of such protection, and to yield his personal service when necessary, or an equivalent. But no part of a man's property shall be taken from him, or applied to public uses, without his own consent, or that of the representative body of the people. Nor are the inhabitants of this State controllable by any other laws than those to which they, or their representative body, have given their consent.

13. No person who is conscientiously scrupulous about the lawfulness of bearing arms, shall be compelled thereto, provided he will pay an equivalent.

14. Every citizen of this State is entitled to a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries he may receive in his person, property, or character; to obtain right and justice freely, without being obliged to purchase it; completely, and without denial, promptly, and without delay, conformable to the laws.

15. No person shall be held to answer for any crime or offence, until the

same is fully and plainly, substantially, and formally, described to him : nor be compelled to accuse or furnish evidence against himself. And every person shall have a right to produce all proofs that may be favorable to himself ; to meet the witnesses against him face to face ; and to be fully heard in his defence, by himself and counsel. And no person shall be arrested, imprisoned, despoiled, or deprived of his property, immunities, or privileges, put out of the protection of the law, exiled, or deprived of his life, liberty, or estate, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

16. No person shall be liable to be tried, after an acquittal, for the same crime or offence. Nor shall the legislature make any law that shall subject any person to a capital punishment, (excepting for the government of the army and navy, and the militia in actual service,) without trial by jury.

17. In criminal prosecutions, the trial of facts, in the vicinity where they happen, is so essential to the security of the life, liberty, and estate, of the citizens, that no crime or offence ought to be tried in any other county than that in which it is committed, except in cases of general insurrection in any particular county, when it shall appear to the judges of the superior courts that an impartial trial cannot be had in the county where the offence may be committed, and upon their report the legislature shall think proper to direct the trial in the nearest county in which an impartial trial can be obtained.

18. All penalties ought to be proportioned to the nature of the offence. No wise legislature will affix the same punishment to the crimes of theft, forgery, and the like, which they do to those of murder and treason. Where the same undistinguished severity is exerted against all offences, the people are led to forget the real distinction in the crimes themselves, and to commit the most flagrant with as little compunction as they do the lightest offences. For the same reason, a multitude of sanguinary laws is both impolitic and unjust. The true design of all punishments being to reform, not to exterminate, mankind.

19. Every person hath a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions. Therefore, all warrants to search suspected places, or arrest a person for examination or trial, in prosecution for criminal matters, are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation ; and if the order in a warrant of a civil officer, to make search in suspected places, or to arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, be not accompanied with a special designation of the persons or objects of search, arrest, or seizure ; and no warrant ought to be issued, but in cases, and with the formalities, prescribed by law.

20. In all controversies concerning property, and in all suits between two or more persons, excepting in cases wherein it hath been heretofore otherwise used and practised, the parties have a right to a trial by jury ; and this right shall be deemed sacred and inviolable ; but the legislature may, by the constitution, be empowered to make such regulations as will prevent parties from having as many trials by jury, in the same suit or action, as hath been heretofore allowed and practised, and to extend the civil jurisdiction of justices of the peace to the trials of suits where the sum demanded in damages doth not

exceed four pounds, saving the right of appeal to either party. But no such regulations shall take away the right of trial by jury, in any case not in this article before excepted, unless in cases respecting mariners' wages.

21. In order to reap the fullest advantage of the inestimable privilege of the trial by jury, great care ought to be taken that none but qualified persons should be appointed to serve; and such ought to be fully compensated for their travel, time, and attendance.

22. *The liberty of the press* is essential to the security of freedom in a state, it ought, therefore, to be inviolably preserved.

23. Retrospective laws are highly injurious, oppressive, and unjust. No such laws, therefore, should be made, either for the decision of civil causes, or the punishment of offences.

24. A well regulated militia is the proper, natural, and sure defence of a State.

25. Standing armies are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be raised, or kept up, without the consent of the legislature.

26. In all cases, and at all times, the military ought to be under strict subordination to, and governed by the civil power.

27. No soldier, in time of peace, shall be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; and in time of war, such quarters ought not to be made but by the civil magistrate, in a manner ordained by the legislature.

28. No subsidy, charge, tax, impost, or duty shall be established, fixed, laid, or levied, under any pretext whatsoever, without the consent of the people, or their representatives in the legislature, or authority derived from that body.

29. The power of suspending the laws, or the execution of them, ought never to be exercised but by the legislature, or by authority derived therefrom, to be exercised in such particular cases only as the legislature shall expressly provide for.

30. The freedom of deliberation, speech, and debate, in either house of the legislature, is so essential to the rights of the people, that it cannot be the foundation of any action, complaint, or prosecution, in any other court or place whatsoever.

31. The legislature shall assemble for the redress of public grievances, and for making such laws as the public good may require.

32. The people have a right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble and consult upon the public good, give instructions to their representatives, and to request of the legislative body, by way of petition or remonstrance, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer.

33. No magistrate or court of law shall demand excessive bail or sureties, impose excessive fines, or inflict cruel or unusual punishments.

34. No person can, in any case, be subjected to law martial, or to any pains or penalties by virtue of that law, except those employed in the army or navy, and except the militia in actual service, but by authority of the legislature.

35. It is essential to the preservation of the rights of every individual, his life, liberty, property, and character, that there be an impartial interpretation of the laws and administration of justice. It is the right of every citizen to be

tried by judges as impartial as the lot of humanity will admit. It is therefore not only the best policy, but for the security of the rights of the people, that the judges of the supreme judicial court should hold their offices so long as they behave well; subject, however, to such limitations, on account of age, as may be provided by the constitution of the State: and that they should have honorable salaries, ascertained and established by standing laws.

36. Economy being a most essential virtue in all States, especially in a young one, no pension shall be granted but in consideration of actual services; and such pensions ought to be granted with great caution by the legislature, and never for more than one year at a time.

37. In the government of this State, the three essential powers thereof, to wit, the legislative, executive, and judicial, ought to be kept as separate from, and independent of, each other, as the nature of a free government will admit, or as is consistent with that chain of connexion that binds the whole fabric of the constitution in one indissoluble bond of unity and amity.

38. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, industry, frugality, and all the social virtues, are indispensably necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty and good government; the people ought, therefore, to have a particular regard to all those principles in the choice of their officers and representatives: And they have a right to require of their lawgivers and magistrates an exact and constant observance of them in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of the government.

PART II.

Form of Government.

The people inhabiting the territory formerly called the province of New Hampshire, do hereby solemnly and mutually agree with each other to form themselves into a free, sovereign, and independent body politic, or State, by the name of the *State of New Hampshire*.

General Court.

The supreme legislative power, within this State, shall be vested in the senate and house of representatives, each of which shall have a negative on the other.

The senate and house shall assemble every year on the first Wednesday in June—and at such other times as they may judge necessary; and shall dissolve, and be dissolved, seven days next preceding the said first Wednesday in June; and shall be styled *The General Court of New Hampshire*.

The general court shall for ever have full power and authority to erect and constitute judicatories and courts of record, or other courts, to be holden in the name of the State, for the hearing, trying, and determining all manner of crimes, offences, pleas, processes, complaints, actions, causes, matters, and things whatsoever, arising or happening within this State, or between or concerning persons inhabiting or residing, or brought within the same, whether the same

be criminal or civil, or whether the crimes be capital or not capital, and whether the said pleas be real, personal, or mixed; and for awarding and issuing execution thereon. To which courts and judicatories, are hereby given and granted, full power and authority, from time to time, to administer oaths or affirmations, for the better discovery of truth in any matter in controversy, or depending before them.

And further, full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the said general court, from time to time, to make, ordain, and establish all manner of wholesome and reasonable orders, laws, statutes, ordinances, directions, and instructions, either with penalties or without, so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution, as they may judge for the benefit and welfare of this State, and for the governing and ordering thereof, and of the citizens of the same, for the necessary support and defence of the government thereof; and to name and settle annually, or provide by fixed laws for the naming and settling all civil officers within this State; such officers excepted, the election and appointment of whom are hereafter in this form of government otherwise provided for; and to set forth the several duties, powers, and limits of the several civil and military officers of this State, and the forms of such oaths or affirmations as shall be respectively administered unto them, for the execution of their several offices and places, so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution; and also to impose fines, mulcts, imprisonments, and other punishments; and to impose and levy proportional and reasonable assessments, rates, and taxes upon all the inhabitants of, and residents within, the said State; and upon all estates within the same; to be issued and disposed of by warrant, under the hand of the governor of this State for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, for the public service, in the necessary defence and support of the government of this State, and the protection and preservation of the citizens thereof, according to such acts as are, or shall be, in force within the same.

And while the public charges of government, or any part thereof, shall be assessed on polls and estates in the manner that has been heretofore practised, in order that such assessments may be made with equality, there shall be a valuation of the estates, within the State, taken anew once in every five years at least, and as much oftener as the general court shall order.

No member of the general court shall take fees, be of counsel or act as advocate, in any cause before either branch of the legislature; and upon due proof thereof, such member shall forfeit his seat in the legislature.

The doors of the galleries of each house of the legislature shall be kept open to all persons who behave decently, except when the welfare of the State, in the opinion of either branch, shall require secrecy.

Senate.

The senate shall consist of twelve members, who shall hold their offices for one year, from the first Wednesday in June next ensuing their election.

And that the State may be equally represented in the senate, the legislature shall, from time to time, divide the State into twelve districts, as nearly equal

as may be without dividing towns and unincorporated places; and in making this division, they shall govern themselves by the proportion of public taxes paid by the said districts, and timely make known to the inhabitants of the State the limits of each district.

The freeholders and other inhabitants of each district, qualified as in this constitution is provided, shall annually give in their votes for a senator, at some meeting holden in the month of March.

The senate shall be the first branch of the legislature: and the senators shall be chosen in the following manner, viz. Every male inhabitant of each town, and parish with town privileges, and places unincorporated, in this State, of twenty-one years of age and upwards, excepting paupers, and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request, shall have a right at the annual or other meetings of the inhabitants of said towns and parishes, to be duly warned and holden annually for ever in the month of March, to vote in the town or parish wherein he dwells, for the senators of the county or district whereof he is a member.

Provided, nevertheless, That no person shall be capable of being elected a senator, who is not seized of a freehold estate, in his own right, of the value of two hundred pounds, lying within this State, who is not of the age of thirty years, and who shall not have been an inhabitant of this State for seven years immediately preceding his election, and at the time thereof he shall be an inhabitant of the district for which he shall be chosen.

And every person, qualified as the constitution provides, shall be considered an inhabitant for the purpose of electing and being elected into any office or place within this State, in the town, parish, and plantation where he dwelleth, and hath his home.

And the inhabitants of plantations and places unincorporated, qualified as this constitution provides, who are or shall be required to assess taxes upon themselves towards the support of government, or shall be taxed therefor, shall have the same privilege of voting for senators in the plantations and places wherein they reside, as the inhabitants of the respective towns and parishes aforesaid have. And the meeting of such plantations and places for that purpose shall be holden annually, in the month of March, at such places respectively therein as the assessors thereof shall direct; which assessors shall have like authority for notifying the electors, collecting and returning the votes, as the selectmen and town clerks have in their several towns by this constitution.

The meetings for the choice of governor, council, and senators shall be warned, by warrant, from the selectmen, and governed by a moderator, who shall in the presence of the selectmen, (whose duty it shall be to attend,) in open meeting, receive the votes of all the inhabitants of such towns and parishes present, and qualified to vote for senators; and shall, in said meetings, in presence of the said selectmen, and of the town clerk, in said meeting, sort and count the said votes, and make a public declaration thereof, with the name of every person voted for, and the number of votes for each person: and the town clerk shall make a fair record of the same at large, in the town book, and shall make out a fair attested copy thereof, to be by him sealed up, and directed to

the secretary of the State, with a superscription, expressing the purport thereof: and the said town clerk shall cause such attested copy to be delivered to the sheriff of the county in which such town or parish shall lie, forty days at least before the first Wednesday in June; or to the secretary of the State at least thirty days before the said first Wednesday in June, and the sheriff of each county, or his deputy, shall deliver all such certificates by him received, into the secretary's office, at least thirty days before the first Wednesday in June.

And that there may be a due meeting of senators on the first Wednesday in June annually, the governor and the majority of the council for the time being, shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of such records, and, fourteen days before the said first Wednesday in June, he shall issue his summons to such persons as appear to be chosen senators by a majority of votes, to attend and take their seats on that day.

Provided, nevertheless, That for the first year, the said returned copies shall be examined by the president and a majority of the council then in office: And the said president shall, in like manner, notify the persons elected, to attend and take their seats accordingly.

And in case there shall not appear to be a senator elected by a majority of votes, for any district, the deficiency shall be supplied in the following manner, viz. The members of the house of representatives, and such senators as shall be declared elected, shall take the names of the two persons having the highest number of votes in the district, and out of them shall elect by joint ballot the senator wanted for such district; and in this manner all such vacancies shall be filled up in every district of the State: and in like manner all vacancies in the senate, arising by death, removal out of the State, or otherwise, shall be supplied as soon as may be after such vacancies happen.

The senate shall be final judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their own members, as pointed out in this constitution.

The senate shall have power to adjourn themselves, provided such adjournment do not exceed two days at a time.

Provided, nevertheless, That whenever they shall sit on the trial of any impeachment, they may adjourn to such time and place as they may think proper, although the legislature be not assembled on such day or at such place.

The senate shall appoint their president and other officers, and determine their own rules of proceedings: and not less than seven members of this senate shall make a quorum for doing business: and when less than eight senators shall be present, the assent of five at least shall be necessary to render their acts and proceedings valid.

The senate shall be a court, with full power and authority to hear, try, and determine, all impeachments made by the house of representatives against any officer or officers of the State, for bribery, corruption, malpractice, or maladministration, in office: with full power to issue summons, or compulsory process, for convening witnesses before them, with all necessary powers incident to a court of trials: but, previous to the trial of any such impeachment, the members of the senate shall be respectively sworn truly and impartially to try

and determine the charge and question, according to evidence. And every officer, impeached for bribery, corruption, malpractice, or maladministration in office, shall be served with an attested copy of the impeachment, and order of the senate thereon, with such citation as the senate may direct, setting forth the time and place of their sitting to try the impeachment; which service shall be made by the sheriff, or such other sworn officer as the senate may appoint, at least fourteen days previous to the time of trial; and such citation being duly served and returned, the senate may proceed in hearing of the impeachment, giving the person impeached, if he shall appear, full liberty of producing witnesses and proofs, and of making his defence, by himself and counsel; and may, also, upon his refusing or neglecting to appear, hear the proofs in support of the impeachment, and render judgment thereon, his nonappearance notwithstanding; and such judgment shall have the same force and effect as if the person impeached had appeared and pleaded in the trial. Their judgment, however, shall not extend further than removal from office, disqualification to hold or enjoy any place of honor, trust, or profit under this State; but the party so convicted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to the laws of the land.

Whenever the governor shall be impeached, the chief justice of the supreme judicial court shall, during the trial, preside in the senate, but have no vote therein.

House of Representatives.

There shall be, in the legislature of this State, a representation of the people annually elected, and founded upon principles of equality; and in order that such representation may be as equal as circumstances will admit, every town, parish, or place, entitled to town privileges, having one hundred and fifty ratable male polls, of twenty-one years of age, and upwards, may elect one representative; if four hundred and fifty ratable male polls, may elect two representatives; and so proceeding, in that proportion, make three hundred such ratable polls the mean of increasing number, for every additional representative.

Such towns, parishes, or places, as have less than one hundred and fifty ratable polls, shall be classed by the general assembly, for the purpose of choosing a representative, and seasonably notified thereof. And in every class formed for the above-mentioned purpose, the first annual meeting shall be held in the town, parish, or place, wherein most of the ratable polls reside; and afterwards in that which has the next highest number; and so on, annually, by rotation, through the several towns, parishes, or places, forming the district.

Whenever any town, parish, or place, entitled to town privileges, as aforesaid, shall not have one hundred and fifty ratable polls, and be situated as to render the clas-ing thereof with any other town, parish, or place, very inconvenient, the general assembly may, upon application of a majority of the votes of such town, parish, or place, issue a writ for their selecting and sending a representative to the general court.

The members of the house of representatives shall be chosen annually, in the month of March, and shall be the second branch of the legislature.

All persons qualified to vote in the election of senators shall be entitled to vote, within the district where they dwell, in the choice of representatives. Every member of the house of representatives shall be chosen by ballot; and for two years at least next preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of this State; shall have an estate within the district which he may be chosen to represent, of the value of one hundred pounds, one half of which to be a freehold, whereof he is seized in his own right; shall be, at the time of his election, an inhabitant of the district he may be chosen to represent, and shall cease to represent such district immediately on his ceasing to be qualified as aforesaid.

The members of both houses of the legislature shall be compensated for their services out of the treasury of the State by a law made for that purpose; such members attending seasonably, and not departing without license. All intermediate vacancies, in the house of representatives, may be filled up from time to time, in the same manner as annual elections are made.

The house of representatives shall be the grand inquest of the State; and all impeachments made by them shall be heard and tried by the senate.

All money bills shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

The house of representatives shall have the power to adjourn themselves, but no longer than two days at a time.

A majority of the members of the house of representatives shall be a quorum for doing business; but when less than two thirds of the house of representatives elected shall be present, the assent of two thirds of those members shall be necessary, to render their acts and proceedings valid.

No member of the house of representatives or senate shall be arrested, or held to bail, on mesne process, during his going to, return from, or attendance upon the court.

The house of representatives shall choose their own speaker, appoint their own officers, and settle the rules of proceedings in their own house; and shall be judge of the return, elections, and qualifications, of its members, as pointed out in this constitution. They shall have authority to punish, by imprisonment, every person who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house in its presence, by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior, or by threatening or ill-treating any of its members: or by obstructing its deliberations; every person guilty of a breach of its privileges, in making arrests for debt, or by assaulting any member during his attendance at any session; in assaulting or disturbing any one of its officers in the execution of any order or procedure of the house; in assaulting any witness, or other person ordered to attend by, and during his attendance on, the house, or in rescuing any person arrested by order of the house, knowing them to be such. The senate, governor, and council shall have the same powers in like cases; provided that no imprisonment by either for any offence exceed ten days.

The journal of the proceedings, and all the public acts of both houses of the

legislature, shall be printed and published immediately after every adjournment or prorogation; and upon motion made by any one member, the yeas and nays upon any question shall be entered on the journals; and any member of the senate or house of representatives shall have a right, on motion made at the time for that purpose, to have his protest or dissent, with the reasons, against any vote, resolve, or bill, passed, entered on the journals.

EXECUTIVE POWER.

Governor.

The governor shall be chosen annually, in the month of March; and the votes for governor shall be received, counted, certified, and returned, in the same manner as the votes for senators; and the secretary shall lay the same before the senate and house of representatives on the first Wednesday in June, to be by them examined; and in case of an election by a majority of votes through the State, the choice shall be by them declared and published.

And the qualifications of electors of the governor shall be the same as those for senators; and if no person shall have a majority of votes, the senate and house of representatives shall, by joint ballot, elect one of the two persons having the highest number of votes, who shall be declared governor.

And no person shall be eligible to this office unless, at the time of his election, he shall have been an inhabitant of this State for seven years next preceding, and unless he shall be of the age of thirty years, and unless he shall, at the same time, have an estate of the value of five hundred pounds, one half of which shall consist of a freehold, in his own right, within the State.

In cases of disagreement between the two houses, with regard to the time or place of adjournment or prorogation, the governor, with advice of council, shall have a right to adjourn or prorogue the general court, not exceeding ninety days at any one time, as he may determine the public good may require, to meet at the place where the general court may be at that time sitting; and he shall dissolve the same seven days before the said first Wednesday in June.

And, in case of any infectious distemper prevailing in the place where the said court at any time is to convene, or any other cause whereby dangers may arise to the health or lives of members from their attendance, the governor may direct the session to be holden at some other, the most convenient place, within the State.

Every bill which shall have passed both houses of the general court shall, before it become a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, two thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with such objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if approved by two-thirds of that house, shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the

names of the persons voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within five days, (Sundays excepted,) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every resolve shall be presented to the governor, and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

All judicial officers, the attorney-general, solicitors, all sheriffs, coroners, registers of probate, and all officers of the navy, and general and field officers of the militia, shall be nominated and appointed by the governor and council; and every such nomination shall be made at least three days prior to such appointment; and no appointment shall take place, unless a majority of the council shall agree thereto. The governor and council shall have a negative on each other, both in the nominations and appointments. Every nomination and appointment shall be signed by the governor and council, and every negative shall also be signed by the governor or council who made the same.

The captains and subalterns, in the respective regiments, shall be nominated by the field officers, and, if approved by the governor, shall be appointed by him.

Whenever the chair of the governor shall become vacant, by reason of his death, absence from the State, or otherwise, the president of the senate shall, during such vacancy, have and exercise all the powers and authorities which, by this constitution, the governor is vested with, when personally present; but when the president of the senate shall exercise the office of governor, he shall not hold his office in the senate.

The governor, with the advice of council, shall have full power and authority, in the recess of the general court, to prorogue the same from time to time, not exceeding ninety days, in any one recess of said court; and during the session of said court, to adjourn or prorogue it to any time the two houses may desire, and to call it together sooner than the time to which it may be adjourned or prorogued, if the welfare of the State should require the same.

The governor of this State, for the time being, shall be the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and all the military forces of this State, by sea and land; and shall have full power, by himself or by any chief commander, or other officer or officers, from time to time, to train, instruct, exercise, and govern, the militia and navy; and for the special defence and safety of this State, to assemble in martial array, and put in warlike posture, the inhabitants thereof, and to lead and conduct them, and with them encounter, repulse, repel, resist, and pursue, by force of arms, as well by sea as by land, within and without the limits of this State; and also to kill, slay, destroy, if necessary, and conquer by all fitting ways, enterprise, and means, all and every such person and persons, as shall at any time hereafter, in a hostile manner, attempt or enterprise the destruction, invasion, detriment, or annoyance of this State;

and to use and exercise over the army and navy, and over the militia in actual service, the law martial in time of war, invasion, and also in rebellion, declared by the legislature to exist, as occasion shall necessarily require. And surprise, by all ways and means whatsoever, all and every such person or persons, with their ships, arms, ammunition, and other goods, as shall in a hostile manner invade, or attempt the invading, conquering, or annoying this State. And, in fine, the governor is hereby intrusted with all other powers incident to the office of captain-general and commander-in-chief, and admiral, to be exercised agreeably to the rules and regulations of the constitution, and the laws of the land: Provided, that the governor shall not at any time hereafter, by virtue of any power by this constitution granted, or hereafter to be granted to him by the legislature, transport any of the inhabitants of this State, or oblige them to march out of the limits of the same, without their free and voluntary consent, or the consent of the general court, nor grant commissions for exercising the law martial in any case, without the advice and consent of the council.

The power of pardoning offences, except such persons as may be convicted of before the senate, by impeachment of the house, shall be in the governor, by and with the advice of the council: but no charter of pardon granted by the governor, with advice of council, before conviction, shall avail the party pleading the same, notwithstanding any general and particular expressions contained therein, descriptive of the offence or offences intended to be pardoned.

No officer, duly commissioned to command in the militia, shall be removed from his office, but by the address of both houses to the governor, or by fair trial in court-martial, pursuant to the laws of the State for the time being.

The commanding officers of the regiments shall appoint their adjutants and quarter-masters; the brigadiers, their brigade-majors; the major-generals, their aids; the captains and subalterns, their non-commissioned officers.

The governor and council shall appoint all officers of the continental army, whom, by the confederation of the United States, it is provided that this State shall appoint; as also all officers of forts and garrisons.

The division of the militia into brigades, regiments, and companies, made in pursuance of the militia laws now in force, shall be considered as the proper division of the militia of this State, until the same shall be altered by some future law.

No moneys shall be issued out of the treasury of this State, and disposed of, except such sums as may be appropriated for the redemption of bills of credit, or treasurer's notes, or for the payment of interest arising thereon, by warrant under the hand of the governor for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of the council, for the necessary support and defence of this State, and for the necessary protection and preservation of the inhabitants thereof, agreeably to the acts and resolves of the general court.

All public boards, the commissary-general, all superintending officers of public magazines and stores, belonging to this State, and all commanding officers of forts and garrisons within the same, shall, once in every three months,

officially and without requisition, and at other times, when required by the governor, deliver to him an account of all goods, stores, provisions, ammunition, cannon, with their appendages, and small arms, with their accoutrements, and of all other public property under their care respectively; distinguishing the quantity and kind of each, as particularly as may be; together with the condition of such forts and garrisons; and the commanding officer shall exhibit to the governor, when required by him, true and exact plans of such forts, and of the land and sea, or harbor or harbors, adjacent.

The governor and council shall be compensated for their services, from time to time, by such grants as the general court shall think reasonable.

Permanent and honorable salaries shall be established by law, for the justices of the supreme court.

Council.

There shall be annually elected, by ballot, five councillors, for advising the governor in the executive part of the government. The freeholders, and other inhabitants in each county, qualified to vote for senators, shall, some time in the month of March, give in their votes for one councillor; which votes shall be received, sorted, counted, certified, and returned to the secretary's office, in the same manner as the votes for senators, to be by the secretary laid before the senate and house of representatives, on the first Wednesday in June.

And the person having a majority of votes in any county shall be considered as duly elected a councillor; but if no person shall have a majority of votes in any county, the senate and house of representatives shall take the names of the two persons who have the highest number of votes in each county and not elected, and out of those two shall elect, by joint ballot, the councillor wanted for such county.

Provided nevertheless, That no person shall be capable of being elected a councillor, who has not an estate of the value of five hundred pounds within this State, three hundred pounds of which (or more) shall be a freehold in his own right, and who is not thirty years of age; and who shall not have been an inhabitant of this State for seven years immediately preceding his election; and, at the time of his election, an inhabitant of the county in which he is elected.

The secretary shall, annually, seventeen days before the first Wednesday in June, give notice of the choice of persons elected.

If any person shall be elected governor, or member of either branch of the legislature, and shall not accept the trust; or if any person elected a councillor shall refuse to accept the office; or in case of the death, resignation, or removal of any councillor out of the State, the governor may issue a precept for the election of a new councillor, in that county where such vacancy shall happen; and the choice shall be in the same manner as before directed: and the governor shall have full power and authority to convene the council, from time to time, at his discretion; and, with them, or the majority of them, may, and shall, from time to time, hold a council, for ordering and directing the affairs of the State, according to the laws of the land.

The members of the council may be impeached by the house, and tried by the senate, for bribery, corruption, malpractice, or maladministration.

The resolutions and advice of the council shall be recorded by the secretary, in a register, and signed by all the members present agreeing thereto; and this record may be called for at any time, by either house of the legislature; and any member of the council may enter his opinion contrary to the resolutions of the majority, with the reason for such opinion.

The legislature may, if the public good shall hereafter require it, divide the State into five districts, as nearly equal as may be, governing themselves by the number of ratable polls, and proportion of public taxes; each district to elect a councillor; and, in case of such division, the manner of the choice shall be conformable to the present mode of election in counties.

And whereas the elections appointed to be made by this constitution, on the first Wednesday of June, annually, by the two houses of the legislature, may not be completed on that day, the said elections may be adjourned from day to day, until the same may be completed; and the order of the elections shall be as follows: the vacancies in the senate, if any, shall be first filled up; the governor shall then be elected, provided there shall be no choice of him by the people; and afterwards the two houses shall proceed to fill up the vacancy, if any, in the council.

Secretary, Treasurer, Commissary-General, &c.

The secretary, treasurer, and commissary-general, shall be chosen by joint ballot of the senators and representatives, assembled in one room.

The records of the State shall be kept in the office of the secretary, and he shall attend the governor and council, the senate and representatives, in person, or by deputy, as they may require.

The secretary of the State shall, at all times, have a deputy to be by him appointed; for whose conduct in office he shall be responsible. And in case of the death, removal, or inability of the secretary, his deputy shall exercise all the duties of the office of secretary of this State until another shall be appointed. The secretary, before he enters upon the business of his office, shall give bond, with sufficient sureties, in a reasonable sum, for the use of the State, for the punctual performance of his trust.

County Treasurer, &c.

The county treasurers, and registers of deeds, shall be elected by the inhabitants of the several towns in the several counties in the State, according to the method now practised, and the laws of the State.

Provided, nevertheless, The legislature shall have authority to alter the manner of certifying the votes, and the mode of electing those officers; but not so as to deprive the people of the right they now have of electing them.

And the legislature, on the application of the major part of the inhabitants of any county, shall have authority to divide the same into two districts for registering deeds, if to them it shall appear necessary; each district to elect a

register of deeds: and before they enter upon the business of their office, shall be respectively sworn faithfully to discharge the duties thereof, and shall severally give bonds, with sufficient sureties, in a reasonable sum, for the use of the county, for the punctual performance of their respective trusts.

Judiciary Power.

The tenure that all commissioned officers shall have, by law, in their offices, shall be expressed in their respective commissions: all judicial officers, duly appointed, commissioned, and sworn, shall hold their offices during good behavior, excepting those concerning whom there is a different provision made in this constitution: *Provided, nevertheless*, the governor, with consent of council, may remove them, upon the address of both houses of the legislature.

Each branch of the legislature, as well as the governor and council, shall have authority to require the opinions of the justices of the superior court, upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions.

In order that the people may not suffer from the long continuance in place of any justice of the peace, who shall fail in discharging the important duties of his office, with ability and fidelity, all commissions of justices of the peace shall become void at the expiration of five years from their respective dates; and upon the expiration of any commission, the same may, if necessary, be renewed, or another person appointed, as shall most conduce to the well being of the State.

All causes of marriage, divorce, and alimony, and all appeals from the respective judges of probate, shall be heard and tried by the superior court, until the legislature shall, by law, make other provision.

The general court are empowered to give to justices of the peace jurisdiction in civil causes, when the damages demanded shall not exceed *four pounds*, and the title of real estate is not concerned; but with right of appeal to either party to some other court, so that a trial by jury, in the last resort, may be had.

No person shall hold the office of a judge in any court, or judge of probate, or sheriff of any county, after he has attained the age of seventy years.

No judge of any court, or justice of the peace, shall act as an attorney, or be of counsel to any party, or originate any civil suit, in matters which shall come to be brought before him as judge, or justice of the peace.

All matters relating to the probate of wills, and granting letters of administration, shall be exercised by judges of probate, in such manner as the legislature have directed, or may hereafter direct; and the judges of probate shall hold their courts at such place or places, on such fixed days as the convenience of the people may require, and the legislature, from time to time, appoint.

No judge or register of probate, shall be of counsel, act as advocate, or receive any fees, as advocate or counsel, in any probate business which is pending, or may be brought into any court of probate, in the county of which he is judge or register.

Clerks of Court.

The judges of the courts (those of the probate excepted) shall appoint their respective clerks, to hold their offices during pleasure; and no such clerks shall act as an attorney, or be of counsel, in any cause in the court of which he is clerk, nor shall he draw any writ originating a civil action.

Encouragement of Literature, &c.

Knowledge and learning, generally diffused through a community, being essential to the preservation of a free government; and spreading the opportunities and advantages of education through the various parts of the country, being highly conducive to promote this end: it shall be the duty of the legislators and magistrates, in all future periods of this government, to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries and public schools, to encourage private and public institutions, rewards, and immunities for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades, manufactures, and natural history of the country; to countenance and inculcate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry and economy, honesty and punctuality, sincerity, sobriety, and all social affections and generous sentiments among the people.

Oath and subscriptions; exclusion from offices; commissions; writs; confirmation of laws; habeas corpus; the enacting style; continuance of officers; provision for a future revision of the constitution, &c.

Any person chosen governor, counsellor, senator, or representative, military or civil officer, (town officers excepted,) accepting the trust, shall, before he proceeds to execute the duties of his office, make and subscribe the following declaration, viz.

I, A. B., do solemnly swear, that I will bear faith and true allegiance to the State of New Hampshire, and will support the constitution thereof. *So help me God.*

I, A. B., do solemnly and sincerely swear and affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as ——— according to the best of my abilities, agreeably to the rules and regulations of this constitution, and the laws of the State of New Hampshire. *So help me God.*

Any person having taken and subscribed the oath of allegiance, and the same being filed in the secretary's office, he shall not be obliged to take said oath again.

Provided always, When any person chosen or appointed as aforesaid, shall be of the denomination called Quakers, or shall be scrupulous of swearing, and shall decline taking the said oaths, such shall take and subscribe them, omitting the word *swear*, and likewise the words *so help me God*, subjoining instead thereof, *this I do under the pains and penalties of perjury.*

And the oaths or affirmations shall be taken and subscribed by the governor, before the president of the senate, in presence of both houses of the legislature, and by the senators and representatives first elected under this constitution, as altered and amended, before the president of the State, and a majority of the council then in office, and for ever afterwards before the governor and council for the time being; and by all other officers, before such persons, and in such manner as the legislature shall from time to time appoint.

All commissions shall be in the name of the State of New Hampshire, signed by the governor, and attested by the secretary or his deputy, and shall have the great seal of the State affixed thereto.

All writs issuing out of the clerk's office in any of the courts of law, shall be in the name of the State of New Hampshire; shall be under the seal of the court whence they issue, and bear test of the chief, first, or senior justice of the court; but when such justice shall be interested, then the writ shall bear test of some other justice of the court, to which the same shall be returnable; and be signed by the clerk of such court.

All indictments, presentments, and informations shall conclude, *against the peace and dignity of the State.*

The estate of such persons as may destroy their own lives shall not for that offence be forfeited, but descend or ascend in the same manner as if such persons had died in a natural way. Nor shall any article which shall accidentally occasion the death of any person, be henceforth deemed a deodand, or in any wise forfeited on account of such misfortune.

All the laws which have hitherto been adopted, used, and approved in the province, colony, or State of New Hampshire, and usually practised on in courts of law, shall remain and be in full force until altered and repealed by the legislature: such parts thereof only excepted as are repugnant to the rights and liberties contained in this constitution: Provided, that nothing herein contained when compared with the twenty-third article in the bill of rights, shall be construed to affect the laws already made respecting the persons or estates of absentees.

The privilege and benefit of the habeas corpus shall be enjoyed in this State in the most free, easy, cheap, expeditious, and ample manner, and shall not be suspended by the legislature, except upon the most urgent and pressing occasions, and for a time not exceeding three months.

The enacting style in making and passing acts, statutes, and laws, shall be—*Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives, in general court convened.*

No governor, or judge of the supreme judicial court, shall hold any office or place under the authority of this State, except such as by this constitution they are admitted to hold, saving that the judges of the said court may hold the offices of justice of the peace throughout the State; nor shall they hold any place or office, or receive any pension or salary, from any other State, government, or power whatever.

No person shall be capable of exercising, at the same time, more than one of the following offices within this State, viz. judge of probate, sheriff, register of deeds; and never more than two offices of profit, which may be held by ap-

pointment of the governor, or governor and council, or senate and house of representatives, or superior or inferior courts, military offices, and offices of justices of the peace, excepted.

No person holding the office of judge of any court, (except special judges,) secretary, treasurer of the State, attorney-general, commissary-general, military officers receiving pay from the continent or this State, (excepting officers of the militia occasionally called forth on an emergency,) register of deeds, sheriff, or officers of the customs, including naval officers, collectors of excise, and State and continental taxes, hereafter appointed, and not having settled their accounts with the respective officers with whom it is their duty to settle such accounts, members of congress, or any person holding any office under the United States, shall, at the same time, hold the office of governor, or have a seat in the senate, or house of representatives, or council; but his being chosen, or appointed to, and accepting the same, shall operate as a resignation of his seat in the chair, senate, or house of representatives, or council: and the places so vacated shall be filled up. No member of the council shall have a seat in the senate or house of representatives.

No person shall ever be admitted to hold a seat in the legislature, or any office or trust or importance under this government, who, in the due course of law, has been convicted of bribery or corruption in obtaining an election or appointment.

In all cases where sums of money are mentioned in this constitution, the value thereof shall be computed in silver, at *six shillings and eight pence* per ounce.

To the end that there may be no failure of justice, or danger to the State, by the alterations and amendments made in the constitution, the general court is hereby fully authorized and directed to fix the time when the alterations and amendments shall take effect, and make the necessary arrangements accordingly.

It shall be the duty of the selectmen and assessors of the several towns and places in this State, in warning the first annual meeting for the choice of senators, after the expiration of seven years from the adoption of this constitution, as amended, to assert expressly in the warrant, this purpose, among the others for the meeting, to wit: to take the sense of the qualified voters on the subject of a revision of the constitution; and the meeting being warned accordingly, and not otherwise, the moderator shall take the sense of the qualified voters present, as to the necessity of a revision; and a return of the number of votes for and against such necessity, shall be made by the clerk, sealed up, and directed to the general court, at their next session; and if it shall appear to the general court, by such return, that the sense of the people of the State has been taken, and that, in the opinion of the majority of the qualified voters in the State, present and voting at said meetings, there is a necessity for a revision of the constitution, it shall be the duty of the general court to call a convention for that purpose; otherwise the general court shall direct the sense of the people to be taken, and then proceed in the manner before mentioned. The delegates to be chosen in the same manner, and proportioned as the represen-

tatives to the general court; provided, that no alteration shall be made in this constitution, before the same shall be laid before the towns and unincorporated places, and approved by two-thirds of the qualified voters present and voting on the subject.

And the same method of taking the sense of the people as to a revision of the constitution, and calling a convention for that purpose, shall be observed afterwards, at the expiration of every seven years.

This form of government shall be enrolled on parchment, and deposited in the secretary's office, and be a part of the laws of the land; and printed copies thereof shall be prefixed to the books containing the laws of this State, in all future editions thereof.

JOHN PICKERING, *President, P. T.*

Attest, JOHN CALFE, Secretary.

COUNCIL DISTRICTS.

Established January 3, 1829.

DISTRICT No. 1—The county of Rockingham; Allenstown, Bow, Canterbury, Chichester, Concord, Epsom, Loudon, Northfield, Pembroke, and Pittsfield, in the county of Merrimac.

No. 2—The counties of Strafford, Belknap, and Carroll.

No. 3—The county of Hillsborough; Andover, Boscawen, Bradford, Dunbarton, Franklin, Henniker, Hooksett, Hopkinton, Newbury, New London, Salisbury, Sutton, Warner, and Wilmot, in the county of Merrimac.

No. 4—The counties of Cheshire and Sullivan.

No. 5—The counties of Grafton and Coos.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT No. 1—contains Durham, Gosport, Greenland, Hampton Hampton Falls, Lee, Madbury, Newcastle, Newington, North Hampton, Portsmouth, Rye, Seabrook, and Stratham.

No. 2—Atkinson, Allenstown, Auburn, Brentwood, Candia, Chester, Deerfield, Danville, Epping, East Kingston, Exeter, Hampstead, Kingston, Kensington, New Market, Newton, Nottingham, Plaistow, Poplin, Raymond, Sandown, and South Hampton.

No. 3—Bedford, Bow, Dunbarton, Derry, Goffstown, Hooksett, Hudson, Litchfield, Londonderry, Manchester, Merrimac, Pelham, Pembroke, Salem, Weare, and Windham.

No. 4—Boscawen, Canterbury, Concord, Franklin, Gilmanton, Hopkinton, Loudon, Northfield, Salisbury, and Sanbornton.

No. 5—Barustead, Barrington, Chichester, Dover, Epsom, Northwood, Pittsfield, Rochester, Somersworth, and Strafford.

No. 6—Alton, Brookfield, Centre Harbor, Conway, Eaton, Effingham, Farmington, Freedom, Gilford, Meredith, Middleton, Milton, Moultonborough, New Durham, New Hampton, Ossipee, Sandwich, Tamworth, Tuftonborough, Wakefield, and Wolfeborough.

No. 7—Amherst, Bennington, Brookline, Deering, Francestown, Greenfield, Hollis, Lyndeborough, Mason, Milford, Mount Vernon, Nashville, Nashua, New Boston, and Wilton.

No. 8—Antrim, Alstead, Bradford, Dublin, Gilsum, Henniker, Hillsborough, Hancock, Marlow, Nelson, Surrey, Sullivan, Stoddard, Washington, Windsor, Warner, Westmoreland, and Walpole.

No. 9—Chesterfield, Fitzwilliam, Hinsdale, Jaffrey, Keene, Marlborough, New Ipswich, Peterborough, Richmond, Rindge, Roxbury, Sharon, Swanzey, Temple, Troy, and Winchester.

No. 10—Acworth, Cornish, Croydon, Claremont, Charlestown, Grantham, Goshen, Lempster, Langdon, New London, Newbury, Newport, Springfield, Sutton, Unity, Wilmot, and Wendell.

No. 11—Alexandria, Andover, Bristol, Bridgewater, Canaan, Danbury, Dorchester, Enfield, Grafton, Groton, Hanover, Hebron, Holderness, Hill, Lebanon, Lyme, Orange, Orford, Plainfield, Plymouth, Rumney, and Wentworth.

No. 12—The county of Coos, and all the towns in the counties of Grafton, and Carroll, not included in some of the before mentioned districts.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

Established July 2, 1846.

DISTRICT NO. 1—contains the counties of Rockingham and Strafford.

No. 2—contains the counties of Merrimac, Belknap, and Carroll.

No. 3—contains the counties of Hillsborough and Cheshire.

No. 4—contains the counties of Sullivan, Grafton, and Coos.

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR, 1848.

TOWNS.	Williams.	Berry.	TOWNS.	Williams.	Berry.
Aeworth,	141	124	Dalton,	81	45
Albany,	44	41	Danbury,	124	89
Alexandria,	138	133	Danville,	52	74
Allenstown,	72	30	Deerfield,	235	236
Alstead,	155	159	Deering,	174	42
Alton,	207	181	Derry,	185	221
Amherst,	156	185	Dorchester,	106	42
Andover,	188	83	Dover,	488	780
Antrim,	181	87	Dublin,	51	173
Atkinson,	79	59	Dummer,	12	
Auburn,	78	106	Dunbarton,	121	68
Barnstead,	356	64	Durham,	148	120
Barrington,	206	84	East Kingston,	61	57
Bartlett,	134	15	Eaton,	141	161
Bath,	132	158	Ellingham,	126	77
Bedford,	161	202	Ellsworth,	54	14
Bennington,	99	23	Enfield,	202	88
Benton,	83	9	Epping,	170	146
Berlin,	30	1	Epsom,	149	124
Bethlehem,	120	38	Erroll,	24	4
Boscawen,	173	51	Exeter,	170	410
Bow,	162	41	Farmington,	192	181
Bradford,	169	82	Fitzwilliam,	69	185
Brentwood,	70	118	Francestown,	110	144
Bridgewater,	85	66	Franconia,	69	36
Bristol,	71	166	Franklin,	120	190
Brookfield,	70	48	Freedom,	155	38
Brookline,	93	74	Gilford,	220	234
Campton,	163	151	Gilmanton,	336	372
Canaan,	168	205	Gilsum,	89	55
Candia,	151	207	Goffestown,	365	138
Canterbury,	162	138	Gorham,	26	10
Carroll,	54	2	Goshen,	111	38
Centre Harbor,	85	36	Gosport,	16	6
Chatham,	93	14	Grafton,	161	104
Charlestown,	138	166	Grantham,	100	72
Chester,	133	162	Greenfield,	129	45
Chesterfield,	183	134	Greenland,	81	75
Chichester,	140	52	Groton,	99	96
Claremont,	162	427	Hampstead,	107	86
Clarksville,	21	17	Hampton,	105	126
Colebrook,	99	72	Hampton Falls,	32	86
Columbia,	79	72	Hancock,	142	99
Concord,	715	829	Hanover,	197	217
Conway,	187	145	Haverhill,	286	285
Cornish,	151	201	Hebron,	78	51
Croydon,	77	134	Henniker,	254	134

TOWNS.	Williams.	Berry.	TOWNS.	Williams.	Berry.
Hill,	149	61	New Ipswich,	90	159
Hillsborough,	271	94	New London,	99	125
Hinsdale,	99	149	New Market,	220	259
Holderness,	168	191	Newport,	240	241
Hollis,	168	150	Newton,	64	77
Hooksett,	166	100	Northfield,	202	81
Hopkinton,	284	156	North Hampton,	103	70
Hudson,	153	93	Northumberland,	47	33
Jaffrey,	126	184	Northwood,	157	139
Jackson,	92	8	Nottingham,	162	75
Jefferson,	114	12	Orange,	44	51
Keene,	204	398	Orford,	140	165
Kensington,	77	79	Ossipee,	224	193
Kingston,	122	118	Pelham,	128	111
Lancaster,	192	96	Pembroke,	131	159
Landaff,	158	46	Peterborough,	214	191
Langdon,	46	72	Piermont,	101	93
Lebanon,	153	202	Pittsfield,	214	159
Lee,	147	58	Pittsburgh,	54	19
Lempster,	99	87	Plainfield,	169	162
Lincoln,	11	2	Plaistow,	77	99
Lisbon,	179	97	Plymouth,	104	123
Litchfield,	71	40	Poplin,	55	58
Littleton,	193	217	Portsmouth,	758	717
Londonderry,	152	191	Randolph,	23	2
Loudon,	162	156	Raymond,	133	80
Lyman,	167	165	Richmond,	173	94
Lyme,	94	246	Rindge,	41	196
Lyndeborough,	144	83	Rochester,	277	242
Madbury,	38	53	Roxbury,	20	38
Manchester,	783	1109	Rumney,	133	105
Marlborough,	47	108	Rye,	163	66
Marlow,	146	40	Salem,	158	140
Mason,	139	137	Salisbury,	180	77
Meredith,	360	287	Sanbornton,	347	326
Merrimac,	125	141	Sandown,	90	49
Middleton,	72	33	Sandwich,	236	260
Milan,	66	18	Seabrook,	81	177
Milford,	89	244	Sharon,	40	9
Milton,	86	188	Shelburne,	34	30
Mount Vernon,	90	80	Somersworth,	213	267
Moultonborough,	208	110	South Hampton,	66	38
Nashua,	369	568	Springfield,	166	75
Nashville,	204	282	Stark,	57	9
Nelson,	27	134	Stewartstown,	123	25
New Boston,	297	63	Stoddard,	147	74
Newbury,	137	42	Strafford,	235	190
New Castle,	75	76	Stratford,	81	21
New Durham,	114	92	Stratham,	71	98
New Hampton,	117	178	Sullivan,	26	78
Newington,	80	22	Surry,	57	56

TOWNS.	Williams.	Berry.	TOWNS.	Williams.	Berry.
Sutton,	199	95	Waterville,	6	8
Swanzey,	236	116	Weare,	295	232
Tamworth,	138	198	Wendell,	178	20
Temple,	46	46	Wentworth,	186	59
Thornton,	122	77	Westmoreland,	183	129
Tuftonborough,	182	67	Whitefield,	142	36
Troy,	55	107	Wilmot,	200	65
Unity,	170	37	Wilton,	125	123
Wakefield,	154	146	Winchester,	203	260
Walpole,	173	204	Windham,	53	121
Warner,	348	91	Windsor,	36	5
Warren,	160	23	Wolfeborough,	283	121
Washington,	119	103	Woodstock,	73	25

NOTES

TO

HAYWARD'S GAZETTEER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NOTE 1. AMHERST.—“The first settlers of Amherst, coming from the old towns in Massachusetts, brought with them the customs which prevailed at the time of their emigration. They were plain and simple in their dress. In living, they had few or none of the luxuries of life. Their fare was plain and substantial. They used considerable liquid food, such as milk, broths, pea and bean porridge. Chocolate was sometimes used, and was probably esteemed as one of their greatest luxuries. Coffee was unknown to them; and though tea had been introduced into the country about sixteen years when the town was settled, the first inhabitants had not tasted of it. The first used in the place was sent by some Boston friends to the family of the minister, who were unacquainted with the method of preparing it, but concluded it must be boiled in a kettle, or pot, in a manner similar to their boiling their liquid food. They therefore put in a quantity of the exotic herb, and having boiled it till they supposed ‘it was done,’ they dipped it out and sipped of it, but doubtless found it less palatable than their favorite beverage. Wine was a great rarity, and ardent spirits were rather regarded for medicinal purposes than as fit for an article of drink. Sugar, which was known in this country as early as 1631, was used by them, as was also molasses, but only in small quantities.

“The most common conveyance was by horses fitted out with saddles and pillions. Two could ride in this way the same animal, and oftentimes an infant was superadded. A few years before the revolutionary war, it began to be the practice to trot horses. Previously, these animals had paced. The first or second chaise brought into town, was owned by Mr. Benjamin Kendrick, and he rode in it until he was eighty-six years old. As late as 1810, he journeyed with it to Boston and its neighborhood. It presented such an antique appearance, that it was often called the ‘old ark.’”

NOTE 2. ALSTEAD.—“Andrew Beckwith,” says Rev. Mr. Arnold, “came from Lyme, Conn., to this town (Alstead) in 1767. A remarkable providence interposed for the preservation of his son Richard. When an infant, his mother went to the woods to gather a few berries. She placed her little child on the

ground; and while she wandered some distance, and was about returning, she saw a huge bear come up to the tender babe. And, O! it is hardly possible to conceive the throbbing of a fond mother's heart, while she beheld the voracious animal smelling and passing around her darling child. What could be done? But while she stood in awful suspense, petrified with fear and doubt, to her exceeding joy the bear retired, and left the boy unhurt and unconscious of his danger.

"One of the great evils was the multitude of wild beasts, especially bears and wolves, which were so numerous as to devour their swine and sheep, and sometimes to assail their larger cattle. At one time, when Mr. John Burroughs was called to Walpole, for medical assistance for his family, he saw, but a few rods distant, a large panther, which he drove from him by a stern look and a sudden yell. At another time he returned from Walpole in a terrible thunder storm and a powerful rain, which his physician would not encounter in the night. In an unexpected manner he found himself enclosed in the bushy top of a large tree, that had fallen in his way. By reason of the extreme darkness, neither he nor his horse could keep the path, which was, however, none of the best. After many attempts to extricate himself and his horse, and groping along in the dark, he was compelled to lodge there for the night. 'And,' said he, with the smile of second childhood, 'I laid my hand over my ear to keep out the rain, and slept sweetly till morning.'"

NOTE 3. CONCORD.—"On June 25, 1729, the planters appointed a committee, to 'call and agree with some suitable person to be the minister of Penacook.' They also voted, 'that the minister of said town shall be paid by the community one hundred pounds per annum;' and further, 'that one hundred pounds be allowed and paid out of the company's treasury to the first minister, as an encouragement for settling and taking the pastoral charge among them.' On the 14th October following, they voted, 'that every proprietor, or intended settler, shall forthwith pay, or cause to be paid, to the company's treasurer, the sum of twenty shillings, towards the support of an **ORTHODOX MINISTER**, to preach at Penacook.' Probably, in accordance with this vote, the Rev. Mr. Walker was employed; for 31st March, 1730, the committee above named were directed to 'agree with the Rev. Timothy Walker, in order to his carrying on the work of the ministry in Penacook the ensuing year, and to treat with him in order to his settlement.'

"In September, the committee of the great and general court, who still extended their supervision over the new plantation, *ordered* the proprietors to choose a minister for the town, and, in case of his acceptance, to agree upon a time for his ordination. They promptly met the order. In the same decisive and unanimous spirit that had characterized all their measures, on the 14th October, 1730, they voted, 'That we will have a minister,' and 'that the Rev. Timothy Walker shall be our minister.' His salary was fixed at one hundred pounds a year, to be increased forty shillings annually, till it amounted to one hundred and twenty pounds. The use of the parsonage was also granted, and one hundred pounds given to enable him to build a house, besides the lot

which fell to the right of the first minister. It was provided, that 'if Mr. Walker, by reason of extreme old age, shall be disabled from carrying on the whole work of the ministry, he shall abate so much of his salary as shall be rational.'

"To the unanimous call of the people Mr. Walker returned an affirmative answer. On the 18th November, 1730, the ordination took place. In the 'convenient house,' which they had erected for the public worship of God, were assembled about thirty settlers, with their families; before them was the venerable council, and the man of their choice, ready to be invested with the sacred office. The remoteness of the scene from the old settlements; the sacrifices which the new settlers had made; the perils to which they would be exposed; the terrible apprehensions they felt of attacks from the Indians, together with the hope that the church, about to be planted in the wilderness, would one day spread wide its branches, and be a fruitful vine in the garden of the Lord, gave an unusual tenderness and solemnity to the occasion. The Rev. John Barnard, of Andover, North Parish, preached from Proverbs ix. 1, 2, 3: 'Wisdom hath builded her house; she hath hewn out her seven pillars; she hath killed her beasts, she hath mingled her wine, she hath also furnished her table; she hath sent forth her maidens.' From this text he raised the doctrine, 'That the churches of Christ are of his forming, their *provision* of his making, and their *ministers* of his *appointing* and *sending* to them.' The sermon, throughout, breathes a spirit of warm devotion; is full of evangelical doctrine, and of appropriate practical remarks. To the pastor elect he says, 'We have great cause to bless the *glorious Head* of all spiritual and divine influences, that he has given you a *spirit of self-denial*, and inclined you to consecrate and devote yourself to his service *in this remote part of the wilderness*, and with joy and pleasure we behold your settlement just arrived at its consummation. The *great* Jesus is now about to introduce you into an *office*, which, as the *honor* of it will call for your humble and thankful adorations, so the *difficulties* thereof will require your constant and entire dependence upon Him from whom you have your mission.'

"To those who were 'a coming into a church state,' he says, in language of simple and touching eloquence, 'You have proposed worldly *conveniences* and *accommodations* in your engaging in the settlement of this remote plantation. This *end* is good and warrantable in its *place*; but religion, and the advancement of Christ's kingdom, are of infinitely greater weight, and what we hope you will have a principal regard unto. What you ought in a special manner to aim at, is the enlargement of Christ's kingdom; this will be your glory and your defence, and if *this* be your main design, will not the glorious Jesus say with respect to you, as he said unto his ancient people, who followed him into the wilderness, "I remember thee, the kindness of thy youth, the love of thine espousals, when thou wentest after me in the wilderness, in a land that was not sown. Israel was holiness to the Lord." Jer. ii. 2.

"There is this *peculiar circumstance* in your settlement, that it is in a place where Satan, some years ago, had his seat, and the devil was wont to be invoked by forsaken salvages,—a place which was the rendezvous and head-

quarters of our Indian enemies. Our Lord Jesus Christ has driven out the heathen, and made room for you, that he might have a seed to serve Him in this place, where he has been much dishonored in time past. Be then concerned to answer this just expectation; be solicitous that you, who are becoming his flock, may be his glory, that you may be for a *name* and praise unto Him.'

"Immediately after sermon, before the ordination was performed, the church was organized. Eight male members, including Mr. Walker, came forward, adopted and subscribed the COVENANT, in which they did 'solemnly devote and dedicate themselves to the Lord Jehovah, who is Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,' and did 'promise, by divine grace, to endeavor to observe all things whatsoever God in his word has commanded.'

"After the church was formed, the charge of ordination was given to Mr. Walker, by the Rev. Samuel Phillips, of Andover, South Parish, commencing in this solemn manner:

"*'In the Name and Fear of God, Amen.*

"*'Dear Sir—We have seen, and do approve of your call to the evangelical ministry, and to the pastoral office in this church of Christ, as also your acceptance of the same.*

"*'And therefore now, as ministers and ambassadors of Christ, and in the name of Him our great Lord and Master, we do constitute and ordain you to be a minister of the gospel of the Lord Jesus, and the pastor of the church or flock in this place, in particular.'*

"After the charge, the Rev. John Brown, of Haverhill, gave to the pastor and the church the right hand of fellowship, according to the established mode in Congregational churches.*

"The settlement of a minister was with them a matter of very serious moment. They were not, therefore, hasty in this affair, but, on the contrary, proceeded with great deliberation. After they had employed a man to preach among them, they waited until a sufficient opportunity had been afforded him to 'give them a taste of his gifts,' before they presented him a call. Nor did they take this important step until they had sought divine direction by observing a day of fasting and prayer, and had obtained the advice of neighboring ministers, and others. When the candidate was ordained over them, it was their expectation that he would remain their pastor, during life; and in this they were seldom disappointed."

"In 1726, a block-house, for the defence of the plantation, was commenced in Penacook, now Concord. 'During the winter of this year only two or three persons resided in the house. The snow was very deep, the cold unusually severe, and their provisions were insufficient to support them through the season. The Indians saw their situation, and, as soon as possible, journeyed to Haverhill. They there called on the proprietors, and represented to them the situation of the family, very seriously observing that *they would soon*

* Rev. Mr. Bouton's Centennial Discourses.

come upon the town, unless they were assisted! A sleigh with stores soon after arrived at Penacook, and rescued them from starvation.' "

NOTE 4. DOVER.—“Within the town of Dover were many families of Quakers, who, scrupling the lawfulness of war, could not be persuaded to use any means for their defence, though equally exposed with their neighbors, to an enemy who made no distinction between them. One of these people, Ebenezer Downs, was taken by the Indians, and was grossly insulted and abused by them, because he would not dance, as the rest of the prisoners did, for the diversion of their savage captors. Another of them, John Hanson, who lived on the outside of the town, could not be persuaded to remove to a garrison, though he had a large family of children. In June, 1724, a party of thirteen Indians, called French Mohawks, had marked his house for their prey, and lay several days in ambush, waiting for an opportunity to assault it. While Hanson, with his eldest daughter, was gone to attend the weekly meeting of Friends, and his two eldest sons were at work in a meadow at some distance, the Indians entered the house, killed and scalped two small children, and took his wife, with her infant of fourteen days old, her nurse, two daughters, and a son, and, after rifling the house, carried them off. This was done so suddenly and secretly, that the first person who discovered it was the eldest daughter, at her return from the meeting, before her father. Seeing the two children dead at the door, she gave a shriek of distress, which was distinctly heard by her mother, then in the hands of the enemy among the bushes, and by her brothers in the meadow. The people being alarmed, went in pursuit, but the Indians, carefully avoiding all paths, went off with their captives, undiscovered.”

“Sarah Gerrish, an interesting and beautiful child, seven years of age, fell into the hands of the Indians, at Dover. She was the grand-daughter of Major Waldron. On that fatal night on which he was massacred, Sarah lodged at his house. Knowing that the Indians had entered the house, she crept into another bed, to elude their search. Having found her, they ordered her to dress herself, and prepare to go with them. One of the Indians now became her master. He soon sold her to another, who took her with him to Canada. In her journeyings, she met with numerous perils and calamities. Once her master told her to stand against a tree, and then charged his gun, as if he intended to shoot her. She was greatly terrified, fearing instant death. At another time, a squaw pushed her into the river, but she saved herself by laying hold of some bushes which grew upon the shore. When she returned home, they inquired how she became so wet. But she was afraid to tell them. One morning they went on their way, leaving her fast asleep. When she awoke, she found herself covered with snow, in a hideous wilderness, exposed to become a prey to wild beasts, far away from any English inhabitants, and entirely alone. She arose, and ran crying after the Indians, and, by following their track upon the snow, at length overtook them. The young Indians would now terrify her, by telling her that she was soon to be burnt to

death. One evening, after a large fire had been kindled, her master called her to him, and told her that she must be roasted alive. Upon which she burst into tears, and, throwing her arms about his neck, earnestly entreated him to spare her life. He was so much affected by her melting importunity, that he desisted from his purpose; and told her, 'that if she would be a good girl she should not be burnt.'

"Having arrived in Canada, she was sold to a French lady, and, after an absence of sixteen months, was again restored to her parents."

NOTE 5. ISLE OF SHOALS.—"As early as 1650, Rev. John Brock began to preach here. The following story is related of him by Mather:—"Mr. Brock brought the people into an agreement, that, exclusive of the Lord's day, they would spend one day every month together, in the worship of our Lord Jesus Christ. On a certain day, which, by their agreement, belonged unto the exercises of religion, the fishermen came to Mr. Brock, and asked him if they might *put by their meeting*, and go a fishing, because they had lost many days by reason of foul weather. He, seeing that without his consent they resolved upon doing what they had asked of him, replied, *If you will go away, I say unto you, catch fish, if you can! But as for you that will tarry, and worship the Lord Jesus Christ this day, I will pray unto him for you, that you may take fish till you are weary. Thirty men went away from the meeting, and five tarried. The thirty which went away, with all their skill, could catch but four fishes; the five who tarried went forth afterwards, and they took five hundred. The fishermen, after this, readily attended whatever meetings Mr. Brock appointed them.'*"

NOTE 6. INDIANS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—"The first settlers of New Hampshire," says Whiton, "obtained by barter some furs and peltries. A considerable number of this aboriginal race, amounting probably to 5000, then dwelt within the State. A small tribe was planted in the vicinity of Exeter; another under a chief named Rowls, near Dover; and a third, the Piscataquas, on the banks of the river of that name. The Ossipees roamed around the Winnipiseogee and Ossipee Lakes, and the Pequawkets on the upper branches of the Saco River. The large tribe of the Penacooks occupied the lands on the Merrimac, making Concord and Amoskeag their chief places of resort.

"Passaconaway, famous in the early annals of New England, was their sachem. This man pretended to be a sorcerer and made his credulous subjects believe that he could produce a green leaf from the ashes of a dry one, a living serpent from the skin of a dead one, and could make water burn and trees dance! He probably excelled in the arts of legerdemain and became one of the most noted powahs or conjurors among the tribes of New Hampshire. No Indian resident of this region ever acquired so great a celebrity among both red men and white. He extended his dominions not only over the Indians in the central and eastern parts of this State, but over some small bands in the north-eastern parts

of Massachusetts, and his authority was acknowledged from the mouth of the Merrimac to a point considerably above Concord, and also on the different branches of the Piscataqua.

"The tribes within these limits formed a confederacy distinguished by the general name of PAWTUCKETS, of which the Penacooks were the most important member, and Passaconaway the supreme head. He was advanced far in years when the English first settled here, lived at least forty years after that event, and was said to have died at the great age of an hundred and twenty—a statement which has justly been pronounced to have 'an air of exaggeration.' On the Connecticut River were some small tribes whose names, with the exception of the Coos Indians, whose hunting grounds extended over large portions of the counties of Grafton and Coos, are now unknown. These tribes for half a century exhibited in general a peaceful disposition, and treated even with friendship the little band of English emigrants whom they might easily have exterminated. They have disappeared from the earth, and most of their memorials have perished forever! The occasional exhumation of their bones, and the frequent discovery of arrow-heads, stone pestles and hatchets turned up by the plow, are all that remind the present inhabitants of their ill-fated predecessors! Scarce an Indian now remains in the State.

"With the exception of the short Pequot War in Connecticut, the colonists had lived with the Indians half a century in profound peace. In the minds of the latter, suspicions and jealousies began to operate; they saw the English settlements extending on every side; their own hunting grounds were narrowed; and they began to be apprehensive they might be eventually dispossessed. Philip, sachem of the Wampanoags, who resided at Mount Hope in Rhode Island, an ambitious, shrewd, and bold man, was the most active instigator of the impending war. Though Belknap supposes he was hurried into it rather by the rash ardor of his young warriors than by his own inclinations, yet the preponderance of historical evidence is certainly on the side of the latter opinion. Possessing great influence not only in his own tribe but among all the Indians in New England, he resolved to free his country from those whom he deemed intruders. He sent his runners in all directions, and had the address to engage in the enterprise most of the tribes in the region. The Penacooks on the Merrimac were the only tribe who resisted his solicitations—their sachem Wonolanset not having forgotten the charge of his father Passaconaway, now dead, to cultivate the friendship of the white men.

"The Ossipees in Strafford County and the Pequawketts on the Saco River, both included in the name of Northern Indians, ardently engaged in the hostile confederacy. Of the Eastern Indians, as those of Maine were called, almost the whole body came into the plan with readiness; and as truth compels us to add, not without serious provocation. As not long before, the wife of Squando a noted Pequawkett sachem was passing on Saco River with her infant child in her frail bark canoe, some rude sailors who had heard that Indian children could swim as naturally as the young of brutes, met her and wantonly overset her canoe. The child sunk; the mother instantly dived and recovered it; but the child dying soon after, not only Squando, but the Indians in

general ascribed its death to this brutal treatment. Their discontents were inflamed by other provocations received from the eastern settlers, some of whom it must be acknowledged, were unprincipled men. Philip engaged as his allies most of the tribes in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. An artful plan to enlist the Mohawks in the war proved not only abortive, but pernicious to himself. He had murdered, it has been said, some of this tribe and left their bodies unburied in the woods, imagining their brethren would ascribe the deed to the English, and be provoked to join the confederacy against them: but one of the number who had been left for dead, unexpectedly recovered and disclosed to his countrymen the perfidy of Philip—a circumstance which made them his implacable enemies.

“For some time had the colonists been apprehensive of hostile designs on the part of the Indians. Their suspicions were confirmed by the following occurrence; Sausaman, a Christian Indian, whom Philip suspected of giving intelligence of his plots to the English, was murdered at his instigation and his body thrown into a pond. This act was considered as equivalent to a declaration of war.

“In June, 1675, open hostilities were commenced. Philip attacked Swanze, Mass., and in a few hours killed several of the inhabitants. The flame of war spread with rapidity. Forming themselves into small bands, the eastern and northern Indians robbed and killed many of the scattered inhabitants of Maine, and in September extended their incursions into New Hampshire. Houses were burnt and persons slain in Somersworth, Durham, and on the road between Exeter and Hampton. A party of savages attacked a house in Berwick, a town in Maine on the border of New Hampshire, in which were fifteen women and children. A girl of eighteen discovering their approach, shut the door and stood against it till the Indians cut it in pieces with their hatchets, and on entering knocked her down and left her for dead. While this was doing, the rest of the women and children fled; and all arrived safely at another fortified house, excepting two children who being unable to get over a fence, were overtaken and slain. The adventurous girl who thus saved the lives of thirteen persons, recovered of her wounds: but we must regret that her name has not been preserved.

“Parties of men occasionally scoured the woods in quest of the enemy, but with no great success. In common with the rest of New England, the towns of New Hampshire were filled with alarm; business was at a stand; the people, deserting their own habitations, collected themselves together in the larger houses which they fortified as they could. They could neither go into the fields, nor even step out of doors but at the peril of life. The seventh of October was observed as a day of fasting and prayer.

“A few men having been killed at Berwick, the alarmed inhabitants sent an express to Maj. Waldron, at Dover, imploring succor. None however could be granted, as an attack was hourly expected there. Resolving to attempt the recovery of the bodies of the slain, Lieut. Plaisted, the principal military officer of Berwick, ventured out for that purpose with a party of twenty men; but was himself slain, together with two of his sons. These successes embold-

ened the savages to show themselves on the east side of the river opposite to Portsmouth, in the attitude of menacing that town. They were however dispersed by the firing of some cannon; and a light snow rendering it easy to follow their track, they were pursued, overtaken, and compelled to flee precipitately, leaving behind them their packs and plunder.

"In this crisis winter set in with uncommon severity and covered the earth with a snow four feet deep. This circumstance, while it prevented a meditated expedition against the winter quarters of the Indians around Winnipiseogee and Ossipee Lakes, produced a consequence still more important, the inclination of their minds to peace. Pinched with famine they came to Major Waldron with professions of sorrow for the past and promises of amity for the future, and a peace was easily concluded with the northern and eastern Indians, which restored the captives and gave New Hampshire a breathing time of several months. On the part of the savages the war had been conducted with not a few circumstances of barbarity, of which the following may serve as a specimen: in one of their incursions they killed an old man at Durham, cut off his head, and set it on a pole in derision.

"In the meantime Philip at the head of the southern tribes continued the war in Massachusetts, and burnt, plundered, and slew with a high hand. That colony suffered severely and was now struggling for existence. It falls not within our plan to relate in detail the attack on Brookfield, where a providential shower of rain extinguished the flames of a garrisoned house which had been set on fire by the savages, and saved seventy persons from an awful death; the conflagration of Deerfield, Mendon, Groton, Rehoboth, Providence, and Warwick; the desolation of Lancaster, whence Mrs. Rowlandson, a lady who had been tenderly and delicately educated, was led captive into the wilderness; the defeat of Capt. Beers, accompanied with the fall of himself and twenty of his men, at Northfield; the surprise of Capt. Lothrop and his company while gathering grapes at Muddy Brook in Deerfield by some hundreds of Indians, who slew him and more than seventy young men, the flower of the county of Essex; the disastrous defeat of Captains Wadsworth and Brocklebank at Sudbury, who after fighting with great gallantry and killing 120 of the enemy, themselves fell with fifty of their men. These bloody reverses overspread the country with gloom; it indeed seemed that unless a speedy check were given to the career of Philip, the whole region from the Piscataqua to Long Island Sound would be overswept and left desolate.

"Threatened with utter extermination, the colonists resolved on a desperate effort at self-preservation, and projected a plan, at once bold and perilous, which was happily crowned with success. Philip, after his career of victory, had fortified a camp in a great swamp in Rhode Island, to which he repaired with a multitude of warriors, old men, women and children, for winter quarters. A large force from Massachusetts, Plymouth, and Connecticut attacked this fort in December, forced an entrance after a desperate conflict, kindled a fire which soon wrapped in flames 600 weekwams, and killed or burnt 1000 Indians. The terror-struck survivors fled into the woods, where, deprived of shelter and unfurnished with provisions they suffered great extremities.

"From this dreadful blow the southern Indians never recovered, and the events of the war in the next campaign, 1676, were decidedly adverse to them. English scouting parties traversed the woods in all directions, killing and capturing large numbers. A considerable body of the enemy on the west bank of Connecticut River, near Miller's Falls, were attacked by surprise; many were killed outright; others ran into the river and were drowned; others took to their canoes, but forgetting in their panic to seize the paddles, were borne down the falls and lost.

"In August, Capt. Church surprised Philip himself, the soul of the war, who being shot by an Indian friendly to the English, fell dead on his face in the mud and water. Thus perished this terrific and celebrated savage, whose name, had he succeeded in his favorite enterprise, had gone down with applause to future generations of Indians as the deliverer of their country. Broken and dispirited, the southern tribes after his fall ceased from hostilities, and Massachusetts rested from war.

"The joy occasioned by peace in southern New England, was quickly damped by the renewal of hostilities on the part of the eastern Indians against Maine and New Hampshire. They were excited to this step by some refugees from the western tribes, who, after the death of Philip, fled to the East rather than submit to the English. A bloody outrage having been committed by them at Portland, all the inhabitants to the east of that place abandoned their plantations.

"Freed from the terror of Philip, Massachusetts was now able to extend a helping hand to the eastern settlements, and two companies of soldiers marched for this purpose from Boston. On their arrival at Dover in September, they found a large body of Penacooks, and other New Hampshire Indians at Maj. Waldron's, with whom they had confirmed a peace. Among them, were many refugees from the Massachusetts tribes who were known to have been engaged in the war, as the confederates of the late Philip. By the stratagem of a pretended sham-fight, to which the Indians agreed for diversion, the whole body was surrounded; and while the Penacooks were peaceably dismissed, the southern Indians intermingled with them, to the number of two hundred, were seized, a few executed, and the rest sold into slavery, some of whom were carried to Tangiers in Africa. Maj. Waldron's personal inclinations were averse to this act, but he felt himself compelled to it by the orders of the government. The morality of it is more than questionable; and the Penacooks, who had hitherto been peaceable, deeply resented it, as a breach of faith on the part of the Major. Some years afterwards they inflicted on him ample revenge, in accordance with their well known character of not forgetting an injury.—See *Dover*.

"After this seizure of the southern Indians at Dover, the two Massachusetts companies, reinforced by some of Waldron's men, went eastward; but on their approach the enemy fled into the woods, and they found the region deserted and desolate. On their return from this fruitless march, they undertook a winter expedition over frozen mountains and deep snows, to Ossipee Lake, on whose western shore the Indians had constructed a strong fort; but found this

region also deserted by the enemy. A third expedition into the country of the hostile Indians was undertaken in the depth of winter, and led by Waldron himself; but after a few unimportant skirmishes, and the erection of a fort on the Kennebec, the troops returned with little success.

"The Penacooks had a great dread of the Mohawks, with whom, according to an old tradition, their fathers had once fought a great battle in the vicinity of Concord, where they had a fortified position to which they might retire in case of attack. Imagining that an incursion of Mohawks might terrify the hostile Indians into submission, the government of Massachusetts sent agents into their country, who found it easy to persuade them to take up arms against their eastern enemies. A party of them came from the west, in March, 1677, and made their appearance at Amoskeag. The son of Wonolanset, who was hunting on the east side of the river, no sooner discovered them than he found by their language that they were Mohawks. Instantly he fled, and escaped uninjured amid a shower of bullets. They next appeared in the neighborhood of Dover, and killed several of a scouting party of friendly Indians whom Waldron had sent out to watch their motions. One of the victims was *Blind Will*, who being dragged away by the hair of his head and wounded, was left to perish on a neck of land in Dover, which has ever since borne his name.

"This incursion of the Mohawks not only failed of its object, but infused into the minds of the Penacooks, already soured by the seizure of their associates, a suspicion that the English were plotting their destruction. The people passed the ensuing summer in ceaseless anxiety, and a few individuals were killed by parties of the enemy continually hovering in the precincts of the settlements.

"Early in 1678, the hostile tribes discovered an inclination for peace. Messrs. Champernoon and Fryer, of Portsmouth, and Maj. Shapleigh of Maine, met their chiefs at Casco, now Portland, and negotiated a treaty. The captives were restored, and a war which had raged in some one or other of the colonies for three years, destroyed a multitude of their young men, and threatened their very existence, was happily terminated. Portsmouth suffered less than the other towns, its peninsular situation contributing much to its protection.

"It is worthy of remark that while this war was raging in most parts of the country, the numerous Indians of Martha's Vineyard, who had been Christianized by the benevolent labors of Mayhew, abstained from all participation in hostilities, and exhibited towards the English the most friendly disposition. A striking instance of the influence and value of Christian instruction.

"A circumstance related by Belknap and others, deserves notice, as illustrative of the spirit of the age. In the course of the war many people imagined they heard drums and guns in the air; numerous reports were spread of the appearance of flaming swords and spears in the sky; and eclipses were not seen without serious apprehension. The occurrence of some battles was affirmed to be known on the very day, in places so distant as to render a conveyance of the news by human effort impossible, and to infer some mysterious and supernatural communication. Instead of ridiculing these weaknesses of that age, it

becomes us rather to be thankful that superior light has freed the present age from such groundless apprehensions, and given us juster views of the providential government of God."

NOTE 7. INSURRECTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—"New Hampshire was not entirely exempt from civil commotion. During the session of the legislature in Sept. 1786 a body of two hundred armed men, some from Cheshire, but most of them from the western part of Rockingham County, marched to Exeter, surrounded the house in which the legislature was sitting, and with menaces required a compliance with their demands. These were sufficiently wild and extravagant, including not only an emission of paper money, but a release of debts, and an equal distribution of property. President Sullivan, in a calm address, represented to them the folly and danger of their conduct; but they were not to be reasoned with, and held the legislature prisoners till evening. In attempting to pass out of the house, the president was stopped by the mob and treated even with rudeness. At twilight the citizens of Exeter, incensed at their audacity, made some demonstrations of attacking them; on which they retired to an eminence a mile distant, and encamped for the night. Their retreat liberated the legislature, who declared them to be in rebellion, and authorized the president to call in the militia to suppress the insurrection. At the dawning of the next morning, Gen. Sullivan appeared in the street, mounted, and in full uniform; a body of militia from the neighboring towns soon poured into the place, whom he formed in martial array, and led to attack the insurgents. On arriving near their encampment, Gen. Cilley with a troop of horse made a rapid charge upon them; they were instantly broken, and fled without firing a gun. The leaders, of whom several were seized on the spot, were pardoned on promises of submission and good behaviour. Some of them, being members of churches, were required by those churches to make public confession of their guilt in rebelling against government. Thus happily was the insurrection put down without the shedding of a drop of blood. The ostensible leader of the insurgents was a man from Kingston; the prime movers, however, of whom one or two were members of the legislature, took good care for their own safety by keeping themselves behind the curtain."

NOTE 8. COUNT RUMFORD.—"Benjamin Thompson, afterwards the celebrated Count Rumford, a native of Woburn, Ms., came to reside in the province not far from the commencement of the year. He taught school in Concord with success, and married a widow lady, daughter of the Rev. and venerable Timothy Walker, the first minister of this town. Possessing remarkable attractions both of person and manners, he received many attentions, and was particularly noticed by Gov. Wentworth, who offered him a military commission. Little did his acquaintances here anticipate the height of distinction to which he was destined to rise. His attachment to the British cause made his residence in New Hampshire undesirable, and he repaired to England. There he gained the acquaintance and patronage of noblemen, and acquired the hon-

or of knighthood. Some flattering proposals induced him to enter the service of the Duke of Bavaria, in which country he was eminently useful, rose to the highest military rank, and was admitted into the order of nobility. A recollection of his early attachments in Concord, then called Rumford, led him to add to his high title the name of *Rumford*. As a practical philosopher and philanthropist, his fame spread through Europe and America; and after his death in France in 1814, an eulogy on his character and scientific discoveries was read before the National Institute. His career is a striking instance of genius emerging from poverty and obscurity, to the highest distinction. He evinced his friendly remembrance of his native land by handsome bequests to Harvard University, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences."

NOTE 9. PRICE OF LANDS.—"There is evidence that the founders of New Hampshire purchased their lands of the aboriginal possessors, on terms satisfactory to the latter. It is not uncommon of late to charge our forefathers with cheating the Indians in these purchases; but a little reflection will in most cases acquit them. To the Indian, who had a profusion of other lands, a few coats, axes, or kettles were a capital object: and trifling as their value may seem to us, were a greater benefit to him than he could possibly derive from keeping the land. To the English purchaser, the value of his acquisition was created chiefly by the labor bestowed on it, and the price, under all circumstances, as much as he could well afford. In relation to both parties the transaction was fair and beneficial. An amusing occurrence illustrative of the justness of these views, is related by Dr. Dwight. Among the early settlers of Springfield, Ms., were a carpenter and a tailor. The latter had purchased of an Indian for a trifle, 5000 acres of interval in West Springfield. Wishing to purchase a wheelbarrow of the carpenter, he offered him at his choice, the making of a suit of clothes, or the tract of land. After some hesitation the carpenter took the land. If the state of things was then such that an Englishman could sell 5000 acres of fine land for a wheelbarrow, an Indian might well afford it for a shirt or a kettle."

NOTE 10. CANNON HEARD AT A GREAT DISTANCE.—Whiton says, "It is a remarkable fact that the sound of cannon at Bunker Hill was distinctly heard, by applying the ear to the ground, at several places in the interior of this State, particularly at Plymouth, Hanover, and Haverhill, some of them distant from the scene of action more than 100 miles. However strange it may be thought, the matter is established by the testimony of witnesses so numerous and respectable, as to place it beyond reasonable doubt. It belongs to history to *verify* the fact; an explanation of it must be sought elsewhere."

NOTE 11. KEENE.—"In the early part of the year 1746, the general court of Massachusetts sent a party of men to Canada, for what purpose is not now

recollected, and, perhaps, was not generally known. On their return they passed through Upper Ashuelot, now Keene. On arriving in sight of the settlement, they fired their guns. This, of course, alarmed the inhabitants, and all who were out, and several were in the woods making sugar, hastened home. From some cause or other, suspicions were entertained that a party of Indians had followed the returning whites; and for several days the settlers were more vigilant and more circumspect in their movements, seldom leaving the fort except to look after the cattle, which were in the barns, and at the stacks in the vicinity.

“Early in the morning of the 23d of April, Ephraim Dormer left the fort to search for his cow. He went northwardly, along the borders of what was then a hideous and almost impervious swamp, lying east of the fort, until he arrived near to the place where the turnpike now is. Looking into the swamp, he perceived several Indians lurking in the bushes. He immediately gave the alarm, by crying ‘Indians! Indians!’ and ran towards the fort. Two, who were concealed in the bushes between him and the fort, sprang forward, aimed their pieces at him, and fired, but neither hit him. They then, throwing away their arms, advanced towards him; one he knocked down by a blow, which deprived him of his senses. The other he seized; and, being a strong man and an able wrestler, tried his strength and skill in his favorite mode of ‘trip and twitch.’ He tore his antagonist’s blanket from his body, leaving him nearly naked. He then seized him by the arms and body; but, as he was painted and greased, he slipped from his grasp. After a short struggle, Dormer quitted him, ran towards the fort, and reached it in safety.

“When the alarm was given, the greater part of the inhabitants were in the fort, but some had just gone out to tend their cattle. Captain Simons, the commander, as was the custom every morning before prayers, was reading a chapter in the Bible. He immediately exclaimed, ‘Rush out, and assist those who are to get in.’ Most of the men immediately rushed out, and each ran where his interest or affections led him; the remainder chose positions in the fort, from which they could fire on the enemy.

“Those who were out, and within hearing, instantly started for the fort, and the Indians from every direction rushed into the street, filling the air with their horrid yells. Mrs. McKenney had gone to a barn, near where Miss Fiske’s house now stands, to milk her cow. She was aged and corpulent, and could only walk slowly. When she was within a few rods of the fort, a naked Indian, probably the one with whom Dormer had been wrestling, darted from the bushes on the east side of the street, ran up to her, stabbed her in the back, and crossed to the other side. She continued walking in the same steady pace as before, until she had nearly reached the gate of the fort, when the blood gushed from her mouth, and she fell and expired. John Bullard was at his barn, below Dr. Adams’; he ran towards the fort, but the instant he arrived at the gate he received a shot in the back. He fell, and was carried in, and expired in a few hours. Mrs. Clark was at a barn, near the Todd house, about fifty rods distant. Leaving it, she espied an Indian near her, who threw away his gun, and advanced to make her prisoner. She gathered

her clothes around her waist, and started for the fort. The Indian pursued; the woman, animated by the cheers of her friends, outran her pursuer, who skulked back for his gun. Nathan Blake was at his barn, near where his son's house now stands. Hearing the cry of Indians, and presuming his barn would be burnt, he determined that his cattle should not be burnt with it. Throwing open his stable door, he let them out; and, presuming that his retreat to the fort was cut off, went out at a back door, intending to place himself in ambush at the only place where the river could be crossed. He had gone but a few steps when he was hailed by a party of Indians, concealed in a shop between him and the street. Looking back, he perceived several guns pointed at him, and, at this instant, several Indians started up from their places of concealment near him; upon which, feeling himself in their power, he gave himself up. They shook hands with him; and to the remark he made that he had not yet breakfasted, they smiling replied, 'that it must be a poor Englishman who could not go to Canada without his breakfast.' Passing a cord around his arms above the elbows, and fastening close to his body, they gave him to the care of one of the party, who conducted him to the woods.

"The number of Indians belonging to the party was supposed to be about one hundred. They came near the fort on every side, and fired whenever they supposed their shot would be effectual. They, however, neither killed nor wounded any one. The whites fired whenever an Indian presented himself, and several of them were seen to fall. Before noon the savages ceased firing, but they remained several days in the vicinity.

"In the early part of May, the same, or another party of Indians, hovered about the settlement, watching for an opportunity to make prisoners, and to plunder. For several successive nights, the watch imagined that they heard some person walking around the fort. When it came to the turn of young McKenney, whose mother had been killed, to watch, he declared he should fire on hearing the least noise without the fort. In the dead of night, he thought he heard some person at the picket gate, endeavoring to ascertain its strength. Having loaded his gun, as was usual among the first settlers of the country, with two balls and several buckshot, he fired through the gate, which was made of thin boards. In the morning, blood was discovered on the spot, and also a number of beads, supposed to have been cut by the shot from the wampum of the Indian."

NOTE 12. PEABODY'S RIVER.—"The father of Oliver Peabody, who resided at Andover, Mass., in one of his excursions into New Hampshire, met with an adventure, which has connected his name with the geography of the country. He was passing the night in the cabin of an Indian, situated on the side of a mountain, in the neighborhood of Saco River. The inmates of this rude dwelling were awakened in the course of the night, by a loud noise, and had hardly time to make their escape, before the hut was swept away by a torrent of water, rushing impetuously down the hill. On reconnoitering the

ground, they found that this torrent had burst out suddenly, from a spot where there was no spring before. It has continued flowing ever since, and forms the branch of the Saco which bears the name of Peabody's River."

NOTE 13. PEMBROKE.—"The death of James Carr, of Pembroke, who was killed by the enemy early in 1748, was attended with a singular instance of canine attachment and fidelity. He, with two others, was ploughing on the west bank of the river, within the present township of Bow. Towards night, some Indians, who, concealed in a thicket of bushes, had been watching them all day, rushed upon them. His two companions were taken; but, in attempting to run to the river, Carr was shot, and fell dead on his back, with his arms somewhat extended. As the savages ran up to scalp him, his dog, a large and fierce animal, instantly attacked them, but was stunned by the blow of a tomahawk, and left for dead. The people in garrison in Pembroke heard the firing, but, it being near night, did not venture on an immediate pursuit, from the apprehension of falling into an ambuscade. After the departure of the enemy the dog revived, guarded the corpse of his master through the night, and was found next morning with his nose laid in its open hand; nor would the faithful animal permit any one to remove, or even touch the body, till after the use of much flattery and some force."

NOTE 14. PORTSMOUTH.—"New Hampshire," says Bacon, 'less favored in its origin than the other New England colonies, was in 1684 subject to a royal governor, a creature of King James II., practising in the four towns of New Hampshire the same violations of right and liberty, which his master was practising on a grander scale in England. To such a governor the pastor of Portsmouth, the Rev. Joshua Moody, had become greatly obnoxious, by the fearless freedom of his preaching, and by his resoluteness in maintaining a strictly Congregational church discipline. A member of his church was strongly suspected of having taken a false oath, in a matter relating to the seizure and escape of a vessel. The man thus charged with perjury was able, in some way, to pacify the governor and collector; but in the church the supposed offence was made a subject of investigation. Mr. Moody, as pastor, requested of Cranfield, the governor, copies of the evidence which had been taken in the case by the government. The governor not only refused this request, but declared that the man, having been forgiven by him, should not be called to account by any body else, and threatened the pastor with vengeance, if he dared to proceed in the matter. But Mr. Moody did not believe that the right of a Christian church to inspect the conduct of its own members, or the duty of a church to execute discipline upon offenders, depended on the will of governors or kings; and to him the wrath of Cranfield was a small matter, in comparison with the reproaches of his own conscience or the displeasure of God. Having consulted his church, he preached a sermon on the sin of perjury; and then the offender was tried, found guilty, and, at last,

by God's blessing upon the ordinance of church discipline, brought to repentance and a public confession.

"The governor, indignant at this manly proceeding, had yet no way to execute his threat of vengeance, but by some indirect method. He accordingly made an order, that all the ministers within the province should admit all persons of suitable age, and not vicious in their lives, to the Lord's Supper, and their children to baptism; and that if any person should desire to have these sacraments administered according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, his desire should be complied with. The minister who should refuse obedience to this order, was to incur the same penalties as if he were in England, and a minister there of the Established Church. Cranfield's next step was, without any loss of time, to send a written message to Mr. Moody, by the hands of the sheriff, signifying that he and two of his friends intended to partake of the Lord's Supper the next Sunday, and requiring that it be administered to them according to the liturgy. To this demand Mr. Moody returned the prompt denial which was expected; and the consequence was, that, for the double offence of refusing to conform to the order of the liturgy, and of refusing to profane the Lord's Supper, by administering it to such men as Cranfield and his minions, he was prosecuted, convicted, and imprisoned. For thirteen weeks he remained in close confinement; and he was then released only under a strict charge to preach no more in that province, and a threat of further imprisonment if he should."

NOTE 15. MOULTONBOROUGH.—"An affecting instance of a child falling a prey to a bear, (says Dr. Belknap,) happened at Moultonborough, in the month of August, 1784. A boy of eight years old, son of Mr. Leach, was sent to a pasture, towards the close of the day, to put out a horse, and bring home the cows. His father, being in a neighboring field, heard a cry of distress; and, running to the fence, saw his child lying on the ground, and a bear standing by him. He seized a stake and crept along, with a view to get between the bear and the child. The bear took the child by the throat, and drew him into the bushes. The father pursued till he came up, and aiming a stroke at the bear, the stake broke in his hand, and the bear, leaving his prey, turned upon the parent, who, in the anguish of his soul, was obliged to retreat and call for help. Before any sufficient help could be obtained, the night was so far advanced, that a search was impracticable. The night was passed by the family in the utmost distress. The neighbors assembled, and at break of day renewed the pursuit. The child's hat, and the bridle, which he had dropped, were found, and they tracked his blood about forty rods, when they discovered the mangled corpse. The throat was torn, and one thigh devoured. Whilst they were standing around the body, the bear rose from behind a log. Three guns were fired at him at the same instant, which despatched him, and a fire was immediately kindled, in which he was consumed. This was a male bear about three years old."

NOTE 16. NASHUA.—“On the 3d of July, 1706, a party of Indians made a descent upon Dunstable, now Nashua, where they fell on a garrison that had twenty troopers in it. They had been ranging the woods in the vicinity, and came towards night to this garrison: apprehending no danger, turned their horses loose upon the intervale, piled their arms and harness in the house, and began a carousal, to exhilarate their spirits after the fatigues of the day. The Indians had lately arrived in the vicinity, and on that day had designed to attack both Wells’ and Galusha’s garrisons. One of their number had been stationed to watch each of these houses, to see that no assistance approached, and no alarm was given. A short time previous to the arrival of the cavalry, the Indian stationed at Wells’ returned to his party, and reported that all was safe. At sunset, a Mr. Cumings and his wife went out to milk their cows, and left the gate open. The Indians, who had advanced, undiscovered, started up, shot Mrs. Cumings dead upon the spot, and wounded her husband. They then rushed through the open gate into the house, with all the horrid yells of conquering savages, but stared with amazement at finding the room filled with soldiers, merrily feasting. Both parties were completely amazed, and neither acted with much propriety. The soldiers, so suddenly interrupted in their jovial entertainment, found themselves called upon to fight, when entirely destitute of arms, and incapable of obtaining any. The greater part were panic-struck, and unable to fight or fly. Fortunately all were not in this sad condition; some six or seven courageous souls, with chairs, clubs, and whatever they could seize upon, furiously attacked the advancing foe. The Indians, who were as much surprised as the soldiers, had but little more courage than they, and immediately took to their heels for safety; thus yielding the house, defeated by one quarter their number of unarmed men. The trumpeter, who was in the upper part of the house at the commencement of the attack, seized his trumpet, and commenced sounding an alarm, when he was shot dead by an Indian on the stair way. He was the only one of the party killed.

“September 4th, 1724, the Indians again fell on Dunstable, and took two in the evening: the persons taken were Nathan Cross and Thomas Blanchard, who had been engaged in the manufacture of turpentine, on the north side of Nashua River, near where Nashua Village now stands. At that time there were no houses or settlements on that side of the river. These men had been in the habit of returning every night, to lodge in a saw-mill on the other side. That night they came not, as usual. An alarm was given; it was feared they had fallen into the hands of the Indians. A party, consisting of ten of the principal inhabitants of the place, started in search of them, under the direction of one French, a sergeant of militia. In this company was Farwell, who was afterwards lieutenant under Lovewell. When they arrived at the spot where the men had been laboring, they found the hoops of the barrel cut, and the turpentine spread upon the ground. From certain marks upon the trees, made with coal mixed with grease, they understood that the men were taken, and carried off alive. In the course of this examination, Farwell perceived that the turpentine had not ceased spreading, and called the attention of his

comrades to this circumstance. They concluded that the Indians had been gone but a short time, and must still be near, and decided upon instant pursuit. Farwell advised them to take a circuitous route, to avoid an ambush. But, unfortunately, he and French had, a short time previous, had a misunderstanding, and were still at variance. French imputed this advice to cowardice, and called out, 'I am going to take the direct path; if any of you are not afraid, let him follow me.' French led the way, and the whole party followed, Farwell falling in the rear. Their route was up the Merrimac, towards which they bent their course, to look for their horses upon the interval. At the brook near Lutwyche's (now Thornton's) Ferry, they were waylaid. The Indians fired upon them, and killed the larger part instantly. A few fled, but were overtaken and destroyed. French was killed about a mile from the place of action, under an oak tree, now standing in the field belonging to Mr. Lund, in Merrimac. Farwell, in the rear, seeing those before him fall, sprung behind a tree, discharged his piece, and ran. Two Indians pursued him; the chase was vigorously maintained for some time, without gaining much advantage, till Farwell passing through a thicket, the Indians lost sight of him, and fearing he might have loaded again, they desisted. He was the only one of the company that escaped. A company from the neighborhood mustered upon the news of this disaster, proceeded to the fatal spot, took up the bodies of their friends and townsmen, and interred them in the burying-ground. Blanchard and Cross were carried to Canada; after remaining there some time, they succeeded, by their own exertions, in effecting their redemption, and returned to their native town, where their descendants are still living."

NOTE 17. THE MAID'S TREE.—"Two hunters, named Nash and Sawyer, in their excursions in the northern woods, discovered about the year 1771, the celebrated Notch or Gap of the White Mountains—a vast ravine, inferior in extent and magnificence to none in the world. They received from the province a grant of 2000 acres of land, near the Notch, in reward of the discovery. To all the proprietors of lands on the upper part of Connecticut River, the discovery was one of great importance, as furnishing their nearest outlet to the ocean. The pass soon began to be used as a channel of communication. Not many years afterwards, an affecting incident imparted to it a melancholy interest, in addition to that derived from the wildness and grandeur of the scenery. A young woman who had been residing at Jefferson, set out in winter to meet her lover in Portsmouth, under the expectation of being there united to him in marriage. Her course lay through the Notch. From Jefferson to Bartlett, a distance of thirty miles, there was no house, and only a horse path for a road. She advanced with extreme difficulty more than twenty miles, when, overcome with cold and the fatigue of walking in deep snows, she wrapped herself in her cloak, lay down under a small tree, fell asleep, and never awoke. About a month afterwards she was found—a stiffened corpse. The tree under which she slept the sleep of death, is still pointed out to the traveller as *The Maid's Tree*."

NOTE 18. **EARLY TRAITS OF NEW ENGLAND CHARACTER.**—Says Whiton, "Bright as the character of the founders of New England shines, truth requires the admission that it was not free from some serious defects. Their zeal was sometimes directed to objects trifling, and even puerile, as in their violent opposition to the use of wigs, and the wearing of long hair by men. But their most glaring error was a disposition to coerce those of a religious persuasion different from their own. We read the accounts of their arbitrary proceedings against Baptists and Quakers, with grief and wonder that men, but just escaped from the gripe of persecution, could find it in their hearts to inflict on others the very evils under which themselves had so severely smarted! The trait is incapable of vindication: the only apology that can be offered is the old one, that it was the fault of the age in general, and that the principles of religious liberty were at that time imperfectly understood. But after all just abatements, their character certainly presents many excellent points. The love of civil liberty glowed in their bosoms. Of slavery they had a deep abhorrence, of which we have an instance in the case of one Williams of Portsmouth, who having bought a slave whom a shipmaster had kidnapped and brought away from Africa, was ordered to give him up that he might be sent back to his own country. Their piety was in numerous instances exemplary. For the name, word, and laws of God, many of them exhibited profound respect. Whenever they settled a new town, one of the first cares was to build a commodious house of public worship, and settle a pious and learned minister. For a long period, there were few families in most parts of New England, in which the Bible was not daily read, and prayer offered morning and evening. It was the testimony of one on his return to England from a long residence in this country, that in all this period he had not heard a profane oath, or seen a person drunk. This testimony, though by no means applicable to all places, was doubtless true to a happy extent. The first ministers of New England had been educated at the English universities, and they brought with them extensive and valuable libraries.

"That New Hampshire had a less proportion of religious men among her early settlers than Massachusetts and Connecticut, is not to be denied. The grand object of the Puritans from Holland, who landed on the rock of Plymouth, was the maintenance of pure religion, and the preservation of their children from the contaminating influence of bad examples. Their brethren from England, who soon after established themselves at Salem and Boston, had the same aims. Of the Company of Laconia—of Mason and Gorges—the main object was commercial, rather than religious. Thompson and the Hiltons, who began the settlement of Portsmouth and Dover, came over to fish, trade, and search for mines of precious metals. But the influence of Plymouth and Massachusetts, soon extended to the Piscataqua. That New Hampshire must have had a considerable number of religious men, at quite an early period, is plain from the fact that Christian institutions were sustained in all the towns. In 1643, the Rev. Daniel Maud, a pious and worthy man, was settled at Dover; and in 1650, the Rev. Samuel Dudley, as successor to Mr. Wheelwright, at Exeter, where he exercised a long and useful ministry. Hampton

also sustained the Christian ministry: and though Portsmouth had not a settled minister till some years afterwards, there is evidence that numbers of the people were not insensible of the importance of public worship. If wisdom is to be measured by the results it produces, our fathers must be pronounced to have been in many respects *wise*: for they established institutions, civil, literary, and religious, which have secured to their posterity an unusual share of prosperity."

NOTE 19. ROGERS' RANGERS.—"In 1756, the operations of war languished. A considerable body of colonial troops, among whom was a New Hampshire regiment under Col. Messerve, was collected for another attempt on Crown Point; but the Earl of London, than whom a more inefficient man was never at the head of an army, having the chief command, nothing effectual was done. The regiment from this province being distinguished for hardihood and agility in traversing the woods, a select number of its men were formed into three companies of rangers, commanded by Robert Rogers, John Stark, and William Stark, and kept in pay of the king during the war. The rangers served as guides and couriers, kept the enemy in alarm by false attacks, and reconnoitered hostile posts. Many of them were from Londonderry and the immediate vicinity; not *Irish*, as has been incorrectly stated, but of Scottish descent. They distinguished themselves in numerous bloody skirmishes with parties of French and Indians, and exhibited much tact in scouring the woods, and procuring intelligence of hostile movements. On the waters and among the islands and mountains of Lake George, they were incessantly in motion. Major Rogers of Londonderry, than whom few partizan warriors have been more celebrated, commanded the whole body. He afterwards published at London an interesting Journal of their Military services.

"Major Rogers and his rangers were detached to inflict chastisement on the St. Francis Indians, and after a passage down Lake Champlain and a march of twenty-one days through Canada forests, he descended from the top of a tree the principal village of the tribe. Unsuspecting of the impending danger, the Indians spent most of the next night in dancing, and retired to their cabins for rest a little before break of day. No sooner were they buried in sleep than the assault was made, and quickly were their cabins and fields flowing with blood. Out of three hundred inhabitants, two hundred were slain, and the conflagration of their village closed the scene. It was found filled with English plunder and English scalps to the number of six hundred—a sight which gave edge to the resentments of the assailants. The retreat of the rangers, which was made by way of Memphremagog Lake, towards the mouth of Amonoosuck River, was attended with distressing reverses. Rogers kept his men in a body till their provisions failed, when he distributed them into small parties, that they might the better procure subsistence on the way by hunting. Two of these parties were overtaken by pursuing bodies of the enemy, and most of the men killed or made prisoners. The commander with the main body, arrived in a starving condition at the Amonoosuck in Bath, where, in accordance with a

plan previously concerted, he expected to find a supply of provisions. Cruel disappointment awaited him; the party entrusted with the provisions had indeed been at the place, but after waiting some days without seeing or hearing aught of Rogers, had departed only a few hours before his arrival, leaving their fires still burning. Guns, which they distinctly heard, were fired to recal them; but imagining they might have been fired by an enemy, they held on their course down the river. For this needless precipitation, subjecting as it did the famished rangers to the bitterest suffering, the commanding officer of the returning party was deservedly cashiered. The nearest place of relief was Charlestown—at the distance of seventy miles—there being no settlement on the river above that town. Ground nuts and beach nuts were the only sustenance to be procured in the dreary forests; and to such extremities were they reduced, that for the sake of drinking a little broth even slightly tinctured with animal matter, they boiled their powder horns, ball pouches, and other leathern accoutrements. A raft was constructed on which Rogers with two or three others, floated down Connecticut River to White River Falls, where the raft was unfortunately lost. With extreme difficulty another was constructed by the slow process of burning down trees, on which he passed over other rapids to Charlestown, and despatched up the river canoes laden with provisions, to meet the starving survivors. Several had perished in the woods of despair, hunger and exhaustion, and the total loss in the retreat amounted to fifty men.

“Of the sufferings endured by the unfortunate rangers in this retreat, the case of Benjamin Bradley of Concord furnishes an affecting specimen. In company with two others, he left the main body on the upper part of the Connecticut River, taking a course which he supposed would lead him to his father’s house on the Merrimac. He never arrived. Some hunters afterwards found in the wilderness of the White Mountains, a quantity of silver broaches and wampum scattered around the skeleton of a man, which from some probable indications was conjectured to be that of Bradley.”

NOTE 20. WALPOLE.—“In the spring of 1755, an Indian by the name of Philip, who had acquired just English enough to be understood, came into the town of Walpole, and visited the house of Mr. Kilburn, pretending to be on a hunting excursion in want of provisions. He was treated with kindness, and furnished with everything he wanted, such as flints, flour, &c. Soon after he was gone, it was ascertained that the same Indian had visited all the settlements on Connecticut River, about the same time and with the same plausible pretensions of hunting. Kilburn had already learned a little of the Indian finesse, and suspected, as it proved, that this Philip was a wolf in sheep’s clothing. Not long after the following intelligence was communicated to all the forts, by a friendly Indian, sent by General Shirley from Albany. He stated that four or five hundred Indians were collected in Canada, whose object it was to butcher the whole white population on Connecticut River. Judge, then, of the feelings of a few white settlers, when they learned the impending danger! To desert their soil, cattle, and crops of grain, would be leaving

their all, and to contend with the countless savages of the Canadian regions was a hopeless resort. But accustomed to all the hardships and dangers of life, they boldly resolved to defend themselves, or die in the cause. Kilburn and his men now strengthened their defence with such fortifications as their rude implements would allow, which consisted in surrounding their habitations with a palisado of stakes, stuck into the ground.

“Col. Benjamin Bellows had at this time about thirty men under his command, at the fort, about a mile south of Kilburn’s house; but this could afford Kilburn no protection while attending to his cattle and crops.

“They were now daily expecting the appearance of the Indians, but the time of their attack no one could foresee or prevent. As Kilburn and his son John, in his eighteenth year, a man by the name of Peak, and his son, were returning home from work about noon, August 17, 1755, one of them discovered the red legs of the Indians among the alders, ‘as thick as grasshoppers.’ They instantly made for the house, fastened the door, and began to make preparations for an obstinate defence. Besides these four men, there were in the house Kilburn’s wife, and his daughter Hitty, who contributed not a little to encourage and assist their companions, as well as to keep a watch upon the movements of the enemy. In about fifteen minutes the Indians were seen crawling up the bank east of the house; and as they crossed a foot-path one by one, one hundred and ninety-seven were counted; about the same number remained in ambush near the mouth of Cold River.

“The Indians had learned that Colonel Benjamin Bellows with his men were at work at his mill, about a mile east, and that it would be best to way-lay and secure them, before disturbing those who had taken refuge in the log-house. Bellows and his men, about thirty, were returning home, with each a bag of meal on his back, when their dogs began to growl, and betray symptoms of an enemy’s approach. He well knew the language of his dogs, and the native intrigue of the Indians. Nor was he at a loss in forming his opinion of their intention to ambush his path, and conducted himself accordingly. He ordered all his men to throw off the meal, advance to the rise, carefully crawl up the bank, spring upon their feet, give one whoop, and instantly drop into the sweet fern. This manœuvre had the desired effect; for as soon as the whoop was given, the Indians all arose from their ambush in a semi-circle around the path Bellows was to follow.

“This gave his men a fine chance for a shot, which they improved instantly. The first shot so disconcerted the plans and expectations of the Indians, that they darted away into the bushes without firing a gun. Bellows finding their number too numerous for him, ordered his men to file off to the south, and make for the fort. The Indians next made their appearance on the eminence east of Kilburn’s house, where the same Philip, who had visited him the summer before, came forward, and sheltering himself behind a tree, called out to those in the house to surrender. ‘Old John, young John,’ says he, ‘I know you; come out here—we give ye good quarter.’ ‘Quarter!’ vociferated old Kilburn, with a voice of thunder that rung through every Indian heart, and every hill and valley, ‘you black rascals, begone, or we’ll *quarter* you!’

"Philip then returned to his companions, and, after a few minutes' consultation, the *war-whoop* commenced. Kilburn got the first fire, before the smoke of the enemy's guns obstructed his aim, and was confident he saw an Indian fall, which, from his extraordinary size and other appearances, must have been Philip. The Indians rushed forward to the work of destruction, and probably not less than four hundred bullets were lodged in Kilburn's house at the first fire. The roof was a perfect 'riddle sieve.' Some of them fell to butchering the cattle, others were busily employed in wantonly destroying the hay and grain, while a shower of bullets kept up a continual pelting against the house. Meanwhile Kilburn and his men were by no means idle. Their powder was already poured into hats, for the convenience of loading in a hurry, and every thing prepared for a spirited defence or glorious death. They had several guns in the house, which were kept hot by incessant firing through the port holes, and as they had no ammunition to spare, each one took special aim to have every bullet tell. The women assisted in loading the guns, and when their stock of lead grew short, they had the forethought to suspend blankets in the roof of the house, to catch the enemy's balls, which were immediately run into bullets by them, and sent back to the savages with equal velocity. Several attempts were made to burst open the doors, but the bullets within scattered death with such profusion, that they were soon compelled to desist from the rash undertaking. Most of the time the Indians endeavored to keep behind stumps, logs, and trees, which evidently evinced that they were not insensible to the unceremonious visits of Kilburn's bullets.

"All the afternoon, one incessant firing was kept up, till nearly sundown, when the Indians began to disappear, and as the sun sunk behind the western hills, the sound of the guns and the cry of the war-whoop died away in silence. This day's rencounter proved an effectual check to the expedition of the Indians, and induced them immediately to return to Canada; and it is within the bounds of reason to conclude, that this matchless defence was instrumental in rescuing hundreds of our fellow-citizens from the horrors of an Indian massacre."

NOTE 21. WARNER.—Dr. Long, in his historical sketches of Warner, says: "It may not be uninteresting to relate a rencounter Thomas Annis, Esq., had with a bear. One day, late in March, the snow being deep, he mounted his snow-shoes, and in company with Abner Watkins, and their dogs, set off towards the Mink Hills for a hunt, armed with an axe and gun. In the neighborhood of the hills, the dogs were perceived to be very much excited with something in a ledge of rocks. Annis left his companion, Watkins, and ascended a crag twenty or thirty feet to where the dogs were, having no other weapon with him but his staff, which was pointed with iron. After exploring a little, he concluded there was no game there of more consequence than a hedgehog, or some other small animal, and being fatigued laid down on the snow on his back to rest, reclining his head upon the place he had been examining; he had but just laid down when he heard a snuffing under his ear;

he started up, and turning round, found an old bear pressing her head up through the old leaves and snow which filled the mouth of her den; he thrust his spear-pointed staff at the bear's brisket, and thus held the bear, which was pressing towards him, at his staff's length distance, and called to his companion, Watkins, to come up with the axe and kill the bear, which, after some little time, was effected. After the action was over, Annis complained of Watkins' dilatoriness, but Watkins excused himself by saying that he could not get his gun off: that he had snapped, snapped, snapped, several times. 'Where did you take sight?' said Annis, knowing that he was directly between him and the bear. 'I took sight between your legs,' said Watkins.'

NOTE 22. MOUNTAIN SCENERY OF NEW ENGLAND.*—"The few observations I shall make this evening will be upon the relative advantages of our own native hills—the moral, political, and physical influence they exercise upon the inhabitants, and the sublimity, grandeur, and beauty of the scenery that surrounds us.

"I am well aware the remark is frequently made and repeated, that we live in a cold and barren clime; that unremitted labor and strict economy can but barely produce the necessaries of life, and that many turn aside with disgust from the blessings that surround them, to gild with brilliant colorings the fairy fields in the fancied paradise of the West. To such the argument would be matter of surprise that we possess the most highly favored region upon the earth; and that it requires but the cultivation of our intellectual and physical resources to demonstrate the proposition.

"To an inhabitant of the Western prairies visiting us for the first time, it would be a subject of speculation that we could live. He would discover little but what he would term a barren waste; and wonder that man should cultivate rocks when he could have fields of rich alluvion; or subsist upon the scanty pittance of a flinty soil, when he as well might congregate with his fellow man upon the harbors of the ocean, and luxuriate upon the treasures of commerce. He might spread the gilded shadow of ease and luxury before us, and in the delusion of the moment we might be surprised to think that our fathers should have chosen this as a heritage for themselves, or left it as a patrimony for their children. Vain illusion! Although the Western alluvions are fertile beyond the dreams of the visionary, yet disease and death lurk unseen in their turbid waters, and are spread abroad in the tainted breezes of their atmosphere.

"With less labor required, man possesses far less capacity to labor, for the nerves are unstrung to harmonize not alone with a milder climate but with the miasm that surrounds and fills it. There the moral and physical energies of man are changed, and the sudden influx or rapid increase of wealth on the one

* Substance of a Lecture delivered before the Lyceum of Bath, N. H., on the Mountain Scenery of New England, by Dr. Moses F. Morrison.

hand, and of misery and degradation on the other, lead to their concomitant vices, idleness, effeminacy, and dissipation. And though virtue may exist, its growth is checked by the rank weeds of vicious propensities; its resolves are violated; its energies cramped; and it more generally falls a victim to the contending passions it can neither govern or destroy.

"In a moral point of view labor is our greatest blessing; and for this very reason a mountain life becomes the greatest conservator of morals. Labor is as essential to the purification of the heart as to the cultivation of the soil; and industry united to economy, both essential to the existence of a mountain life, is the palladium of virtue, the guardian of health, and the foundation of happiness.

"For many of the virtues we possess we are certainly indebted to the scenery that surrounds us. Associated ideas not only operate powerfully upon our imagination, but stamp their impress upon our being. An elegant writer says that in studying the pages of history, he would point to the contemplation of the virtues of mankind and not to their vices and crimes. The last too frequently serving as the model and apology for the most flagrant deviations from justice and rectitude. In vain has it been urged the resulting evils are sufficient to teach mankind to avoid them. 'There is,' says he, 'a profound truth in the *moral* as well as the *natural* world, to which sufficient attention has not been paid; that the pictures of vice and disorder leave dangerous impressions, and serve less to dissuade from the practice of evil, than to familiarize us to the view and to harden us in the exercise by the excuse which the example furnishes.' And we may rest assured the best means of inculcating and preserving virtue, is to withhold from it the images of vice.

"If we apply this maxim to the natural world, we perceive at once the relative advantages of our situation—that our mountain barriers lead not alone to the contemplation, but become the guardians of virtue; and while they debar us from the higher luxuries, they at the same time shut out the darker vices of mankind.

"So true has it ever been held that a mountain life was favorable to virtue, morality, and religion, that the ancients located their gods and goddesses upon the summit of Olympus, and asserted that whenever they chose to practise the vices of mankind, (to which indulgence by the way they were rather too much inclined) they at least descended into the plains below. And if mountain scenery is favorable to purity of morals, it is no less so to the preservation of liberty. The mediocrity of fortune consequent upon the limited sources of wealth every where prevents that accumulation of treasure in one or a few associated individuals which leads to exclusive and illegitimate power. Thus it was in Greece, in Wales, in the Scottish Highlands, and thus it is in Switzerland and North America. Where now are the splendid empires of the plains of which Babylon, Nineveh, Persepolis, Palmyra and Bagdad were the capitals? Perished and gone forever. And while revolutions have swept over the political, like deluge torrents over the natural world, the mountains have generally been left unscathed, and their inhabitants have become the political as well as

moral renovators of the earth. And if in the march of time, war, civil or foreign, should sweep with the besom of destruction over this land ; level our sea-ports and cities to their foundation, and lay waste the rich plantations of the West and South, Liberty will still erect her altar in the mountains and continue the existence of that celestial fire which to the mountain shall burn forever. And if the mind of man is controlled by its exterior relations in the contemplation of the sublimity and grandeur of nature, no wonder the associations of prudence become identified with our existence where all around is beautiful and free.

“ But if the moral and political influence of mountain scenery is strongly marked and impressive, its physical effects are still more so. Mont Vernon and Monticello are proof that the physical and moral energies of man are or may be in some measure dependent upon local situation. It is generally known that the pure air and the limpid water of the mountain operate to give beauty to the form and energy to the constitution. We constantly witness examples in our own country. In Scotland and Switzerland it has given a marked development to the human form. But in all these countries modifications have arisen, owing to the contingencies which governed them. It is in Asiatic Georgia and Circassia alone, and amidst the enduring snows of the Caucasus, that the utmost perfection of the human form exists. They are universally as a nation remarkable for the beauty of their features and the elegance of their persons ; and that their physical energies correspond with their external beauty, Russia can witness in her late contests with them. And whether it is owing to the happy temperature of their lives, to the beautiful scenery around them, or an attention to the original laws which improve and elevate the species, or to the whole of these combined, the result has been that whereas in other nations beauty and elegance are of rare occurrence, in Circassia and Georgia homeliness and deformity are unknown.

“ In many respects the White and Green Mountain ranges differ perhaps from all others in the known world. They are purely of primitive origin, while most others are thrown up through the transition secondary or tertiary strata. We have not even the organic remains of the transition period, and hence the search for coal which is now known to be in every instance vegetable matter acted upon by the united agency of heat and pressure, is equally futile and hopeless. But primitive rocks contain the most valuable ores, and in our instance their surface is covered almost to the summits of our highest mountains with a productive soil and with a beautifully varied vegetation. The world produces not a spot where the air is more pure, the water more clear and limpid, and the scenery more wild and beautiful, where the human foot can move with more boldness and less danger. The wolf and lammermuir of the Alps—the tiger and condor of the Andes—the cougar and rattlesnake of the Alleghanies are not here. The associations of childhood and youth become a part of our being, and it is only where they are disrupted by transition, that we realize their existence.

Place a mountaineer upon the prairies, and he longs for the scenery of his

youth; he returns to behold with rapture beauties of landscape which he had before passed with careless indifference.

"I have passed the magnificent gorge of the White Hills, and viewed with enthusiasm the wild sublimity around me. I have entered the defile of Franconia, and viewed with astonishment and admiration the *Old Man of the Mountain* and his wild domain. I have scaled the summit of Mount Washington, and at one time beheld the thunder cloud at the base far below me, the lightning playing over its surface, and a brilliant sun irradiating the sky. Again I viewed from its summit the valley of the Connecticut spread out like a map before me; the rays of light reflected by a dark cloud that hung upon the Green Mountains brought into distinct view the streams, the cottages, the fields, the villages, the hills and vallies, the waving forests and the vast amphitheatre of mountains supporting the blue vault above and around me; I felt that the sublime and beautiful were here blended upon a scale never to be surpassed, and hallowed by a thousand associated ideas of fond remembrances never to be forgotten.

"I have stood on the shores of the ocean and contemplated the vast and almost illimitable world of waters before me, and viewed in imagination the innumerable ships and vast navies that float upon her bosom. I have sailed upon the waters of Ontario, when the departing sunbeams cast their gorgeous shades of green and gold over its surface—transcendently beautiful—far beyond the most splendid drapery of the imagination. Finally, descending into the awful chasm of Niagara, I have approached in a frail boat the tremendous cataract of the Western seas, until repelled by the rolling surges of its abyss, I was admonished that nearer approximation might be death. No person can describe the sublimity of this scene—its grandeur is overwhelming—and the vast display of magnificence and power presented at a single glance to our view shows how puny are the efforts of man compared with the omnipotence of God. But with the ocean, with the lake and with the cataract were associated in my mind the ideas of loneliness, of solitude—almost of desolation. I longed for the early visions of life, for that play of light and shade upon the mountain scenery of my native land. I felt what I had not learned before, that the impress of external objects had stamped their seal of loveliness upon the heart and shaped the visions of ideality in the brain; and that the cultivation of the intellectual faculties of the mind and the physical energies of the body alone were wanting to make me the happiest of the free.

"And now permit me to ask, where shall we find a soil more productive with a climate equally salubrious? where shall we breathe an atmosphere more invigorating, or drink of fountains more pure? where shall we behold scenery more sublime, beautiful and good, surrounded with less evils or exposed to fewer dangers? Of the moral and physical evils we do suffer, few are consequent upon locality—some are contingent—but many are created by our vices and perpetuated by our ignorance. We constantly violate the laws of organic life; and shall we complain that the degeneracy of the species and the ill health and early dissolution of the individual should be the consequence? or shall we value less the numberless blessings which surround us because the

harmony of the intellectual with the physical world is comparatively unknown? Certainly not.

“And now imagination finishes her erratic flight, droops her wings and closes her pinions. If in a solitary instance I have awakened the slumbering energies of the mind from indifference to contemplation, the object of my wishes is obtained. But if I have failed in exciting the love and admiration of our community; if I have failed to recal the wandering visions of the wayward spirit to the loveliness of our own home, and the value of our own clime, it is owing to the imperfection of my language of description, not to the want of excellence in the theme, or the stimulus to enthusiasm in portraying the beautiful scenery around us.”

NOTE 23. DEFENCE OF THE NORTH.—While the bill, imposing additional duties on certain public officers, as depositaries of the public moneys, was under consideration, at the extra session of Congress, in 1837, Mr. Pickens, of South Carolina, attempted to draw a parallel between southern slaves and northern laborers, intimating that the latter were the subjects of ownership, as well as the former; and, by way of offset to the operations of abolitionists, he threatened to preach insurrection to northern laborers. To which Mr. NAYLOR, of Pennsylvania, said—

“I am a northern laborer. Ay, sir, it has been my lot to have inherited, as my only patrimony, at the early age of nine years, nothing but naked orphanage and utter destitution; houseless and homeless, fatherless and penniless, I was obliged, from that day forward, to earn my daily bread by my daily labor. And now, sir, when I take my seat in this hall, as the free representative of a free people, am I to be *sneered* at as a northern laborer, and degraded into a comparison with the poor, oppressed, and suffering negro slave? Is such the genius and spirit of our institutions? If it be, then did our fathers fight, and bleed, and struggle, and die, in vain!

“But, sir, the gentleman has misconceived the spirit and tendency of northern institutions. He is ignorant of northern character. He has forgotten the history of his country. Preach insurrection to the northern laborers! Preach insurrection to *me*! Who are the northern laborers? The history of your country is *their* history. The renown of your country is *their* renown. The brightness of their doings is emblazoned on its every page. Blot from your annals the deeds and the doings of *northern laborers*, and the history of your country presents but a universal blank.

“Sir, who was he that disarmed the Thunderer, wrested from his grasp the bolts of Jove, calmed the troubled ocean, became the central sun of the philosophical system of his age, shedding his brightness and effulgence on the whole civilized world; whom the great and mighty of the earth delighted to honor; who participated in the achievement of your independence; prominently assisted in moulding your free institutions, and the beneficial effects of whose wisdom will be felt to the last moment of ‘recorded time?’ Who, sir, I ask, was he? A northern laborer—a Yankee tallow-chandler’s son—a printer’s runaway boy!

"And who, let me ask the honorable gentleman, who was he that, in the days of our revolution, led forth a northern army—yes, an army of northern laborers—and aided the chivalry of South Carolina in their defence against British aggression, drove the spoilers from their firesides, and redeemed her fair fields from foreign invaders? Who was he? A northern laborer, a Rhode Island blacksmith—the gallant General Greene—who left his hammer and his forge, and went forth conquering and to conquer, in the battles for our independence! And will you preach insurrection to men like these?

"Sir, our country is full of the achievements of northern laborers! Where is Concord, and Lexington, and Princeton, and Trenton, and Saratoga, and Bunker Hill, but in the north? And what, sir, has shed an imperishable renown on the never-dying names of those hallowed spots, but the blood and the struggles, the high daring and patriotism, and sublime courage of northern laborers? The whole north is an everlasting monument of the freedom, virtue, intelligence, and indomitable independence of northern laborers! Go, sir, go preach insurrection to men like these!

"The fortitude of the men of the north under intense suffering, for liberty's sake, has been almost godlike! History has so recorded it. Who comprised that gallant army, that, without food, without pay, shelterless, shoeless, penniless, and almost naked, in that dreadful winter—the midnight of our revolution—whose wanderings could be traced by their blood-tracks in the snow; whom no arts could seduce, no appeal lead astray, no suffering disaffect; but who, true to their country and its holy cause, continued to fight the good fight of liberty, until it finally triumphed? Who, sir, were these men? Why, northern laborers; yes, sir, northern laborers!

"Who, sir, were Roger Sherman and—but it is idle to enumerate. To name the northern laborers, who have distinguished themselves, and illustrated the history of their country, would require days of the time of this house. Nor is it necessary. Posterity will do them justice. Their deeds have been recorded in characters of fire!

"And such are the working men of the north at this time. They have not degenerated; they are, in all respects, worthy of their intelligent and sturdy sires. Whose blood was so profusely shed, during the last war, on the Canada lines—but that of the northern laborers? Who achieved the glorious victories of Perry and M'Donough on the lakes—but the northern laborers? Yes, they 'met the enemy and made them *theirs*.' Who, sir, have made our ships the models for all Europe, and sent forth, in the late war, those gallant vessels that gave our little navy the first place in the marine annals of the world, and covered our arms on the ocean in a blaze of glory—but the skill, and intellect, and patriotism of the northern laborers? And who, sir, manned these vessels, and went forth, and, for the first time, humbled the British lion, on the ocean—but the northern laborers? And who, sir, was he, that noble tar, who, wounded, and bleeding, and mangled, and, to all appearance, lifeless, on the deck of one of our ships, on hearing that the flag of the enemy had struck, and that victory had perched on the proud banner of his country—raised up his feeble, mangled form, opened his languid eyes once more to the light of heaven, waved his

palsied hand round his head in token of his joy, and fell back and died. Who, sir, was he? Why, a northern laborer—a northern laborer! And yet these men are the slaves of the north, to whom the honorable gentleman is about to preach insurrection!

“I appeal to the representatives of Pennsylvania. I ask you, sirs, who is Joseph Ritner—that distinguished man, who, at this very moment, fills the executive chair of your great State; a man, who, in all that constitutes high moral and intellectual worth, has few superiors in this country; one who has all the qualities of head and heart necessary to accomplish the great statesman, and who possesses, in the most enlarged degree, all the elements of human greatness? Who, sirs, is he? A northern laborer—a Pennsylvania wagoner—who, for years, drove his team from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, ‘over the mountain and over the moor,’ not ‘whistling as he went?’ no, sir, but preparing himself, then, by deep cogitation, and earnest application, for the high destiny which the future had in store for him. And who, let me ask the same gentlemen, who is James Todd, the present attorney general of Pennsylvania—distinguished for the extent of his legal acquirements, for the comprehensive energy of his mind, for his strength of argument, and vigorous elocution? Who, sir, is he? He, too, is a northern laborer—a Pennsylvania wood-chopper—in early childhood, a destitute, desolate orphan, bound out, by the overseers of the poor, as an apprentice to a laborer! These, sir, are some of the fruits of northern institutions; some of the slaves to whom the honorable gentleman will have to preach insurrection!

“Mr. Chairman, it is not the first time that I have heard a parallel run between the slaves of the south and the working men of the north. For a while, sir, that parallel was made as to the relative condition of the free negroes of the north and the slaves of the south. Recently, however, some of those who advocate the surpassing excellence of the slave institutions of the south, have taken a bolder and more daring stand. Racking their brains for arguments and illustrations, to justify slavery as it prevails among *them*, they have hazarded the bold proposition, that slavery exists in every country; and that, in the north, the operatives, though nominally free, are, in fact, the slaves of the capitalists. Such a proposition is monstrous. I tell you, sir, gentlemen deceive themselves. They slander the free institutions of their country. They wrong the most intelligent and enterprising class of men on earth. I know them well; I have long been associated with them. I have seen them form themselves into library and other associations, for intellectual improvement. I have seen them avail themselves of every leisure moment for mental culture. I have seen them learned in the languages, skilled in the sciences, and informed in all that is necessary to give elevation to the character of man, and to fit him for the high destinies for which he was designed. Let the honorable gentleman go among them, and he will find them in all respects equal to those who make it their boast that they *own* all the laborers in the south. Yes, sir, as well qualified to become honorable rulers of a free people—having heads fitted for the highest councils, and fearless hearts and sinewy arms for the enemies of this great nation.

"Mr. Chairman, I call upon gentlemen of the north to bear witness to the truth of what I have said; I call upon them to look back to the days of their childhood, and say whom they have seen attain honor, distinction, wealth, and affluence. Are they not the working, the industrious parts of society? And do not the institutions of the north necessarily lead to such results? Sir, when I pause, for a moment, and behold what are now the little, destitute playmates of my childhood, I am overwhelmed with astonishment. Some of them have gone forth from their homes, become drafters and signers of declarations of independence, founders of new empires, breakers of the chains of despotism; and the earth, even in their youth, has drunk up their blood, shed willingly in the cause of the rights of man. Some have ministered at the altar of their divine Master. Some have led the bar, adorned the senate, illustrated the judiciary; and others have wandered in the flowery field of literature, trod in the cool, tranquillizing paths of philosophy, delved in the depths of science, and compassed the world with their enterprise. In a word, civilization has no pursuit that they have not already honored and adorned. And yet these men are some of the fruits of those odious institutions, against which the eloquent gentleman has undertaken his crusade.

"Sir, it is the glory of the northern institutions, that they give to every man, poor and rich, high and low, the same fair play. They place the honors, emoluments, and distinctions of the country, before him, and say, 'Go, run your race for the prize—the reward shall encircle the brow of the most worthy.' Thus it is, that every one feels and knows that he has a clear field before him; and that, with industry, prudence, and perseverance, he can command success in any honorable undertaking. He knows that his industry is his *own*; his efforts are his *own*; and that every blow he strikes, whilst it redounds to his *own* immediate advantage, contributes also to the good of the community, and the glory and renown of his country. All honorable employments are open to him; the halls of legislation are open to him; the bar is open to him; the fields of science are before him; there is no barrier between him and the object of his ambition but such as industry and perseverance may overcome.

"Look at the working of their institutions upon the appearance of the north. Look at her mighty cities, her forests of masts, her smiling villages, her fertile fields, her productive mines, her numerous charities, her ten thousand improvements. Behold my own, my native State. Pennsylvania is intellectualized under their auspices. Her soil, and hills, and valleys, and rocks, and everlasting mountains, live and breathe under the animating influence of her intelligent and hard-working population; every stream feeds its canal; every section of country has its railroad; distance is annihilated: the flinty ribs of her rocky mountains are driven asunder; the bowels of the earth yield forth their treasures, and the face of the earth blooms, and blossoms, and fructifies like a paradise. And all this, all this is the result of the intelligence, industry, and enterprise of northern laborers, fostered by the genial influence of their institutions.

"Nor are their efforts confined to their own country alone. Their industry and enterprise compass the whole earth. There is not a wave under heaven that their keels have not parted—not a breeze ever stirred to which they have

not unfurled the starry banner of their country. Go to the frozen ocean of the north, and you will find them there; to the ocean in the extreme south, and you will find them there. Nature has no difficulty that they have not overcome—the world no limit that they have not attained.

“In every department of mind do the institutions of the north exert a wholesome, a developing influence. Sir, it was but a few days since, that you saw the members of this house gathered round the electro-magnetic machine of Mr. Davenport. There they stood, mute and motionless; beholding, for the first time, the secret, sublime, and mysterious principles of nature applied to mechanics; and there was the machine, visible to all eyes, moving with the rapidity of lightning, without any apparent cause. But the genius that made the application of this sublime and mysterious influence, who is he but a laboring, hard-working blacksmith of the north?

“Sir, where do learning, literature, and science flourish—but in the north? Where does the press teem with the products of mind—but in the north? Where are the scientific institutions, the immense libraries, rivalling almost, at this early day, Europe’s vast accumulations—but in the north? And who, sir, gives form, and grace, and life, and proportion, to the shapeless marble—but the sculptor of the north? Yes, sir, and there too does the genius of the pencil contribute her glowing creations to the stock of northern renown. To northern handiwork are you indebted for the magnificence of this mighty capitol. And those noble historical pieces, now filling the pannels of the rotunda, which display the beginning, progress, and consummation of your revolution, and give to all posterity the living forms and breathing countenances of the fathers of your republic; they, too, are the works of a northern artist!

“But, before I conclude this branch of my subject, let me make one observation that I had almost forgotten. The gentleman seems to think that our workmen must, of necessity, be the passive instruments of our capitalists. His idea of the power and influence of wealth, controlling the very destinies of the man who labors, must be derived from the institutions of his own generous south; where, he frankly avows, that the capitalist *does* absolutely own the laborers. His views are, however, utterly inapplicable to the north. Who are the northern capitalists of to-day, but the penniless apprentices of yesterday? Sir, in the north there is scarcely a class of men existing exclusively as capitalists. The character of capitalist and laborer, is there united in the same person. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, he who is a capitalist has become so by his own industry and perseverance. He begins as a humble ‘laborer’—his industry, virtue, and integrity, his only capital. He gradually accumulates. Every day of toil increases his means. His means are then united to his labor, and he receives the just and honest profits of them both. Thus he goes on, joining his accumulations with his labor, receiving the profits of his capital and his toil, scattering the fruits of his efforts abroad for the benefit of society, living in manly independence, and laying up a stock of comfort and enjoyment for his declining years. Such was the rich Girard, the ‘merchant and mariner,’ as he styles himself in his last will. He began his career a destitute cabin-boy. And such are the capitalists all over the north. They were all

laborers some few years since; and the humble operative of to-day *must* and *will* be the wealthy capitalist in some few years to come; and so far are the institutions of the north from retarding his advance, that they encourage him, aid him, cheer, cherish, and sustain him in his onward career."

NOTE 24. COMPLIMENT TO NEW ENGLAND.—The following beautiful compliment to New England was pronounced by the Hon. WM. B. SHEPARD, of North Carolina, in the course of a speech delivered in the United States' House of Representatives:—

"A few summers ago, while flying from the demon of ill health, I visited New England. I found her towns and villages crowded with an industrious and enterprising population, her hills and valleys redolent with health, prosperity, and contentment; every mind seemed to be intent, every head was occupied; the world does not contain a more flourishing community. There the advantages of education are extended to the poorest individuals in society, and that society receives its remuneration in his sober, industrious, and economical habits.

"If the divine Plato were alive, he would no longer draw upon his imagination for a specimen of a perfect republic; he would there find a community, in which the humblest individual has the same voice with his most wealthy neighbor, in laying the public burdens for the public welfare. I asked myself if it were possible, that the prosperity of this people could be the hot-bed production of an artificial system, or rather if it were not the result of a long continued toil—of an industry that never tired—of an economy that never slept. I looked upon the scene around me with no feelings of murmuring discontent—I felt the more rejoiced because it was part of my country."

NOTE 25. NEW ENGLAND.—[*By H. W. Ellsworth, Esq.*]

New England! New England!

How beautiful thy vales—

Where summer flowers are breathing forth

Their sweets to summer gales;

Where soft the wild note breaketh

From out each dewy grove,

When lone the night-bird chanteth

Her even lay of love!

Oh! far beyond the surges wild

That beat upon thy shore,

Hath swept the pæan of thy fame

Old ocean's vastness o'er!

And echoes far the triumph song

Of that true-hearted band,

Who gave their homes, their all for God

And thee, my father-land!

It peals amid the palaces
Of England's titled sons—
O'er soft Italia's quivering wires
Its magic music runs ;
From lofty peak and lowly vale
From island of the sea,
In joyous notes, comes bursting forth,
That anthem of the free !

Majestic are thy mountains,
Uptowering to the sky !
Stern monuments that Freedom's hand
For age hath piled on high !
Forever may they guard thee,
As now—the blest, the free—
Bright Eden-land of nations !
Proud home of Liberty !

And beautiful the silver streams
That ripple o'er thy breast,
In thousand forms meandering
To seek their ocean rest—
Aye beautiful ! and may they twine
Forever bright as now,
A fadeless leaf of lustre round
Thy clear unruffled brow !

We love them, for their legends tell
Of deeds and daring true—
How oft' the hunter paddled there,
War-led, his dark canoe ;
And oft, beside the mossy banks,
'Mid scenes that linger yet,
The Indian maid—sweet nature's child—
Her Indian lover met.

And these are gone !—but fairer forms
Still rove beneath thy skies,
Whose priceless worth, and trusting love
Gleam forth from laughing eyes,
Thy daughters ! like sweet flowers of spring
Bloom 'neath thy fostering care,
Thro' coming time, as now, to be,
Thy treasures, rich and rare !

Thy sons ! what clime that knoweth not
The noble and the brave !

The tamers of the stubborn earth—
 The rovers of the wave.
 Aye! dearly do they love the land
 Their fathers died to gain;
 Their pride, its glory fresh to keep,
 Its honor bright from stain!

New England! New England!
 God's blessings on thee be;
 And ever on those cherished ones
 Fond memory links with thee!
 From this fair land, whose spreading skies
 Like thine, a glory wear,
 My spirit turns to breathe for thee
 A blessing and a prayer!

NOTE 26. CHERISH OUR OWN NEW ENGLAND.—“Ever since we have witnessed what has been done in some of our towns to increase the capacity and production of our soil, reflection leads to the conclusion that we cannot do a better service to this whole community than to lay before them the inducements which offer to our farmers and their sons to improve our own ground. When the products of New England shall be doubled, this will be demonstration that the same soil may be as easily made to yield four-fold; and arriving at this point, it will still be seen that this last product may be again doubled.

“If we can show that it is for the interest of every well educated young man who is looking to the new regions of the South and West for fame and fortune, that he will better consult both, at the same time he will render life and health more secure, to stop short within the bounds of our own New England, we shall do an acceptable service to the whole community. If present comfort, if the social enjoyments of life are considered, there cannot be a moment's hesitation as to the location of every person commencing business; and what but present comfort shall induce us to put any estimate upon the mutabilities of the present changing scene? To arrest the course of many a wayward youth who overlooks the social privileges, the moral certainty of support and even of abundance of this world's goods as the fruits of perseverance and industry within reach of the eye from his own mountains, for a distant fairy land abounding it may be in the elements of fertility as it consequently does in its incipient settlement in the seeds of disease shattering the firmest constitution as it shortens life—we would offer the language of intercession: we would ask him to pause and examine, before he shall stray beyond the hills which overlook the desirable and fertile *Valley of the Connecticut*. Of this delightful region an enthusiastic friend writes—‘Remember that it is the Connecticut River Valley, which sweeps through the better part of New England for four hundred miles, “giving blossoms to nature and morals to man,”—for one half the distance on the borders of your own patriotic State—which is my theme. I have travelled

the whole length of this valley; I have also travelled over a moiety of the States in the Union; but I have never seen anything equal to the Valley, taking all things into the account, morals and physics, land and scenery.'

"We want all our readers to be better acquainted with the Valley and its inhabitants; we want to show them that this valley, the most fertile, as it is the most beautiful region in the United States, from the back bone range of hills in New Hampshire on the east to the verge of the Green Mountain range on the west, is capable of increasing its productions, its inhabitants, its means of enjoyment, far, very far beyond its present point of attainment, and even beyond the present condition of any other part of this great country."

NOTE 27. DEFENCE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. A few years ago, in a debate on the subject of the tariff, in the House of Representatives of the United States, Mr. Burke, of New Hampshire, made the following remarks, in reply to the Hon. Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee:—

"Mr. Speaker—But on one occasion since I have had the honor of a seat upon this floor have I ever inflicted on the house any remarks of mine. Nor would I now, if an imperious sense of duty to the State I have the honor in part to represent, and to the virtuous, intelligent, and independent people, who sent me here, did not impel me to do so.

"Not addicted to a propensity to talk, nor familiar with the habit of public speaking, I have preferred to be a silent member, and to leave the business of wrangling debate to those who have a taste for it, while I was willing to devote my time and my own feeble powers to the real business of the country, and of the humble and wronged claimant who is daily knocking at your doors for justice. Yes, sir, I have preferred to work—to delve in the onerous business of your committees, rather than to waste the time and the money of the people in debate, sometimes worse than useless, to the country. And I assure you, sir, that I should not now break over the determination upon which I have so long acted, if the honor and character of my adopted State had not been so rudely and wantonly assailed by the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Arnold,) who addressed the house on Thursday last. Besides, sir, I am aware that my voice, from natural defect, is too feeble to be heard through this vast hall. I shall, therefore, speak for the people, as pretty much all others speak; for, sir, no converts are made here by talking. But before the grand forum of the people we are all heard; and to that forum more particularly do I now address myself.

"The honorable gentleman from Tennessee, in the course of his remarks, after promising to give an account of the natural, moral, and social condition of New Hampshire, spoke thus of that State:—

'He did not intend to discuss the question of the tariff at present. He merely wanted to answer the demagogical cant of the gentleman from New Hampshire. What was New Hampshire, that she should furnish a lever in politics that must get up here, and dictate to what committee this reference should be made? What was New Hampshire? A most barren and sterile piece of earth. He never could think of New Hampshire, without thinking of black

chilly rocks, of the screeching owl and prowling wolf. Was she advancing in population? He believed not. She was the only State in the Union that had taken a retrograde movement; or, at least, she advanced in population less than any other State. She was in favor of free trade! He would like to know what New Hampshire had to trade on? He was told there was one manufacturing town in the State, and that was in the gentleman's district—he did not know but the very residence of the gentleman—and that gave a large majority against him.'

"Now, sir, if I did not rise up and defend that gallant little State from the foul aspersions cast upon her by the gentleman from Tennessee, I should no longer deserve her confidence, nor be worthy of a seat upon this floor. That gentleman, with all the assurance which ignorance of her condition, 'natural, moral, and social,' alone could inspire—and ignorance, sir, always begets assurance—inquires, 'What is New Hampshire?' I will tell him, sir, what New Hampshire is—her natural, moral, and social condition—and I can do it in no better way than by contrasting her, in all these several aspects, with Tennessee, the State from which that gentleman has the honor to come.

"New Hampshire is, indeed, throned among the hills. She is the Switzerland of America. Her mountains point high up among the clouds, where eagles take their flight, and enjoy unrestrained the freedom of the skies. She is a land, sir,

'Of mountain and of flood,
Of green heath and shaggy wood.'

"Her cloud-clapt hills, even in midsummer, glisten with the frosts and snows of winter. The terrific avalanche springs from her summits, and thunders down their sides. But, sir, she is also a land of crystal streams, of glassy lakes, embosomed among her hills—and of beautiful valleys and meadows, dotted with neat and pretty villages, teeming with fertility, the hum of industry, and all the evidences of wealth and prosperity. She has more of those noble temples of liberty, *common schools*, more village spires pointing to heaven, and more of the monuments which mark a high and advanced state of civilization, than any other State of this Union, with, perhaps, one or two exceptions. If there are any exceptions, I am not aware of them. And, Mr. Speaker, if she is indebted to any cause under heaven for her advancement in prosperity, wealth, and civilization, it is to her lofty mountains and her beautiful and fertile valleys. Her people breathe the mountain air, the air of heaven and of liberty; and her rugged surface, not barren and sterile, calls for their mental as well as physical powers, and makes them what they are—a hardy, vigorous, intelligent, and energetic people—a people, sir, schooled in industry, morals, and virtue, lovers of justice and equality, and democratic because they are the lovers of justice. Such is the outline of the character of New Hampshire and of her people.

"I will now, sir, descend to particulars, and show what New Hampshire is, by contrasting her with Tennessee, from which State the gentleman has the honor to come. And here I would apologize to the colleagues of that gentleman for the notice I am, in defence of my own, obliged to take of that State, if the contrast which I shall exhibit will cause them pain.

"I begin with the *geographical condition* of the two States. New Hampshire

embraces in her territory 7,987 square miles. Tennessee has a territory of 45,600. New Hampshire is hilly and mountainous, and so is Tennessee. New Hampshire is well watered by rivers and numerous smaller streams. Such is the character of Tennessee. New Hampshire has a population of 284,574, being about thirty inhabitants to every square mile. Tennessee has a population of 829,810, being about eighteen to each square mile. The gentleman says New Hampshire has advanced but very little in population during the last ten years, if she has not retrograded. Now, sir, the fact is shown by the late census to be, that she has advanced in population more rapidly in proportion to her census in 1830 than a majority of the old States, and even more rapidly than the district represented by the gentleman from Tennessee. New Hampshire, on a population of 284,574, having increased 14,848, being a ratio of five per cent., and that gentleman's district, on a population of 31,819, having increased only 1,380, being a ratio of four per cent. So much, sir, for the geographical character and population of New Hampshire.

"I will now take the *agricultural statistics* of the two States, as furnished by the late census. New Hampshire has a population, as I before remarked, of 284,574. The aggregate value of her agricultural products, in the year 1840, was \$25,703,000—being \$90 for each inhabitant. Tennessee contains a population of 829,810, black and white, and produced in 1840, in the aggregate value, \$73,130,000 of agricultural products—being \$88 per head, and two dollars less per head than is produced by the people of New Hampshire. From this fact, sir, are we to infer that Tennessee is more barren and sterile than New Hampshire, and that she is a land of 'black chilly rocks,' inhabited by the 'screeching owl' and the 'prowling wolf?' It would seem so, from the aggregate value of the agricultural productions of the two States, compared with their respective populations.

"I will next contrast the two States in the amount of capital invested in four of the most important branches of *manufactures*, and their annual production, as exhibited by the census of 1840.

New Hampshire.	Value of Manufactures.	Capital invested.
Cotton manufactures, .	\$4,142,564 .	\$5,525,200
Woollen,	712,784 .	740,345
Leather,	712,151	230,649
Hardware, cutlery, &c., .	124,160	
	<hr/> \$5,691,659	<hr/> \$6,496,194
Tennessee.		
Cotton manufactures, .	325,719 .	463,240
Woollen,	14,290 .	25,600
Leather,	359,050 .	154,540
Hardware, cutlery, &c., .	57,170	
	<hr/> \$756,229	<hr/> \$643,380

"Thus, sir, it appears that, in the four descriptions of manufactures mentioned, New Hampshire produces, in the aggregate, annually, \$5,691,659 in

value, and has invested a capital of \$6,496,194, while Tennessee produces only \$756,229 in value, and has a capital invested of only \$643,380. New Hampshire, with a population of but little over one third as large as Tennessee, produces in value nine times as much in the four descriptions of manufactures I have named as Tennessee. And here, in justice to the State of New Hampshire, I would remark, that she has more capital invested in the manufacture of cotton than any other State in the Union, except Massachusetts and Rhode Island. And how proudly does she stand in contrast with the State of Tennessee, which is in part represented by the gentleman who has assailed her! Why, sir, the State of Tennessee does not manufacture cotton cloth enough to make each inhabitant a pair of shirts a year; nor enough of woollen to give a quarter of a yard to each of their backs! The gentleman asks, 'What has New Hampshire to trade upon?' With how much force can I retort the inquiry, 'What has Tennessee to trade upon?' I have, sir, a little knowledge of the commerce of East Tennessee, the particular region from which the learned and enlightened gentleman comes, to whose attacks upon the State of New Hampshire I am replying. I am told by a facetious gentleman from the West, that, before the general introduction of steamboats upon the Mississippi, that noble stream was navigated by flat bottom boats, laden with the produce of the country, and that a boat was always known to come from East Tennessee, from the fact that it was laden with dogs and hoop-poles. The gentleman can answer, whether or not those two commodities still constitute the principal articles of commerce in East Tennessee.

"I will now call the attention of the House to the *state of education* in the two States, which I shall exhibit in contrast:—

A TABLE showing the Education Statistics of New Hampshire, Tennessee, and East Tennessee, as exhibited by the Census of 1840:

	N. Ham.	Tenn.	E. Tenn.
Whole number of white inhabitants	284,481	640,627	203,371
Number of Colleges	2	8	5
Academies and grammar schools	68	152	24
Primary and common schools	2,127	983	262
Whole number of places for education	2,195	1,143	291
Number of students in Colleges	433	492	260
Number of scholars in academies	5,799	5,539	862
Number of scholars in common schools	83,632	25,090	4,804
Total number attending schools of all kinds	89,861	31,121	6,926
The places of instruction average to the inhabitants one to every	130	560	699
The number of scholars in the various places of education average, to the inhabitants, about one to every	3 1-4	20 1-2	29 1-2
Number of scholars educated at the expense of the State	83,632	6,907	2,719
Number of persons over twenty years of age who cannot read or write	927*	58,531†	25,628‡

"How proud the contrast to every son of the noble little Granite State! And I will take this occasion to remark, on the authority of the late census, that no State in the Union has so many places of instruction, and so many

* Being 1 in every 307 inhabitants.

† Being 1 to every 11 white inhabitants,

‡ Being 1 in every 8 white inhabitants.

common schools, in proportion to her population, as New Hampshire—a State which has been stigmatized as benighted, and sunk in ignorance. But I have not done with the subject of education. I will institute a comparison between the gentleman's district and my own.

"The district represented by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Arnold] is composed of the county of Greene, with a population of 16,076; Carter, 5,372; and Washington, 11,751—being a total of 33,199; and contains—

Universities and colleges	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Number of students	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40
Academies and grammar schools	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Number of scholars	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	180
Primary and common schools	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33
Number of scholars	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	630
Number of scholars at public charge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	280
Number of white persons over 20 years of age in each family who cannot read and write	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,270
Being one person in every 8 $\frac{1}{4}$.										

"The district of New Hampshire represented by myself [Mr. Burke] is composed of the county of Sullivan, with a population of 20,340, and Cheshire, 25,429; being a total of 46,769; and contains—

Universities or colleges	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	—
Number of students	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	—
Academies and grammar schools	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Number of scholars	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	986
Primary and common schools*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	325
Number of scholars	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15,387
Number of scholars at public charge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,538
Number of white persons over twenty years of age in each family who cannot read and write	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66
Being one person in every 778.										

"Thus it appears that the counties of Sullivan and Cheshire, in New Hampshire, containing a population of 46,769, have more than twice as many academies, more than five times as many students attending them, more than twelve times as many common schools, and more than twenty-five times as many scholars attending them, as the district represented by the gentleman from Tennessee, which contains a population of 33,199. In my district there is but one person over 20 years of age in 778 who is unable to read and write, and in that gentleman's district there is one in every 8 $\frac{1}{4}$. The town of Newport, in which I reside—a small township of six miles square in Sullivan County, containing a population of 1,958, has more than half as many common schools as the district represented by the gentleman from Tennessee, and more scholars

* There is an error in the number of common schools in Sullivan County. There are at least 200 common schools in that county alone, whereas in this table she is allowed only 97.

attending them, there being 19 common schools in the town, and 650 scholars attending them.

"The gentleman professed to give an account of the natural, moral, and social state of New Hampshire. Now, sir, I do not doubt that he *truly* represents his district. And can it be wondered at that he should fall into such gross and absurd errors in regard to a State so far distant, and of which probably one-fourth of *his* constituents have never *read*?

"I am aware that I have trespassed long upon the patience of the House, and I beg its pardon for the time I have occupied. I felt called upon to say thus much in defence of the little State I have the honor in part to represent, which had been so rudely and wantonly assailed by the gentleman from Tennessee. A State, sir, small indeed in territory, but second to none in this Union for her comparative wealth and enterprise, for her equal laws, her free institutions, her progress in the mechanic arts and in civilization, and for the morality, virtue, integrity, intelligence, and energy, of her hardy and independent yeomanry."

END.

**This book is under no circumstances to be
taken from the Building**

[illegible]



